Newfoundland Sees It Through **Pages 13 to 23**

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY CANADIAN FINANCIAL PAPER

THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Business Men and Investors

CANADIAN MINING NEWS DEPARTMENT ON PAGE 24

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The Nation's Business

Looking Behind News is Important

What Bonuses Take from Treasury

Quarter Billion in Ten Years

70 Per Cent of Debt of Federal Government Due to Investments in Transportation

Back of the News Signs of Recovery?

THIS has been one of the most "nervous" weeks of the great crisis. The news that has come over telegraph wires and cables has been difficult of interpretation. And at home, the financial community has been particularly gloomy, partially because of many freely-circulated rumors but largely the result of the misunderstood statement of Prime Minister Bennett about the possibility of financial collapse. Mr. Bennett prophesied no collapse; but his remarks were widely interpreted as such a prophesy and thus the effect was much the same.

From France there came the outright statement by former Premier Paul Painleve that the debts and reparations slate should be wiped clean. Coming from so important a source, this statement would ordinarily have been a potent factor in rebuilding confidence and in raising hopes of success at Lausanne. Perhaps its significance has been underrated in a week when other matters have held the front pages. Understanding between France and Germany on the reparations question, with the approval of Britain would probably prove to be the signal for the turnabout in world conditions for it would undoubtedly lead to a change in American policy and be the first step also to a discussion of other international blockades such as present tariff policies.

* * *

FROM London, came a report of Prime Minister MacDonald's suggestion that Lausanne should discuss tariffs and other economic suggestions as well as war debts and reparations.

From Washington came news of Hoover's warning to the United States Congress, interpreted immediately by Wall Street as bearish but in the long run a bullish note if it brings sanity to that panicky body of inept tax- and tariff-jugglers.

From Germany came news of the disintegration of the moderates. The world fears the growing strength of Hitler—perhaps without good reason. Hitler is more a would-be Mussolini than a would-be Trotsky.

* * *

THUS the news of the day increases the nervous tension and a blue-spectacled world reads the worst meaning into every despatch. Yet it is difficult to believe that behind the news there is not a constructive effort on the part of the leaders of the key nations to get together for the common good. The world still has Lausanne and Ottawa to look forward to and the keener the crisis in June, when European statesmen meet at Lausanne, and the keener the crisis in July, when Empire statesmen meet at Ottawa, the better the chance of definitive policies being formed.

Ever since the politicians at Versailles drew up a most idiotic peace settlement, which they knew perfectly well would never be carried out, the politicians of all nations have been playing a selfish game, and bringing the world nearer and nearer to economic collapse in their attempts to win the favor of the people back home.

If the current news reveals any realization by political leaders of the need for abandoning such selfish policies it can not be construed as other than favorable.

* * *

The Extent of the Rail Burden

ADDED together, the funded debt of the Dominion of Canada and the public debt of the Canadian National Railways total $3,778,000,000.

Out of this sum the Canadian National's funded debt added to the share of the public debt that represents railway investments amounts to $2,390,900,000.

Thus railway investments are responsible for 63 per cent of the public debt of the people of Canada.

* * *

WHEN we talk about the burdens of the war it would be well to keep these figures in mind. The burdens of war are simple for Canadians to carry compared to the burdens that we have assumed in connection with public ownership ventures in and public aid to railways.

If we add investments in canals

(Continued on page 2, col. 4)

'LANTIC SUGAR SHAREHOLDERS WOOED AGAIN

General Sugar Offers to Take Over Business

ALTER TRUST DEED

New Scheme Would Double Capital — Plan Implies That Dividends Possible

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Shareholders of Atlantic Sugar Refineries have been presented with another proposal, this time an offer of purchase from the General Sugar Refineries, of which P. R. Gardiner, of Toronto, is president, and Salter A. Hayden, also of Toronto, secretary-treasurer. Other directors of the company at present are T. J. Dillon, of New York, and D. H. McDougall and L. N. Dupuis, both of Montreal.

The present proposal is that holders of Atlantic Sugar Refineries preferred stock should accept a 7 per cent cumulative "A" preference share of the par value $100 and $82 par value of 5 per cent debentures. In other words preferred shareholders are offered an exchange of securities on a par basis, while the $82 of debentures represent arrears of dividends to date.

Common shareholders of Atlantic Sugar are offered $30 a share in cash. As control has been obtained by the new group, there will not be need of paying off a large outside interest. The total required for all shares is $2,366,670.

Leave General Mortgages

No consideration is given to Atlantic Sugar's first mortgage bonds, of which $70,000 are outstanding as these will be retired shortly under the terms of the trust deed. The general mortgage bonds, of which $3,551,247 were outstanding at the end of last year, will remain untouched.

On the basis of the present set-up Atlantic Sugar has an issued capital of $4,661,247, without placing a value on the 78,889 shares of no par value common stock or giving consideration to the first mortgage bonds. Under the proposed arrangement the capital will be stepped up to $9,412,547, without allowance for 160,000 shares of no par value common stock of General Sugar.

General Sugar, at present, has issued $4,000,000 of "B" preferred shares for which the treasury received $3,840,000 and 160,000 shares of common for which $1 a share was paid. It is stated that there will be $1,600,000 of new capital in the company as a result of the new proposals.

Capitals Are Compared

If the proposed deal is approved General Sugar will have the following capital set-up. (Atlantic Sugar capital is also given for comparison):

	Atlantic Sugar Now $	General Sugar Proposed $
General mortgages ...	3,551,247	3,551,247
Debentures	......	910,200
Preference	1,111,100	......
"A" Preference	......	1,111,100
"B" Preference	......	*3,840,000
Common, n.p.v.	78,889	160,000
	4,661,247	9,412,547

*Paid in—$4,000,000 issued.

Have Rebuilt Finances

In order to appreciate the offer of General Sugar it is necessary to go back to 1920 when Atlantic Sugar, which had been highly prosperous during the war period, was badly crippled by the post-war

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

Companies Warned Of Legal Racket Over Trade Marks

Lawyers Said to Misrepresent New Federal Statute

OUTLINE PROVISIONS

New Law Important to Business But Need Cause No Immediate Concern

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—Based upon the fact that parliament has just completed a revision of the Trade Mark Act, several legal firms in Toronto and other cities are developing a racket which has, as the objective, the obtaining of numerous retainers from merchants and manufacturers.

It is being represented that the new statute practically washes the trade mark slate clean, and that merchants and manufacturers must get their trade words or signs registered anew in order to be safe from unfair competition.

Really Little Change

The effect of the revised statute is being grossly exaggerated and business men are being unnecessarily alarmed. In effect, the revised statute does not interfere with any existing trade mark and it is not necessary to go through any formal procedure, under the new act, to continue the ownership of such a mark.

Indeed, the new statute expressly continues all trade marks now in use, states that the registration list at Ottawa, built up under the old act, shall continue in force.

Thus, section 23 of the new act reads: "The register now existing under the Trade Mark and Design Act shall form part of the register maintained pursuant to this act and, subject as hereinafter provided, all entries shall hereafter be governed by the provisions of this act, but shall not, if properly made under the law in force at the time they were made, be subject to be expunged or amended only because they might not properly have been made hereunder."

Deadwood Will Go

It is quite true that the new act will achieve a long desired purpose in clearing the register of many trade marks, words and designs, which are presently shown as alive and in force. But this will take time and will cause no dislocation of business at all.

It is this feature of the bill, however, that is being used by legal firms to drum up retainers at the present time. What is going to happen may be explained in a few words.

The register of trade marks at Ottawa contains upwards of 50,000 names. This is the sum total of registrations since 1869, when the first Trade Mark Act was passed. Probably 20,000 of these registrations are no longer in use, belonged to companies long since defunct, and it is very desirable that the records at Ottawa should be cleared of this dead wood. In doing so, the administration of trade marks will be made simpler, less costly, more efficient.

Purged in Twenty-Five Years

The new statute provides that every trade mark registered or in use at the time of the proclamation of the new act shall continue to be valid for 25 years. Thereupon it will lapse unless renewed. Automatically, therefore, the register will be cleared 25 years hence.

In the past any trade mark that was registered was deemed the property of the owner in perpetuity. Under the new act all regis-

(Continued on page 2, col. 4)

Pilot Mill Started In Herb Lake Area

Manitoba has a new gold producer at the property of the North British Mining & Milling Co., operating the Ferro claims at Herb Lake.

The plant is a pilot mill, with 10 tons daily capacity, to bulk-sample the ore and treat the high grade showing. With the profit from the operation it is hoped to drill and prove up further the property. The mill was formerly installed at the Bingo Mines and, in addition to serving the present owners, it is planned to conduct a customs mill to test the ore and assist the prospectors in the district.

COTTON MEN FROM ENGLAND VISIT CANADA

To Hold Pre-Parley Conference With Textile Group

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Representatives of the Lancashire cotton trade will arrive in Canada shortly to discuss various phases of the Canadian cotton textile industry and its relation to British production. There will be six members in the delegation which will include leaders in the spinning and weaving divisions, the secretary of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and possibly a labor expert.

In this visit is seen the first tangible move in the textile industry towards preparing the ground for the forthcoming Imperial Conference. Conferences will be held, first-hand knowledge of the Canadian cotton manufacturing industry will be gained and possibly some form of complementary production, such as has been initiated by the steel industry, will be discussed.

Already a brief for the cotton manufacturers is being prepared for submission at the Conference. All branches of the textile industry are presently active in collecting data and information and the discussions on the industry as a whole are expected to play an important part in the parley.

Lancashire Visit Important

But the visit of the Lancashire men is regarded as having a vital significance. Original pourparlers in the direction of working out a system of complementary production between English and Canadian cotton mills are reported to have broken down. Under the plan the British textile companies would have stayed out of the market on certain lines that could be produced in Canada and in return would have sought reduced tariffs on other items which could be produced to better advantage in British mills.

With the arrival of the Lancashire interests, however, it is clear that negotiations have been resumed and with round table conferences in Canada there are prospects that plans along the lines originally suggested may be worked out in a satisfactory manner.

Executives Non-Committal

Cotton men are non-committal as regards the outcome of the conferences. They admit that there are certain lines which might be subjected to a complementary system of production but are content to await proposals which may be put forward. In any case, the move of the Lancashire interests to make a personal visit to Canada is seen as constructive for it will enable much preliminary ground to be covered before the final phase at Ottawa. With any degree of success the forthcoming discussion will enable the cotton textile men to present a clearer and more decisive case to the Conference.

Impartial observers see possibilities in a system of complementary production between Canadian and British mills. They say there are some lines which can be produced in England at much lower cost than in Canada, due to various causes. One of these, it is pointed out, has been that the majority of cotton companies in England have revamped their capital structures one or more times to suit the exigencies of the adverse situation which has developed in the world cotton trade in the past few years.

Process of Liquidation

Through a succession of bankruptcies, fixed charges have been largely eliminated and the margin of profit necessitated by capital invested has been reduced, with a subsequent reduction in selling prices. There are of course various other reasons, one of the chief being the wage scale prevalent abroad.

On the other hand, there has not been a downward revision in the capital structures of the four leading Canadian cotton manufacturing companies for many years. Bonds are being steadily retired, but through tariff protection in part

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

Emergency Legislation Limited to Two Acts

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—In the general rush of business at the close of the session so much was done, so much left undone, that the public mind has become very confused in regard to what special measures the government put through with respect to unemployment relief, financial and other problems of the day.

Prime Minister Bennett's speech on present day trade conditions, in which he referred to a "possible financial crisis" in the next few months and foreshadowed emergency legislation empowering the government to deal with it, apparently has created the impression that some extraordinary measures were rushed through in the dying hours of parliament.

Mr. Bennett's speech, it is now conceded, was a political as well as a business blunder. It is not that Mr. Bennett forecast a financial crisis in Canada but simply that he was not careful to make his meaning clear and cables went abroad that aroused distrust in the whole Canadian position.

Mr. Bennett's exact words on May 17 were as follows:

> "There is also a bill that has been drafted and that, it is urged in some responsible quarters, we should pass in order to cope with a possible financial crisis if such should arise on this continent. This bill, which would not come into force except by proclamation, is a very short one, with I think, a single section. Whether or not it should be introduced we have not finally decided."

However real or imagined the financial crisis may be, Mr. Bennett finally brought down no special measure to cope with it, asked parliament for no extraordinary powers.

Two Extraordinary Measures

In so far as legislation of this kind is concerned, parliament, in the session just ended, enacted two laws. The first was put through in April and is entitled, "An Act Respecting the Export of Gold." The second was, "An Act Respecting Relief Measures."

The Export of Gold Act comprises four sections. The first cites the name of the statute. The second authorizees the government to prohibit, from time to time, the export of gold, except in such cases as the government may deem desirable. And in that event exports may be licensed. The third section authorizes the government to make regulations along this line and the last section sets up a fine of $1,000 or two years imprisonment, or both, for all violations of the act. In a word, this statute regularizes what the government did last October and removes any doubt as to the power of the government to deal with gold problems in the future.

The Act respecting Relief Measures, consists of nine sections, eight of which are of interest.

Relief for Provinces

The first authorizes the government to enter into agreements with the provinces in regard to relief measures; to grant financial assistance to the provinces; to take all measures deemed necessary to protect the credit and financial posi-

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

POWER CORP. IS EXPECTED PASS DIVIDEND

Income for First Ten Months Short of Needs

CREATING RESERVE

Shareholders Asked to Approve Segregation of Capital and Surplus

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Discontinuance of the dividend on the common stock of Power Corp. of Canada is regarded as likely in view of the official returns of the first ten months net earnings, which are off about $450,000 in comparison with the same period of the preceding year.

An initial interim dividend of $1 was paid on this stock in December, 1928. A bonus of five shares of common was declared in August, 1929, and a further cash payment of $1 a share in December of the same year. Another cash payment of $1 was made in July, 1930, and in November the stock was placed on a $2 annual dividend basis.

For some time past revenues from the securities held by the company have declined due to the reduction in dividends and deferring of interest by some of the concerns in which Power Corp. is interested. In addition the revenues of the engineering department have been diminished, owing to the curtailment of new construction, etc.

Gross Income Lower

According to an official statement gross income for the ten months of the current fiscal year ended April 30, 1932, amounted to $1,684,362. This compares with $2,180,395 for the corresponding period of the preceding year. Net income for the past period was $1,337,458 as against $1,782,423 for the same period of 1930-31, a decline of approximately $450,000.

The amount available for dividends during this period is somewhat greater than would ordinarily be the case owing to the fact that in the current year the company has acquired and cancelled over $600,000 of its 4½ and 5 per cent debentures.

Call Special Meeting

In making the announcement of earnings, A. J. Nesbitt, president, gives a notice of a special meeting on June 17 next at which the shareholders will be asked to approve of By-law "F," segregating the capital and surplus.

It is pointed out that the issuance of the 446,088 no par value common shares of the company netted the company $17,969,475. Of this amount it is proposed to set aside $4,469,475 as capital and the balance, namely, $13,500,000, as distributable surplus.

Depreciation in Securities

In explaining the reason for this action, A. J. Nesbitt points out at the end of the last fiscal year the securities held by Power Corp. had shown a market depreciation of $4,700,000 in round figures. On April 30, 1932, on the basis of the values allowed by the Federal Department of Insurance to insurance, trust and loan companies, the depreciation in the value of securities held amounted to $6,200,000. In order to bring the values more in line with present prices, says the president, it is the intention to allocate an additional $7,300,000 to permit of setting up a reserve of $13,500,000.

No reference is made in the official letter of the market value of the securities held by Power Corp. It will be recalled that last February it was stated that the half-year interim statement showed an approximate market valuation of $30,000,000 for all assets. This compared with assets of over $47,000,000 reported at the end of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1931. In view of the general weakness in financial markets, it is presumed that the market

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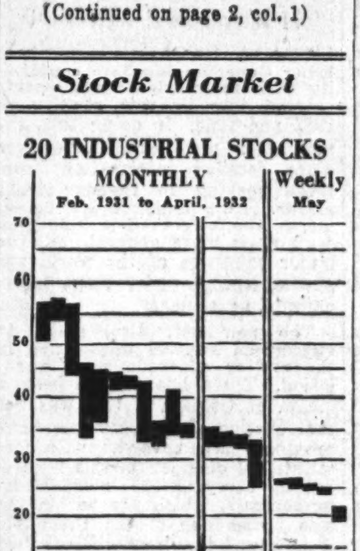
Stock Market

20 INDUSTRIAL STOCKS



MARKET RECORD

20 Industrial Stocks	High	Low
Week of May 31	21.9	18.9
Week of May 24	25.2	23.9
Month of May, 1931	47.2	36.0
8 Bank Stocks		
Week of May 31	161	151
Week of May 24	163	160
Month of May, 1931	243	218
10 Public Utilities		
Week of May 31	39	34
Week of May 24	43	42
Month of May, 1931	79	54

Highlights of the Week

Some Subjects That Make Articles for This Issue of The Financial Post

Newfoundl'd Finances

What the Ancient Colony is doing to re-establish its finances outlined by British Treasury expert in first comprehensive statement yet published. Page 13.

Seeing it Through

Newfoundland is pulling through the depression better than sensational cables might lead to believe. An eleven-page supplement portrays Newfoundland today. Pages 13 to 23.

Some of the features of the Newfoundland supplement are these:

Mineral wealth of island 13
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U.S. Copper Tariff

Canada has buttressed itself against this move by building its own refineries. Page 24.

Farming Experts

The two agricultural advisers coming to the Imperial Economic Conference with the British delegation have links with Canada. Page 3.

Trade Marks Racket

Many firms victimized by legal sharks as a result of new trade-mark law. Page 1.

Balance Sheets

The famous accountant gives some useful tips to investors in study of balance sheets. Page 9.

What is the Pyx?

It's the age-old custom of testing our coinage. How Ottawa does it with full ceremony told on page 12.

Costly Transportation

Over 70 per cent of our public debt was incurred for transportation; only 30 per cent for war and all other purposes. See "The Nation's Business." Page 1.

Too Many Bonuses

In ten years the Federal treasury has paid over $250,000,000 for bonuses and subsidies. Now the Minister of Finance says it should stop. See "The Nation's Business." Page 1.

McINTYRE REPORT EXPECTED TO SHOW DIVIDEND INCREASE

Earnings and Mine Outlook to be the Best in History

It was anticipated that the annual report of McIntyre Porcupine Mines, covering the fiscal year ended March 31, 1932, would be available for publication this week but delays have postponed the report until next week.

Speculation is rife as to just what the report will show by way of net profits and if there will be any announcement accompanying the report regarding increased dividends. Recently there has been agitation on the part of a group of shareholders for the company to disburse a higher percentage of its net profits in dividends. Opposed to this is the policy of J. P. Bickell, president of the company, to build up the reserves of the company and provide a back log for contingencies that might arise.

$1.50 Dividends Possible

While it is against the avowed policy of the company to increase dividends it is thought possible that, considering the present pressing needs of shareholders for income to replace that lost on investments not so fortunate as regards earnings as McIntyre, Mr. Bickell will bow to their wishes and fill the gap by increasing McIntyre's dividend to a rate of around $1.50 per share annually.

That the company is well able to pay such a dividend from the past fiscal year's earnings is evident from the following estimate which in no sense is to be taken as official, although based on official production figures.

The value of the gold production by the company during the past fiscal year, according to figures released by the Ontario Department of Mines, was $4,988,618 from 655,675 tons of ore treated. This is an average recovery of $7.61 per ton and an average daily rate of 1,795 tons of ore treated. To this may be added exchange compensation of around $232,000. Miscellaneous income may be taken at around $210,000. With operating expenses of $4.75 per ton, the average in the past two years of the company would show an operating cost of $3,120,000. Using the same figures for write-offs as last year, gives a net profit of about $1,500,000 or the equivalent of $1.88 per share.

Leaves Safe Margin

It will thus be seen that dividends of $1.50 per share would still leave a safe margin of the net profits for contingencies that might arise.

The report on the developments at the mine is expected to be most encouraging. Ore reserves are expected to reflect the development the company has had under way, particularly the 3,750 ft. level developments in the Platt Veteran property. On a whole the report is expected to be not only the best showing the company has made in its 21 years of existence but also to have a most optimistic outlook for the future.

MORE HOPE SEEN FOR STEADYING OF WHEAT PRICES

Lack of Buying Power Curtails European Buying

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—During the past few months there has been a pronounced feeling in the grain trade, not only locally, but generally in the world that by midsummer the takings of wheat by importing countries might be sufficiently large to effect substantial reduction in the world carry-over by the end of the crop year.

But the actual extent of trade has been disappointing, in spite of the fact that relaxed restrictions of import of wheat into France and Italy, the lowering of the German duty, and the announcement of permission to import a limited quantity of wheat into Spain confirm the general opinion that European stocks of wheat are at a decidedly low level as the end of the crop year approaches. Purchases appear to be limited now more by financial reasons than by government restrictions, except in so far as these apply to the rationing of foreign exchange, which in Germany at least puts a decided check upon buying.

Wheat Shipments Lower

World shipments declined last week to 13,500,000 bushels, two million bushels lower than the previous week, this was accompanied by a shrinkage of approximately the same quantity of wheat on passage, indicating that consumption of imported wheat by importing countries is continuing at practically the same rate as for weeks past. The reduction in stocks on passage is really a reflection of the decline in shipments from the Southern hemisphere, which are necessarily a long time afloat.

It is beginning to be realized that the wheat prices for about eighteen months have had comparatively little change. At the commencement of the period they seemed so much out of line with other prices that advances were considered probable with the gradual reduction in the total world surplus which has been in progress. The steady declines which have continued in other prices throughout that period have really effected a large correction in the comparative price of wheat, and the ability of wheat prices to hold their own during that period is now considered to be a reflection of an improved technical position.

U. S. Crop 400,000,000

United States winter wheat is not now considered likely much to exceed four hundred million bushels, little more than half the crop of the previous year. An increase of one hundred millions in the spring wheat crop is responsibly probable, but it is quite likely that total United States production will fall short of a year's domestic consumption.

So far as the Canadian crop is concerned a heavy crop is still a decided possibility. But conditions

(Continued on page 2, col. 1)

Montreal Power to Issue Debentures to Subscribers

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consold. will issue debentures to customer-stock owners upon completion of the final payment June 15 next. Those subscribers desiring common stock have the privilege of exchanging these debentures on the basis of $50 par value for one share of stock at any time up to July 1, 1937.

Contrary to an unofficial report the company is not at liberty to issue certificates pro rata or refund amount paid in the case of subscribers who have not completed installments. Arrangements may be made by subscribers who are unavoidably in arrears for a reasonable extension of time in which to complete payments with adjustment of interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

Those subscribers who are unable to complete installments even with the extension of time will have to have recourse to their bank manager, investment banker or broker to complete the transaction. Money can be borrowed to complete payments and repaid at leisure, or the partially paid-up debentures can be sold, delivery of the certificates being made by the company when payment of the balance is made.

GROUP MEET ON AFFAIRS PRICE BROS.

English Publishers May Take More Interest in Company

POSITION WEAKENED

Report Reveals Radical Changes in Finances—Unauthorized Loan Made

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Active negotiations are being carried on in Montreal at present with a view to strengthening the position of Price Bros. and Co., whose financial statement for the year ending February 28, 1932, revealed a marked decline in earning power, serious weakening of working capital position, and an unauthorized loan of $1,273,500 to a shareholder, the Quebec Investment Co.

Several prominent English businessmen, including Lord Beaverbrook, are over here and numerous meetings have been held of late, Lord Beaverbrook is generally believed to have had a financial stake in the company for some time. Heretofore his interest has been more or less passive, but more active participation in the company's affairs is seen in the election to the board of his brother, A. A. Aitken, of Montreal.

Position Radically Altered

The changes which have come over Price Bros. and Co. in the last year or so have been of a radical character. The income account for the past year showed an operating loss, after taking into consideration income from investments, of $583,769. Through the realization of $800,912 in profits from securities sold during the year and $184,249 in miscellaneous credits affecting prior years, a net profit of $401,392 was shown. This compares with $3,308,954 in the previous year.

Bond Interest Unearned

This year's statement showed that there was insufficient income to cover bond interest, which totalled $706,121. Moreover, it was found necessary to cut depreciation reserve from $1,000,000 to $600,000. After taking care of these charges, as well as depletion and capital stock dividends and a write-off of $608,066 for inventories, the surplus of $2,802,419 at the end of February, 1931, was cut down to $175,254 on the same date this year.

The marked reversal in the company's earnings is well illustrated by the fact that in the fiscal year 1931, earnings available for distribution on the 426,832 shares of common stock were equal to $2.18 a share.

The weakened financial position of the company is more clearly seen in the balance sheet. During the year the net working capital of the company was reduced from $4,575,684 to only $93,257.

Inventories Are Higher

Despite a write-off of more than $600,000, inventories showed an increase in value from $4,842,584 to $4,874,620. In the president's remarks it is stated that the pulpwood inventory is equal to about one season's supply and that "for the first time in many years the company is left with a considerable stock of lumber on hand."

In order to bring investments down in line with market valuations, the capital surplus arising from profits from investments realized at February 28, 1931, amounting to $2,671,465, has been applied to the investment account, bringing that item down from $5,230,926 to $2,559,460.

Unauthorized Loan Made

Listed among the company's assets are two items which have been the cause of considerable comment. First are the advances of $1,273,500 to the Quebec Investment Co.

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STRAWS

. . . that promise a Summer of Comfort ahead for every man

PANAMA HATS—Fine genuine South American panamas in four styles. Sketched A, B, C and D. $3.45 to $10.00 each.

BANKOKS—The lightest of fibre hats in styles B, C and D. $4.50.

PATENT MILANS—Natural white and gold colors in the styles B and C. $2.50 and $3.50 each.

TOYO (imitation panama)—Very light and very smart. In style B only. $1.75.

SPLIT STRAW SAILORS—Very fine grade sailor for men. As in style E. $2.50, $3.00 and $4.00 each.

SENNIT STRAW SAILORS—At $1.75, $2.00, $2.25 and $2.50 each.

FLATFOOT STRAW SAILORS—At $2.50 each.

Main Floor, Queen Street

THE T. EATON Co LIMITED

POWER CORP. IS EXPECTED PASS DIVIDEND

(Continued from page 1)

value of Power Corp.'s holdings have shown a further shrinkage since that date.

Where Losses Occurred

According to the president, the principal decline in value in the holdings of Power Corp. has been in the securities of the following companies:

British Columbia Power Corp.
Brazilian Traction
Canada Northern Power
Foreign Power Securities
Italo-Argentine Electric
Shawinigan
Southern Canada Power
Winnipeg Electric.

Half-yearly Report

In the statement for the half year ended December 31, 1931, it was stated that gross revenue amounted to $1,050,000, as against $1,385,000 for the same period in the preceding year. Operating expenses were cut from $246,000 to $211,000, leaving net revenue at $839,000, compared to $1,139,000 in the first half of the 1931 fiscal year.

During that period $450,000 of the debentures were retired, reducing the amount outstanding of the "A" issue to $2,580,000 and the "B" issue to $9,650,000. Since the beginning of the year, therefore, Power Corp. has retired over $150,000 more of its own debentures.

MORE HOPE SEEN FOR STEADYING OF WHEAT PRICES

(Continued from page 1)

over a fairly large part of last year's drought area are in somewhat delicate balance, with apparently a considerable amount of damage already done by dry weather and by dust storms. The extent to which that is completely recoverable in different districts is a matter of doubt on which contradictory opinions are held.

Grasshoppers Worry Manitoba

Manitoba is getting very worried over sudden outbreak of grasshoppers. It has been known since last fall that there was danger of heavy damage this year, but it was hoped that unfavorable weather might prevent the hatching of eggs known to be present in the soil. Extensive preparations were made to combat the menace by a poison bait campaign, and within the past few days it has been necessary to get it hurriedly into action, rain and cold weather might check the menace, but there is possibility of extensive damage in the Red River valley and to some extent farther west.

Similar conditions are known to prevail south of the line. Refusal of Congress to vote money for an anti-grasshopper campaign may check the efforts of several states to fight the menace, although to some extent state funds are being made available. The danger area south of the line is believed to be considerably larger than in Western Canada.

Within a week sufficient damage may have been caused to effect a change in the outlook for total crop, or on the other hand the danger may have been checked.

A dispatch from Rome indicating a large increase in world area planted to spring wheat has conveyed a wrong impression. There is little increase in the United States, unless the total area planted this spring is compared with the area actually harvested last year, when the percentage of abandonment was unusually high. Some of last year's loss in seeded acreage in Australia and in the Argentine has been made up, but just as there was a decline in total world area producing wheat in 1931, a further, although much smaller reduction is in sight this year.

COTTON MEN FROM ENGLAND VISIT CANADA

(Continued from page 1)

they have been able to maintain their operations on a scale which has permitted them to maintain their positions.

May Work in Harmony

Up to the present time there has been virtually no attempt made to work in harmony with the British cotton manufacturer. His exports to Canada have for many years proved a thorn in the side of the Canadian cotton maker and the continued invasion of the Canadian market has been met with pleas for additional protection.

Now, however, is seen an opportunity for a definite improvement for inter-Empire relations. Lancashire men are coming to Canada where they will be able to see for themselves the actual conditions existing in the industry. Canadian manufacturers will have a chance to work out a plan to work in harmony with the English producer rather than fight him with tariff walls.

GROUP MEET ON AFFAIRS PRICE BROS.

(Continued from page 1)

These are unsecured and were made without the knowledge of certain directors "who protested against them as soon as they became aware of them and notified the company that they in no wise assented thereto."

In signing the statement the auditors add a rider to the effect that at one time these advances aggregated $1,438,500 and the amount outstanding at the end of February last does not include interest accrued from October 1, 1931.

A Family Concern

Quebec Investment Co. is understood to be one of the Price family's investment trusts. Its officers are members of the Price family. J. H. Price is, or was, president; A. C. Price, vice-president; Richard Price, secretary-treasurer.

Quebec Investment Co. had at one time a capital of $15,000,000, but not long ago application was made to the Quebec Government for approval of a by-law cutting the capital from that figure down to $3,000,000.

"Asset" Not Realized

Another "asset" carried on the balance sheet is "Newsprint Institute of Canada . . . $795,658." This is a claim which the company has against various members of the Institute, but upon which a decision has not been rendered by the court up to the time of writing. The auditors have made a notation to this effect in the signed report.

Bank Loans Increase

That the company has had further recourse to the banks is seen in secured bank loans, which total $4,695,500. This compares with $2,175,000 at the close of the previous year. Among liabilities in the 1931 report, however, are other loans of $1,580,818, which have disappeared.

Sinking fund payments were maintained by the company during the year, funded debt outstanding having been reduced from $11,513,600 to $11,061,600.

The income account shows the setting aside of $787,673 for depreciation and depletion. The balance sheet does not fully reflect this, the aggregate of reserves showing an increase of $532,770.

Several Contingent Liabilities

Among contingent liabilities there is an item of $828,009 for a commitment respecting an agreement to purchase 500.58 square miles of timber limits and an obligation in connection with subscription of shares of Newsprint Bond and Share Company.

There is also a guarantee under lease to provide Price Realty Co. with net profits sufficient to pay annual interest and sinking fund on its bonds expiring May 1, 1946.

A reserve of $44,322 for employees' pensions, shown in the 1931 statement, has been eliminated.

Change in Directors

The report further reveals that during the year one director died, while Geo. G. Allen, of New York, and Sir Herbert Holt, of Montreal, tendered their resignations. Two of the vacancies were filled by the appointment of Andrew Holt, of London, and A. A. Aitken, of Montreal.

'LANTIC SUGAR SHAREHOLDERS WOOED AGAIN

(Continued from page 1)

deflation. The company's finances became seriously involved. Early in 1926 shareholders ratified a plan to fund a debt to raw sugar creditors, caused by the drop in raw prices in 1920. Among other things a new issue of 5 per cent 15-year general mortgage bonds of an aggregate par value of $3,927,000 was created and issued to the creditors in full payment of their claims.

Trust Deed Strict

The deed securing this issue of bonds is the crux of the present situation. The trust deed provides that from 1932 to maturity the company pays at least $400,000 to the sinking fund. What is even more important from the point of view of the shareholders is that no dividends can be paid on the capital stock until the outstanding funded debt be reduced to $3,000,000. Also no dividends can be paid which would effect a reduction in the net amount of working capital below $750,000, and also that a sum equal to any amount paid in dividends must be applied by the company through the sinking fund for the redemption of the general mortgage bonds. Under the terms of this trust deed no dividends could possibly be paid until 1934.

Since the issuance of these bonds the management has steadily rebuilt the company and for several years past has shown substantial earnings on the preferred stock. No dividends were paid, of course, and arrears amounted to 78¾ per cent on January 2, 1932.

Finances Are Strengthened

The financial position has been greatly strengthened, the last report showing net working capital of $1,904,135, largely in cash and marketable securities. In addition the company held investments, including its own bonds, to the extent of $1,820,674.

Some months ago a group headed by P. R. Gardiner became interested in the stock, the market value of which touched a high of 37½. It is understood that this group secured sufficient stock to give it control of the company.

At that time it was pointed out in the columns of The Financial Post that no dividend could be paid on the capital stock as long as the trust deed on the general mortgage bonds was in existence. This view was confirmed by company officials.

Turn Down Plan

In December, 1931, a small group of preferred shareholders acting through A. W. Holmested, K.C., Toronto, devised a plan for the reorganization of the company's preferred stock. The following month it was declared that the plan had been abandoned owing to the diversity of opinion among shareholders.

The present plan will come up for consideration on June 10.

Speed Up Sinking Fund

Enquiries by The Financial Post elicit the information that it is expected to secure the approval of the trustee of the trust deed in permitting an acceleration of the working of the sinking fund, whereby the outstanding funded debt of the company will be reduced to $3,000,000 or less before 1934. This would permit the payment of dividends on the debentures and capital stock. So far as bonds are concerned, it is understood that the new group now owns the greater part of those still outstanding and it should be easy to secure reconsideration on a reasonable basis.

On all other clauses in the trust deed, General Sugar will have to live up to, i.e., dividends cannot be paid which would reduce net working capital below $750,000 and any payments made in the way of interest on the new debentures or on the "A" preference stock would have to be duplicated for the sinking fund for the retirement of general mortgage bonds.

In a letter covering the offer of General Sugar Refineries, Lewis J. Seidensticker, president of Atlantic Sugar, had the following to say in part:

"Messrs. P. R. Gardiner and S. A. Hayden, two of the former directors of your company, have resigned and their resignations have been accepted as they are interested in General Sugar Refineries, Limited.

"In endeavoring to reach a solution which would come as near as possible to providing the preferred shareholders with a realization of their expectations and at the same time respect as far as possible the interests of the common shareholders it has been necessary at all times to bear in mind the restrictions placed upon the company by the Deed of Trust securing these General Mortgage Bonds which restrictions have been frequently referred to and are no doubt familiar to the shareholders. Whatever means are taken to satisfy the preferred shareholders must under the necessity of these restrictions impose new obligations and fresh charges upon the company. Immediately it must appear that any possibility of common dividends is further postponed and to that extent and in such measure the prospects of the common shareholders are further deferred. The enclosed offer provides a solution through the assumption by the purchasing company of the full apportionment of whatever deferment is entailed. Having the above facts in mind and considering the present grave uncertainties from which no industry can stand apart your directors after most careful consideration recommend the acceptance of the offer by you."

The Nation's Business

(Continued from Page One)

and steamship lines we find that over 70 per cent of our national debt has been assumed on account of transportation.

* * *

WHAT does transportation cost the people of Canada in their taxes each year? The annual deficit on the Canadian National Railways, allowing for interest on the investment in the Canadian Railways, is over $119,000,000 on the basis of 1931 figures. Interest on other transportation investments, plus cost of operation of canals and deficits on steamships, bring our total annual transportation bill chargeable to the taxpayers to about something over $140,000,000 a year.

The total annual debt charges on our war debt and all other debts of the Dominion contracted for public buildings, etc., amount to just over $60,000,000 a year.

Let us not then blame the war for our financial position. Let us put the blame where it belongs—chiefly in the provision of a collossal network of politically administered transportation agencies—government railways, government canals and government steamship lines.

* * *

IF THE Canadian National Railways had been privately owned, and its securities did not bear government guarantees, it would long since have gone through receivership and the securities outstanding would have been written down to a reasonable figure. Investors would have lost, but the peril of possible receivership is one that every investor in a private corporation consciously and wittingly faces. Bankruptcy and receivership is an economic device that is essential for the purpose of deflating debts contracted through the co-operation of too optimistic promoters and too careless investors. If there were no such instrument as receivership in modern society it would be necessary to invent it.

But the curse of public guarantees of private borrowings and of public ownership is that no machinery exists for writing down such debts. If we recapitalize the Canadian National Railways the burden will have to be transferred directly instead of indirectly to the taxpayer. There can be no writing down short of default on the public debts and that — while not unthinkable when the rapidly increasing burdens of the Canadian people are considered—at least is not pleasant to think of.

Our transportation burden is with us and we have to bear it—if we can—and hope in time to write it off through hard work and onerous taxation.

* * *

BUT because the burden is heavy,—so much heavier even than the cost of war—it is the more essential that we bend every effort to reducing it by conscious control of present expenditures and by calling a final halt to public expenditures on account of transportation.

The first remedy is not likely to be applied in any substantial manner until the Railway Commission has reported.

The second remedy is in the hands of the government supported by public opinion.

But curtailing capital expenditures on railways is not enough. Our present government is rushing us rapidly into a final commitment on an enormous expenditure on a gigantic canal scheme with the provision that whatever it costs to carry the canal—in interest and operating expenses—will be borne directly by the people of Canada. No tolls are charged on any of our canals. No tolls are to be charged on the St. Lawrence Seaway. Those who use the railways pay freight rates. Those who use the highways are taxed approximately 100 per cent of the annual cost of maintaining the highways and paying interest on them. Those who use our airways obtain no free service. Those who use the Panama and other large canals of the world pay tolls.

But we are a generous nation; generous to everyone at the taxpayers' expense and forgetting that every one is the Taxpayer.

* * *

Letting Others Spend Ottawa's Tax Moneys

IN THE past decade Parliament has thrown at least $250,000,000 into the bottomless pit of the bonus and the subsidy.

This enormous sum of money—and it is but a small part of the total wastage of taxes on bonuses and subsidies since Confederation—has been finally spent. Today, far from having satisfied the demand for government hand-outs, the expenditure leaves Canada with as many requests as ever before. The demands of today, perhaps, are not as extravagant as in the days of railway promotion but they are most substantial and constitute one of the thorniest political problems the government has to face.

There are some subsidies, of course, that are inevitable and are, in fact, a part of the constitution of the Dominion. Failing subsidies it might be argued that the original provinces could never have been persuaded to throw in their lot with Federated British North America. But these few subsidies, chiefly the subsidies to the provinces in lieu of customs revenues, and the like, form but an insignificant part of the huge outlay that has been made.

* * *

THE truth is that the Canadian people, whether agricultural or otherwise, have been educated to look to Ottawa for financial assistance. For this fact Ottawa is to blame. In the past, subsidies and vote-getting have gone hand in hand. Both parties have played the game according to the same political rules and it is to the credit of the Bennett government that at last a check is being put upon the subsidy traffic.

In the dying days of the session, just ended, there arose a demand for a subsidy to the fisheries industry. Hon. E. N. Rhodes, former minister of fisheries and present finance minister, resisted this demand and declared that he was opposed to an extension of the subsidy principle, since it must result in the country attempting to lift itself by its boot straps.

Ample confirmation of Mr. Rhodes' statement is to be found in the public accounts, even if the investigation is carried back only ten years.

* * *

IN THAT period various subsidies paid to the provinces have reached the colossal total of $181,500,000. Add to this the following items:

The 1931 wheat bonus, $11,000,000;

Steamship subventions at the rate of $2,500,000 per year, or $25,000,000;

Coal subventions during the past few years, running into $5,000,000;

Fairs and seed grain associations, $5,000,000;

The maritime freight rate account totalling approximately $40,000,000 of which more than $15,000,000 is due to the statutory lowering of freight rates; and a half dozen other smaller items such as the bounty on hemp, etc.

There may be some justification for a part of the steamship subventions for the reason that the carriage of mail is assisted in this way, but it is notorious at Ottawa that persons with influence have obtained subsidies for their friends in the shipping trade, times out of number.

* * *

A GLANCE at the detail will show the degree to which the subsidy policy has vitiated the original division in constitutional jurisdiction between the provinces and the Dominion.

Straight subsidies to the provinces run to about $120,000,000 for the decade. There is a small subsidy given to British Columbia for purposes of encouraging coastwise shipping. Then there are special subsidies for the Maritime Provinces running to $1,600,000 per year.

This period takes in the bulk of the subsidy for road construction—$16,000,000 for the decade.

Nearly $2,000,000 has been handed over to the provinces to assist agricultural instruction.

More than $7,000,000 has been paid to the provinces to help with technical education, a policy but recently revived by the Bennett government.

Upward of $130,000 was handed out to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick for the amortization of debt against school buildings.

More than $1,300,000 was paid to the provinces in connection with their employment offices.

About $1,000,000 went to pay for the suppression of venereal diseases.

Old Age Pensions have cost the Federal treasury upward of $15,000,000.

The coal subventions, which never exceeded a few thousand dollars prior to 1930, are now running into big money, more than $1,000,000 this year. The total cost to date is approximately $5,000,000.

* * *

AND so the items continue. In all probability, subsidies are a bit less today than they were in the good old days. Between Confederation and the outbreak of war, Parliament simply showered subsidies upon railway companies, either in the form of cash or land. No small part of the present funded debt of the National Railways is made up of government guaranteed securities—issued by the former private companies. But if the subsidy disease has been held in hand in the past few years, there is every danger of its breaking out with renewed violence in these days of business depression. For this reason, therefore, the assurance given Parliament by Mr. Rhodes is doubly welcome.

* * *

IT WILL be noted that the subsidies divide themselves roughly into two categories; subsidies to private interests or individuals to encourage them to carry on work or services that do not justify themselves on an ordinary business basis, and subsidies to provinces to encourage them to perform functions for the general social good.

It is inevitable in any well organized society that a certain amount of the taxpayers' money will be disbursed in the form of subsidy. It is cheaper for a government to bonus, for example, a losing but necessary steamship line than to attempt to operate it and pay the deficits. And the steamship line if used for carrying mail may be necessary. But the recognition of this principle leads to tremendous abuses. Bonuses and subsidies are freely paid over for purely political reasons where the net benefit to the public does not begin to match the cost.

The practice of subsidizing the provinces to force them to undertake functions that they would not undertake on their own has led to much waste and extravagance. The federal government is put in the position of raising money and having no final control over its expenditure. The provinces are often encouraged to spend money against their own better judgment because by a small expenditure of money they are enabled to get a large federal grant.

Some sort of argument could be made in favor of every bonus that has been granted. But the weight of evidence is overwhelming against the bonuses and subsidies as a whole. The system has proved a loosely managed and dangerous method of piling up taxes and public debts far beyond the value received.

COMPANIES WARNED OF LEGAL RACKET OVER TRADE MARKS

(Continued from page 1)

trations shall be for a period of only 15 years, and thereupon must be renewed or stricken from the register. In future, therefore, the register will be cleared regularly every 15 years. Of course trade marks now on the list will run for 25, but with this exception, the register in future will be a list of living trade marks at least once in 15 years. Nothing approaching the present overburdened register will ever occur again.

New Applications Unnecessary

This feature of the legislation has caused rumors to spread about to the effect that all existing trade marks are doomed to immediate extinction and that business men must get new applications in at once, if they are to be sure of protection.

The new act provides this further facility in the matter of trade marks—it enables the trade mark office at Ottawa to cancel a registration if it is not actively in use. Once cancelled, the trade mark becomes available to other people.

Apart from this fundamental change, there is little in the new statute that will make any difference to business.

Is International Agreement

The occasion of the new act is to bring Canadian law into conformity with international agreements entered into by this country in 1923 and 1926. In doing this, the new act is more explicit, requires more detailed information from those seeking to register trade marks. And, under these agreements the effect of a Canadian registry is more general. All the major countries of the world are now operating under these international agreements.

The new act, also, seeks to strengthen Federal jurisdiction in the matter of trade mark regulation. There has always been a doubt, at Ottawa, if this was not the function of the provinces. The provinces have never raised a constitutional question in this regard, but by carrying out international agreements, which are within the sole jurisdiction of the Dominion, it is hoped that any difficulty of this kind will be avoided.

Discourage Blanket Marks

One thing more, the new act does not prevent a company obtaining a blanket trade mark to cover all the goods they make or sell. Wide administrative powers however are given the officials in charge and the tendency will be to discourage this form of trade mark. The idea will be to restrict a trade mark to one or a few articles of a like kind.

EMERGENCY LEGISLATION LIMITED TO TWO ACTS

(Continued from page 1)

tion of the Dominion or of any provinces; to loan or advance money to, or guarantee the payment of money by any public body, corporation or undertaking.

The second empowers the government to carry on relief works in national parks, and to continue drought relief in Saskatchewan; to assist in defraying the cost of the sale and distribution of the products of field, farm, forest, sea river and mine.

The third declares that payments under the act may be made from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The fourth is a general clause giving power to do anything for the purposes intended by the act. And the remaining clauses cover prompt reports to parliament, and the date upon which the act expires—March 31, 1933.

In a financial sense, the relief act gives all the power necessary to enable the government to come to the assistance of any company, corporation, or public body. In view of this, interest attaches to the statement made by Mr. Bennett on May 17. It is understood that he had in his mind, at the time he was speaking, the keeping of the peace. In 1931, the government took from parliament all the powers above noted as well as blanket powers to do anything necessary for peace, order and good government in Canada. This clause does not appear in the new legislation, and it is believed Mr. Bennett had it in mind to bring down a bill of this kind. As late as May 17 he told the Commons that the cabinet had not yet decided whether or not special powers would be sought. He never spoke of the matter to parliament again, but subsequent to May 17, he told the Conservative caucus that no further legislation would be brought down.

West Prepares Brief for Ottawa Conference

Representatives of the governments of British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces will meet in conference in Regina, tentatively on June 20, to make a final draft of the west's brief for presentation at the empire economic conference at Ottawa. The provinces are being questioned on the possibility of fixing an earlier date for the conference.

Each provincial representative on arriving at the conference will have copies of the various governmental reports and will go into conference together to draft one brief which will incorporate the suggestions of all the western provinces.

Butter and Cheese Imports during April were 6,386 pounds and 55,160 pounds respectively. These figures are considerably less than in the same month of 1931 when butter imports were 497,562 pounds and cheese imports were 98,810 pounds.

The COUNSEL of EXPERIENCE

Having served Canadians for 114 years, the Bank of Montreal has a thorough understanding of general and local business affairs. The cumulative experience and world-wide banking connections of 114 years operate for the benefit of every customer of the Bank of Montreal.

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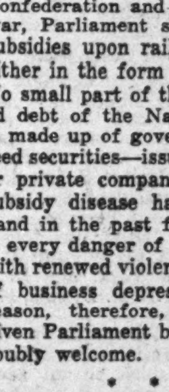
Established 1817
TOTAL ASSETS IN EXCESS OF $750,000,000



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Capital, $12,000,000. Reserve, $24,000,000
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THREE NEW PRODUCTS of DOMINION MOTORS LIMITED

NEW *Frontenac* "6-85"

The Frontenac "6-85" is a triumph of modern coachcraft, a car that dares to be original . . . the only medium-price automobile having complete aerodynamic lines. Sets a new standard for the entire industry.

NEW REO FLYING CLOUD

The new Canadian-built Reo Flying Cloud with its air-stream body lines is the most distinguished car at anywhere near its price . . . an outstanding combination of Reo Royale style . . . Reo performance . . . Reo comfort . . . and Reo value.

NEW REO SPEEDWAGON
1½ TON CAPACITY

The Reo Speedwagon, now built in Canada, is powered with the famous Reo Gold Crown engine and equipped with many exclusive Reo features.

The introduction of these quality products brings added value and prestige to the Frontenac and Reo Franchise and enables dealers to meet competition with a combination of features and selling points unsurpassed in the Automotive Field.

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REO FRONTENAC DURANT RUGBY

CON. INDUSTRIES SHOWS $236,832 OPERATING LOSS

Reflects Low Profit on Radio — Initial Cost of Expansion

HAS BANK LOAN

Diversification Programme is Expected to Place Company in Stronger Position

Reflecting the negligible profit margin existing in the Canadian radio industry in 1931 and the result of writing off expenses incidental to the acquisition and development of several new lines of products, Consolidated Industries Ltd. shows loss of $236,832 in the year ended March 31, 1932, after provision for depreciation as compared with net profit of $577,554 in the previous year. After payment of dividends amounting to $112,754 surplus was reduced by $349,585 to $383,651.

During 1931 the company, formerly DeForest Crosley Radio Corp., undertook a programme of diversification that had been under consideration for four years. In addition to Hammond electric clocks, the company acquired Canadian rights for Norge electric refrigerators, electric washing machines and electric ironers; completed facilities for all-Canadian manufacture of these lines and for national distribution. It had been expected that profits from radio would offset initial cost of the new lines but due to excessive dumping of radio sets from the United States the expected profit was not obtained. The company, however, has consolidated operations on its new lines both in manufacturing and in distribution and is developing export markets.

Shows First Bank Loan

Working capital position was substantially reduced and for the first time a bank loan, amounting to $355,434, is shown. To some extent this loan is due to increased manufacturing activity of new lines of household equipment which reaches a peak during the spring months. Increase in current assets is due to increase in accounts receivable to $566,880 from $323,191; notes and contracts receivable to $431,298 from $317,260; inventories to $571,864 from $197,785. Cash is down to $2,999 from $352,169. Amounts due from shareholders and directors total $25,153. In addition to bank loan, current liabilities include advances to Universal Acceptance Corp., of $333,453; accounts payable and accrued charges of $369,712 and reserve for income taxes and contingencies of $69,874. Working capital position is as follows:

WORKING CAPITAL

	1932 $	1931 $
Current assets	1,598,194	1,190,405
Current liabilities ...	1,128,474	231,382
Working capital	469,720	959,023
Ratio	1.41—1	5.14—1

Plant and equipment is carried at $310,627 after provision for depreciation reserve of $101,139. This reserve was increased by $51,436 in the past year as compared with a $19,605 increase in the previous year. Goodwill, licenses, trademarks, etc, are carried at $400,000 as in the previous year and no increase has been made for Canadian patent rights acquired on new lines. Prepaid royalties and deferred expenses are shown at $41,370 and tools and dies at $46,108. There is outstanding 141,468 common shares of no par value carried at $844,175 and surplus is $383,650.

Income and surplus account for the past two years is as follows:

CONS. INCOME & SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended March 31

	1932 $	1931 $
Net earnings†	*236,831	628,655
Less: Prov. for inc. tax	......	51,101
Net profit	*236,831	577,554
Less appropriations:		
Dividends	112,754	111,794
Surplus for year	‡349,585	465,760
Add: Prev. surplus ..	733,236	419,408
Less: Res. for conting.	......	15,000
Amount writ.-off ..	......	136,932
Balance forward	383,651	733,236

†After providing for all manufacturing costs, including depreciation, and for selling and administrative expenses.
*Loss.
‡Deficit.

STANDARD CHEM. TO PAY DIVIDEND OUT OF SURPLUS

Working Capital Remains Strong — Surplus Reduced in Past Year

Sales by Standard Chemical Co. in the year ended March 31, 1932, totalled $1,121,645 as compared with $1,387,067 the previous year while profit from operations dropped to $1,391 from $56,819 before provision for depreciation. Provision for depreciation was $17,500 and $1 per share was paid on the 37,277 shares of common stock so that surplus was reduced by $53,386 during the year to $188,819. Demand for the company's products showed reduction due to some extent to climatic conditions.

The details of the income and surplus account in the past two fiscal years is as follows:

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended March 31

	1932 $	1931 $
Sales	1,121,645	1,387,067
Net earnings	1,391	56,819
Less: Depreciation ..	17,500	35,000
Int. on funded debt	......	1,710
Income tax reserve	......	1,500
Net profit	*16,109	18,609
Less: Dividends	37,277	37,277
Loss for year	53,386	18,668
Previous surplus	242,205	260,873
Surplus forward	188,819	242,205

*Loss.

Working capital position of the company was reduced to $1,082,404 from $1,131,550 with cash down to $43,097 from $84,513 and accounts payable and accruing liabilities up to $109,771 from $86,882. Receivables were slightly lower at $199,149 and inventories were up to $954,929 from $942,953. Reserve for income tax was reduced to $5,000 from $12,186. Working capital position in the past two years was as follows:

Working Capital Position
At March 31

	1932 $	1931 $
Current assets	1,197,175	1,230,618
Current liabs.	114,771	99,068
Working capital	1,082,404	1,131,550

Conference Experts Linked With Canada

Britain's Agricultural Advisers at Imperial Economic Conference Should Have Peculiar Interest in Dominion

By JOHN A. STEVENSON

GILMOUR

The British government has decided, owing to the importance which questions like the wheat quota and other matters relating to agriculture and food supplies will inevitably assume at the Imperial Economic Conference, to reinforce its delegation with a contingent of agricultural experts. This contingent, it is announced, will be headed by Sir John Gilmour, Minister of Agriculture in the MacDonald government, and he will make the seventh British minister in the delegation. When Sir John arrives in Canada he will be coming to the land where the fortunes of his family were made, and his connection with Canada is an interesting story.

Their Link With Canada

Away back in the early years of the nineteenth century there was a small firm of timber merchants in Glasgow composed of two brothers called Pollok, and Allan Gilmour, all natives of the same rural parish in Renfrewshire. They had been doing considerable business in the Baltic timber trade, but when Napoleon got a grip upon Sweden and other Baltic countries, and by the system embodied in the Continental Decrees tried to cut off British trade with the continent of Europe, they turned their attention to the exploitation of the timber resources of the British North American colonies. In doing so they were encouraged by the British government which gave them special privileges, as the Admiralty wanted to emancipate the British navy as far as possible from dependence on foreign timber supplies. Pollok, Gilmour and Company started operations on the River Miramichi about 1812, and prospered from the first. They gradually expanded their activities by means of subsidiary firms and agencies which they created at places like St. John's, Bathurst, Campbellton, Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa, and they rank as the real founders of Canada's timber industry.

In the heyday of their prime they were by far the largest timber firm in the world, and at one time had over a hundred ships of their own engaged in carrying timber across the Atlantic. The three original partners all made huge fortunes and so did a succeeding generation of partners.

Has Canadian Mother

Eventually a large part of the Gilmour fortune came into the hands of the late Sir John Gilmour who spent some years in Canada. Finding himself when quite young possessed of an ample competence, he retired to Scotland to the lovely estate called Montrave in Fifeshire which his father, Allan Gilmour the second, had bought. There he became a very successful breeder of Clydesdale horses and cattle, and took a public-spirited part in local affairs. A Conservative in politics, he contested the East Fife seat against Premier Asquith, and his services to his party were rewarded with a Baronetcy.

Before he left Canada he had found a Canadian wife in the person of his cousin, Miss Henrietta Gilmour, the daughter of David Gilmour of Quebec, and the present Minister of Agriculture is their eldest son. Born in 1876, he was educated at Glenalmond College, Edinburgh University and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and, just after he had finished his university course he went off to serve in the South African War. When he returned safely from it he settled down at home and entered the local county council, also serving as Master of the Fife Foxhounds Association. Then at the general election of 1906 he followed his father's example by tackling Premier Asquith in East Fife and was equally unsuccessful against that doughty opponent. However, he had won his political spurs and in 1910 the Conservatives found him a safe seat in East Renfrewshire. He has been in Parliament ever since, although in 1918 he changed his seat to a division in Glasgow, but his services at Westminster were interrupted by the Great War in which he won the D.S.O. with a bar.

Knows His Agriculture

Since Sir John has inherited his father's interest in stock breeding and has continued to farm a large part of the Montrave estate, he has enjoyed long practical experience of farming, and in the Commons his observations on agricultural problems are always listened to with respect. His first political promotion came in 1919 when he was made Conservative Whip for Scotland, and a Junior Lord of the Treasury; but in 1924 came promotion to cabinet rank as Secretary of State for Scotland, and he held this office first from 1924 to 1926 and again from 1926 to 1929. Then followed a period of opposition, but when Mr. MacDonald formed the National Government his position in the Conservative party entitled him to cabinet rank and he was made Minister of Agriculture. It is an office for which he is well suited as he has a real knowledge of farming and its problems and enjoys the confidence of the farming community in a way that no amateur could hope to.

Framing New Policy

Since he resumed office he has had on his hands the complicated task of framing an agricultural policy which would at the same time please the farmers and not arouse the opposition of the industrial population, and he has been moving in its evolution with true Scottish caution. It fell to his lot to work out the quota plan for British wheat by consultation with the millers and other interests, and to pilot the legislation which gives it authority through the House of Commons, and in this task he acquitted himself with credit. Ever since the beginning of his political career he has been a strong agricultural protectionist, but he is not an extremist in this or anything else, and knows that consideration must be given to the fortunes of other interests. At the conference he may be frequently called to the council table in connection with the quota plan and the new scheme for a series of export marketing boards whose operation there will be an attempt to co-ordinate. But one thing is pretty certain—that his foremost concern will be to safeguard the interests of the British farmers whose votes the Conservative party cannot afford to lose.

NEWTON

In the train of Sir John Gilmour will come as the representative of the farmers' organizations of Great Britain another well known Conservative politician in the person of Sir George D. C. Newton, M.P. for Cambridge. He too has some slight connection with Canada as he is a nephew of the eleventh Earl of Dundonald who was Chief of Staff at Ottawa after the Boer War until he became involved in a famous political fracas with the late Sidney Fisher. Furthermore, Sir Douglas had a brother, Captain D. C. Newton, who was for some years in Lord Grey's régime a very popular A. D. C. at Rideau Hall, and having joined the Canadian army at the outbreak of the war was one of the first officers of the Princess Patricia's Light Infantry to fall in action.

Is Gentleman Farmer

Sir Douglas was born in July, 1879. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and after marrying in 1905 settled down as a gentleman farmer on the family estate of Croxton Park in Cambridgeshire. There he took an active part in County affairs and entering the County Council became its vice-chairman in 1911 and its full chairman in 1919. By this time he had attained some considerable local fame as a successful farmer and authority upon agricultural problems, and from 1917 to 1919 he served as Assistant Secretary to the Minister of Reconstruction, agriculture being his special province.

Then in 1922 when Lloyd George's coalition ministry broke up and a general election took place, he was nominated as Conservative candidate for the borough of Cambridge which has always been a debatable seat, and he carried it by a comfortable majority.

Spokesman For Farmers

His hold upon the seat has never since been seriously threatened, and although he does not represent a rural constituency he has constituted himself one of the most effectual spokesmen in the agricultural interest in the House of Commons. So far no Ministerial office has come his way, but as chairman of the National Agricultural Council he wields an influence greater than most private members. Since he comes from the heavy clay country of East Anglia he has always been an enthusiastic advocate of protection for the British wheat grower, and is given some of the credit for the recent adoption of this policy by a quota system. At the conference he will be the unofficial spokesman of the British farmer, and will carefully scrutinize any schemes which may threaten the latter with unfair competition on the part of Dominion producers.

Baseball Plant Receipts Show Gain of 100%

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — When nature smiles on a ball game the man in the box office permits himself to a quiet chuckle. Due to improved weather conditions gross receipts of Montreal Exhibition Co. at its baseball stadium have shown an increase of 100 per cent over the same period last year. Receipts to May 26 were $66,000 compared with $33,000 in the same period in 1931.

Steel mills, stock brokers and insurance companies do not stand to benefit from fine weather but climatic conditions are vital to the affairs of a baseball team. Lack of rain has featured the home games of the Montreal Baseball Club and 80,144 persons have clicked through the turnstiles to date compared with 47,187 in an equal number of games last year.

This good fortune, of course, cannot be taken as criterion for the future. Last year, particularly bad weather marred the majority of home games and at the end of the fiscal year October 31, 1931, there was a deficit of $3,672.

Admittion prices remain unchanged. Rentals of the Stadium building are reported as satisfactory and interest in the fortunes of the club is stimulated by the fact that the team stands at second place in the league.

Investment interest in the company lies in $1,185,000 of class "A" stock of $30 par value and 25,000 shares of no par common stock. No dividends have been paid.

Canada Power Assets Are to be Distributed

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Notice has been given to the Quebec Government of the passing of special by-laws providing for the distribution of assets of Belgo Canadian Paper Co., Canada Power and Paper Corp., Port Alfred Pulp and Paper Corp., St. Maurice Valley Corp. and the Anticosti Corp. This represents one of the final stages in the winding up of that ill-fated venture of Canada Power and Paper which was forced to go through a reorganization, the business and undertakings being acquired by Consolidated Paper Corp.

SOREL ELEVATOR EARNS INTEREST BY 2.72 TIMES

Handled Twice as Much Grain But Storage Revenue Down

Gross earnings of North-American Elevators Ltd., located at Sorel, Que., are reported at $216,262 in the year ended April 30, 1932, as compared with $210,783 in the previous and initial fiscal year. With some increase in operating expense and a decrease in administration expense, net earnings are shown at $117,234, or 2.72 times bond and bank interest charges before depreciation. In the previous year net earnings of $123,400 covered lower interest requirements by 3.22 times. After deducting depreciation and bond interest $7.26 per share was earned on the first preferred stock.

The elevator handled twice as much grain in the year just ended as in the previous year, but revenue from storage and grinding of feed was lower. Receipts of grain totalled 10,688,751 bus. as compared with 5,358,629 in the previous year, while shipments totalling 11,293,031 bus. compared with 3,647,992 bus. the previous year. Details of the income and surplus account are as follows:

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended April 30

	1932 $	1931 $
Gross earnings*	216,262	218,783
Less: Oper. expenses	73,827	67,494
Adminis. expenses	25,201	28,889
Net earnings	117,234	123,400
Less: Depreciation	52,857	52,302
Bank interest	18,389	25,350
Bond interest	21,046	12,916
Prov. for inc. tax	......	3,500
Bond expense, etc.	1,981	......
Net profit	22,961	29,332
Less appropriations:		
First pref. divds. acct.†	......	25,823
First pref. s. f. acct...	......	702
Surplus for year	22,961	2,807

*Including miscellaneous income.
†Transferred but unpaid.

Working capital position was improved with cash up to $30,895 from $20,528; accounts receivable up to $28,318 from $16,966; accrued storage charges, etc. down to $5,644 from $30,931 and sundries at $1,343. Current liabilities include accrued interest, taxes, etc., of $11,359 and accounts payable of $1,172. Working capital is as follows:

WORKING CAPITAL

	1932 $	1931 $
Current assets	66,200	70,075
Current liabilities	12,531	48,465
Working capital	53,669	21,610
Ratio	5.28—1	1.45—1

Fixed assets are valued at $1,676,789 after deduction of depreciation reserve of $104,931 and capital surplus of $350,005. There has been little change in the year with the exception of additional provision of $52,857 for depreciation. Elevator building and equipment is carried at $1,219,131 after depreciation; leasehold properties at $550,000 and investment in Red Barge Line Ltd. $256,700. Prepaid and deferred charges total $41,712 including $39,179 for dock improvements pending adjustment.

Bank loan secured by unsold bonds and personal guarantees of directors has been reduced to $285,750 from $315,550 while 6½ per cent first mortgage bonds outstanding have increased by $7,000 to $323,500. There remain outstanding 3,162 shares of 7 per cent first preference and 3,000 shares of 7 per cent second preference stock of $100 par value and 100,000 shares of no par value common.

JONES, WHITMAN LOSS INCREASED FOR PAST YEAR

Transfers $100,000 from Capital Surplus to Offset Deficit

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Operations of Robin, Jones & Whitman, Ltd., engaged in a trading and fishing business in Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, resulted in a loss of $89,750 for the year ended March 31, 1932, compared with a loss of $44,012 in the previous year. No dividends were paid on the preferred stock and after transferring $100,000 from capital surplus, a balance of $11,528 was brought forward into the current year.

Profit and Loss Figures

Following is a comparison of profit and loss figures for the past two years ended March 31:

	1932 $	1931 $
Net loss†	89,750	44,012
Less: Pref. divds. ..	......	25,440
Deficit for year	89,750	69,452
Add: Prev. surplus ..	1,278	70,730
Trans. from surplus	100,000	......
Balance forward	11,528	1,278

†After depreciation and bond interest.

Working Capital Position

	1932	1931
Current assets	776,198	936,794
Current liabs.	227,534	315,127
Working capital	548,664	621,667

Balance sheet position has been maintained and though working capital is lower at $548,664, a greater degree of liquidity exists than at the end of the previous fiscal year. Cash and accounts receivable are slightly higher though inventories have been reduced by $190,000 to $404,246.

Poor Codfish Catch

The loss last year, according to A. H. Whitman, president and managing director, can be attributed to the very poor catch of codfish in the Gaspé and Baie Chaleur district which was only about 60 per cent of a normal year. The purchasing power of the communities served by the company was therefore reduced, with a consequent falling off of sales of the company's general merchandise and the inability of many customers to pay their accounts.

There was a continuation of very low prices at which Norwegian, Icelandic and British dried fish has been sold in foreign markets. Political and financial troubles in Brazil have continued seriously to affect the demand for dried fish from that country, which is one of the company's chief markets. The Iceland and Norwegian fisheries for the season of 1932 are reported as being considerably ahead of last year's figures, so that low prices of 1931 are likely to continue.

He concluded by stating that there was good reason to think that the price of Gaspé fish would not be seriously affected, so that a good fishery during the coming season should materially improve the company's position.

Canadian Celanese Plants at Capacity

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Plants of Canadian Celanese continue to operate at capacity. In the first quarter of the current year profits were officially stated to have shown a gain over the same period in the previous year and it is understood that this situation has been maintained.

During the current year the company will have the benefit of a full twelve months operation of its extended plant. Substantial additions, increasing output by over 50 per cent, were completed early in 1931 and conditions are now more conducive to profitable operation.

This increase in production, with its complimentary decrease in operating costs, should find reflection in 1932 activities. Prices for celanese products, however, remain at a low level. In 1931 earnings were equal to $8.95 a share on the preferred stock.

Hamilton Bridge Secures Contract for 500 Tons

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Hamilton Bridge Co. has been awarded a contract by the Ontario government for fabrication of 500 tons of steel. The steel will be used for a bridge over the Branch river at Englehart on the new Ontario highway.

No figures on earnings to date have been issued by the company. Hamilton Bridge entered the year with but a small volume of unfinished orders on hand and little business in immediate prospect.

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MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

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PRODUCED IN CANADA

NEW PONTIAC 6

Utilities and Transportation

INTERNAT. HYDRO ELECTRIC SYSTEM EARNINGS LOWER

Profits on Class "A" Stock Equal to $3.20 a Share

WIDE EXPANSION

Acquire International Paper Power Properties—Assets Over Half a Billion

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Consolidated earnings of International Hydro-Electric System for 1931, after the payment of all prior charges and dividends on preferred stock of the system, amounted to $2,718,058, or equivalent to $3.20 a share on the average number of Class "A" shares outstanding during the year. This compares with earnings of $4.30 on the Class "A" shares during the preceding year.

Output of the different properties controlled by this system aggregated 4,455,961,000 kw.h. in 1931, compared with 4,421,636,000 kw.h. in 1930. Installed generating capacity at the end of the year aggregated 1,178,269 h.p. of hydro-electric capacity and 564,850 h.p. of steam electric capacity.

These figures do not include the capacity output of power properties acquired from International Paper Co. since the beginning of the year and which have a total potential capacity of 470,000 h.p. of which 130,000 h.p. is developed.

Gross Revenue Higher

Gross revenues of the system in 1931, from all sources, totalled $57,576,395. This compares with $50,397,825 in the preceding year.

Net revenue amounted to $32,146,129, a gain of nearly $4,000,000 over that reported in 1930.

Details of the profit and loss account follow:

	1931	1930
	$	$
Gross revenue:		
Operations	53,088,305	46,414,480
Other income	4,373,858	3,983,345
Profit on exch.	114,232	......
Total	57,576,395	50,397,825
Less: Expenses	21,987,530	18,676,297
Maintenance	3,442,736	3,321,440
Net revenue	32,146,129	28,400,088
Less Int. sub. debt	11,777,931	11,950,918
Int. System debt	1,800,000	
Deprec.	4,355,235	3,969,569
Amort. Disc.	938,941	680,422
Income tax	1,329,903	580,511
Divds., pfd. & "A"	7,274,697	6,210,068
Min. & interest	1,451,556	1,217,911
Balance	3,217,866	3,790,694
Less divds.:		
Preferred	499,807	367,350
Class A	1,695,772	1,594,807
Surplus	1,022,287	1,828,537
Br't. forward	5,613,775	3,785,237
Carried forward	6,636,062	5,613,774

New Power Properties

After making adjustments rising out of the acquisition of the water power properties of International Paper Co. and its subsidiaries, the consolidated general balance sheet as at December 31, 1931, shows total assets of $575,760,256 as against $474,901,546 at the close of 1930. Plant and properties show an increase from $401,244,000 to $517,360,000.

Securities and investments show a slight increase at $21,291,729.

Current assets amount to $17,290,247 as against $15,550,627 a year ago. Current liabilities show an increase during the year of over $3,000,000 to $15,611,155. The latter figure includes $6,000,000 of notes payable by New England Power Association.

Current liabilities are shown on the statement at $23,192,203, of which $15,611,155 represent notes payable.

Preferred assets now stand at $19,582,820, a moderate increase over that reported since 1930.

Funded Debt Grows

On the liability side of the balance sheet, funded debt is shown at $279,255,318, up from $237,414,931.

The net amount due to International Paper Co. is $513,545. Depreciation and contingency reserves have increased from about $33,900,000 to $43,733,000.

Preferred and Class "A" stock of subsidiaries outstanding in the hands of the public have increased from $100,406,755 to $128,669,101, while minority increase in capital and surplus of subsidiaries has advanced from $15,291,191 to $22,956,239.

In presenting his report to the shareholders, Archibald R. Graustein, president, had the following to say in part:

Synopsis of Deal

"Power properties acquired from International Paper Co. represented the bulk of the developed and undeveloped water powers in the United States formerly owned or controlled by that company. The properties, or in some cases shares or securities of the companies owning the properties, were transferred to International Hydro-Electric Corp and to System Properties, Inc., which are wholly owned subsidiaries of International Hydro-Electric System. Properties comprising in value about 80 per cent of the total transferred are subject to the First and Refunding Mortgage of International Paper Co. and were acquired by International Hydro-Electric Corporation subject to that mortgage. The balance of the properties were acquired by System Properties, Inc.

"The purchase price was $31,700,000. As part payment International Hydro-Electric Corporation assumed principal and interest on the $16,460,000 outstanding First and Refunding Mortgage 5 per cent bonds of International Paper Co., and System Properties Inc., similarly assumed in $535,000 outstanding 6 per cent Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds of Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Co. Payment of the balance of the purchase price was in cash.

"During 1931. New England Power Association acquired control of two important companies, North Boston Lighting Properties and Green Mountain Power Corp. North Boston Lighting Properties is a holding company controlling nine operating electric and gas properties serving a population of over 500,000 in northeastern Massachusetts. The acquisition was consummated in July, 1931, through an exchange of securities, Green Mountain Power Corporation, the entire common stock of which was purchased for cash by the association on December 1, 1931, is an operating company serving a population of over 100,000 in northern Vermont.

Current Progress Noted

"During the early months of 1932 earnings both of the Canadian properties and of the New England properties have been showing some improvement over 1931. Furthermore, as the water power properties acquired from International Paper Co. are producing more than sufficient net revenues to cover carrying charges on their cost, their acquisition means additional net revenue for dividends on stocks of International Hydro-Electric System. The increase in Canadian earnings is due partly to profits from exchange and partly to increased contract deliveries. The improvement from the latter source can be expected to continue throughout the year. On the other hand, the increase in New England was largely due to better water conditions this year as compared with the first quarter of 1931 and cannot be expected to continue unless business conditions in New England show improvement."

Canadian Hydro Electric Sets Up Earnings Record On First Preferred Stock

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Canadian Hydro-Electric Corp., controlled by International Hydro-Electric System, established record earnings in 1931, the amount available for distribution on the company's first preferred stock being equivalent to $18.44 a share as against $15.40 a share in the previous year.

Another outstanding feature of this report, which is one of the most complete ever published by a utility in this country, was the appropriation of $2,001,000 from surplus for payment of dividends on the second preferred and common stocks which are all owned by International Hydro-Electric System, a direct subsidiary of International Paper and Power Co. This is the first time that any dividends have been paid on these junior securities.

Canadian Hydro's principal operating subsidiary, Gatineau Power Co., acquired during the year all the Quebec properties of Gatineau Electric Light Co. and at the same time acquired from Canadian Hydro-Electric Corp. all of the capital stock of Gatineau Electric Light and all the indebtedness of that company to Canadian Hydro. In April, Gatineau Power acquired from New Brunswick International Paper the steam and steam-electric generating plant at Dalhousie.

Earnings at Record

Consolidated income of Canadian Hydro-Electric last year aggregated $9,311,639, including $114,232 representing exchange profit on United States funds. This compares with gross income in 1930 of $8,513,409.

Comparative details of the profit and loss accounts for 1930 and 1931 follow:

	1931	1930
	$	$
Gross revenue	9,197,407	8,513,408
Exchange profit	114,232	......
Total	9,311,639	8,513,408
Less: Exp.	1,460,970	1,307,658
Net revenue	7,850,669	7,205,750
Less: Bond int.	3,445,245	4,321,762
Debent. int.	1,157,180	
Depreciation	594,123	663,776
Bond disc.	344,042	293,014
Sub. pfd. divds.	4,533	2,266
Balance	2,305,546	1,924,932
Less: Pfd. divds.	750,000	750,000
2nd pfd. divds.	1,500,000	......
Common divds.	501,000	......
Surplus	*445,454	1,174,932
Br't. forward	†8,148,196	7,084,615
Carried forward	7,702,742	8,259,547

*Deficit.
†Adjusted.

Output Well Maintained

Production of energy was well maintained during the year, the consolidated peak load being 650,235 h.p. and the total output, including a small amount of purchased power, being 2,423,055,637 kw.h., compared with a peak load of 605,495 h.p. and an output of 2,534,521,721 kw.h. in 1930.

Details of Income

Of wide interest to shareholders is the inclusion in the 1931 report of details of the consolidated gross revenue. This statement shows the sources of revenue for all power sales during the year and "other income" itemized. Particularly interesting is the fact that of total income of $9,197,407, $4,288,298 was received from the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario and $2,612,262 from mills controlled by International Paper Co.

Source of income for 1931 are reprinted in full:

	$
Operating revenue:	
Ontario Power Com.	4,288,298
Ottawa Electric Ottawa Waterworks Grand Falls Mun. Dalhousie Mun.	374,651
Retail sales	887,613
Inter. Paper Co.	2,612,262
Canada Cement E. B. Eddy Co. Fraser Cos.	534,839
Other income:	
Interest income	298,590
Dividend income	25,620
Int. during const.	25,873
Merchandise sales	22,419
Misc.	127,242
Total	9,197,407

Gain in Assets

Consolidated general balance sheet of Canadian Hydro-Electric shows an advance in the value of assets during the year from $135,651,470 to $143,595,493. This gain is largely represented by an increase in properties, power developments, etc., from $123,533,960 to $130,989,062.

Current assets are shown on the books at $1,036,406, an increase of $34,136 over that previously reported. Current liabilities totalled $852,831, an increase of $95,340 during the year, the slight gain being insufficient to materially affect the working capital position.

The amount due from International Paper and Power Co. shows an increase from from $2,266,952 to $2,556,312. Of this amount, $2,372,840 represents United States funds.

Other assets of Canadian Hydro totalled $8,374,008, an increase over last year of $315,306. This item is largely made up of discount and expenses on bonds and other securities issued, organization expenses, etc.

Funded Debt Higher

Consolidated funded debt of Canadian Hydro-Electric shows an increase of $81,932,322 to $89,754,211, due to the issuance in April, 1931, of $8,500,000 of first mortgage bonds by Gatineau Power Co.

There is a new item among liabilities of $455,403, representing an amount due to International Paper and Power Co. for property purchased.

Capital remains unchanged, but surplus has decreased from $556,804 to $7,702,742.

Revenue in U. S. Funds

In commenting upon the results for last year, Archibald R. Graustein, president, said in part:

"Over 40 per cent of the gross revenue is being received in United States funds. Such receipts are within three quarters of a million of covering the entire annual interest payable in United States dollars on outstanding funded debt. The corporation, moreover, had a credit balance with International Paper and Power Co. at the time when United States funds went to a premium The balance of this credit, which is being repaid by International Paper and Power Co. in United States funds and is being used to meet such interest payments, amounted on December 31, 1931, to $2,372,840. To date, therefore, the premium on United States funds has resulted in a small profit which will continue until this credit has been exhausted.

More Power to Sell

"Although the major portion of the power sold by the corporation's subsidiaries on long-term primary power contracts is now being delivered, there still remains an amount of 77,472 h.p. sold for future delivery and now being sold at comparatively low rates for the production of steam. This power can, for the most part, be delivered as primary power from existing plants with comparatively little additional capital expenditure or increase in operating costs and it is, therefore, anticipated that earnings will be on a gradually increasing scale for several years to come as this power is absorbed at primary power rates."

Vancouver Power Seeks Redemption of Debentures

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—A special meeting has been called for June 15, to be held in London, at which holders of British Columbia Electric Railway Co. 4½ per cent Vancouver Power debentures will be asked to consider and sanction an "extraordinary resolution" permitting redemption of the debentures at 107 per cent plus accrued interest, as at July 15, 1932, instead of at January 15, 1953, when the issue would ordinarily mature.

The last consolidated statement of B. C. Power Corp., controlling organization, showed that of the 4½ per cent Vancouver Power debentures there were outstanding £220,000. Of this amount, £105,700 are held as collateral securities for the 4½ per cent perpetual consolidated debenture stock of B. C. Electric Railway Co.; £13,000 have been purchased for sinking fund; £68,800 had been redeemed and £32,500 are now outstanding.

GATINEAU POWER PROFITS FOR 1931 RECORD ADVANCE

Larger Power Deliveries Reflected in Increased Earnings

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Gatineau Power and subsidiary companies report a consolidated gross revenue, together with profit on exchange, of $8,874,107 for 1931. Detailed comparative figures for other years are not available, inasmuch as this is the first time that the company has publicly issued an income statement and balance sheet.

Operating conditions last year were not all that they might have been owing to low water conditions which resulted in some curtailment in the amount of energy sold for production of steam by electricity. The peak load last year was 568,465 h.p. and output amounted to 2,083, 801,387 kw.h., compared with a peak load in 1930 of 545,495 h.p. and a production of 2,269,977,251 kw.h.

More Primary Power

Increased deliveries in primary power are again largely due to increased takings by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission under its contracts with the company. On the largest contract, the full amount of 260,000 h.p. has been reached, representing an increase in October 1, 1931, of 10,000 h.p. On the second contract, which calls for ultimate delivery of from 60,000 h.p. to 100,000 h.p., current deliveries increased from 18,000 h.p. to 24,000 h.p. on October 1 last. Delivery of the full amount of 20,000 h.p. continues under the third contract.

During the past year a supplementary short-term contract was entered into with the Ottawa Electric Co., whereby that company will close down its steam power plant, formerly used for stand-by purposes and for the supply of its peak load requirements, and will purchase this power from Gatineau. Power.

Deficit of $189,000

The income account for 1931 shows a balance, after all prior charges, of $1,811,977. Dividends paid on the preferred stock amounted to $2,000,000 which resulted in a deficit of about $189,000.

Particulars of the income account follow:

	1931
Gross revenue	$8,759,875
Profit on exchange	114,232
Total	8,874,107
Less: Expenses	1,214,702
Net	7,659,405
Less: Bond int.	3,440,739
Debent. int.	1,451,520
Deprec.	575,022
Discount on debt	344,042
Sub. pfd. divds.	36,105
Balance	1,811,977
Less: Divds.	2,000,000
Surplus	*188,023
Earned surplus forward	1,279,284
Paid in surplus	13,094,224
Carried forward	14,185,485

*Deficit.

Follow Parents' Lead

Following the lead of the parent company, Canadian Hydro-Electric Corp., Gatineau Power has set forth in detail the sources of its income for 1931. This follows:

	$
Operating revenue:	
Ontario Power Com.	4,288,298
Ottawa Electric Ottawa Waterworks Grand Falls Mun. Dalhousie Mun.	374,651
Retail sales	751,763
Inter. Paper Co.	2,591,262
Canada Cement E. B .Eddy Co. Fraser Cos.	534,839
Other income:	
Interest	66,616
Dividends	13,680
Int. during const.	25,873
Merchandise sales	20,569
Misc.	92,324
Total	8,759,875

Assets Record Gain

Consolidated balance sheet of Gatineau Power and subsidiary companies at December 31, 1931, showed total assets of $140,989,492, of which properties, power developments, rights, etc., amounted to $132,338,816. Current assets aggregated $1,016,038 or nearly double current liabilities of $656,836.

Deferred and other assets of the company amounted to $7,354,935, of which discount and expenses on securities issued, etc., totalled $6,910,405.

Funded debt of Gatineau Power and its subsidiaries now aggregates $89,739,111. The amount due to Canadian Hydro-Electric Corp. is shown at $6,064,921, a net decrease of $4,348,353.

Depreciation and other reserves amount to $2,241,387, representing an increase of $767,768 in depreciation and a net decrease of $160,413 in other items.

Hold St. John Preferred

Preferred stock of St. John River Power Co., shown among liabilities, is 12,035 shares, of which 10,524 shares are held by Canadian Hydro-Electric Corp., having a value of $60,750.

There is no change in the capital stock, but the paid-in surplus shows an increase of $13,094,225 to the same figure, while the earned surplus decreased $188,023 to $1,091,260.

Arrears of dividends on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred shares to December 31, 1931, totalled $5,250,000.

Canada Northern Power Revenue Ahead This Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Canada Northern Power Corp. reports an increase in net earnings for the first four months of 1932 of $30,191 over the corresponding period of last year.

Gross income amounted to $1,145,482 as against $1,109,453 a year ago. Operating expenses gained slightly from $348,656 to $354,494, leaving net earnings this year at $790,988, as against $760,797 for the first four months of 1931.

Increasing demand for power on the part of the company's customers is seen in the higher kilowatt hour output of the company which, for the four months ended April 30 last, totalled 143,724,790 k.w.h. as against 132,364,000 k.w.h. last year. The output for April last was 36,277,730 k.w.h. or 2,066,000 k.w.h. greater than for April last year.

Jamaica Public Service Earnings Lower in April

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Gross and net earnings of Jamaica Public Service showed a decline in April compared with the same month in 1931. Gross totalled $62,666 against $68,968 last year and net was down $6,000 at $22,878. Surplus after charges was $13,552, down from $19,171 in April, 1931.

For the twelve months ended April 30, 1932, gross showed a decline of $38,000 at $807,748 and net was off $34,000 at $321.054. After charges, surplus at the end of the 12 month period was $212,472 compared with 245,330.

Power Corp. Stock Hits Six On Free List

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Re-entry of the common stock of Power Corp. of Canada to the free trading list on the Montreal Stock Exchange resulted in a sharp readjustment of values. For some time past this stock had been "pegged" at 36½ though street trading had been at a lower figure. Free trading on the Exchange has resulted in the establishment of a price of six, a drop of 30½ points from that of the last sale reported by the exchange.

No official statement has been issued by Power Corp. of late as to the standing of its investments or earnings. During the first six months of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932, net revenue after operating expenses and taxes amounted to $839,000 in comparison with $1,139,000 for the corresponding period of the preceding year. On June 30 last year, investments and interest in affiliated companies had a market value of around $42,000,000, while at the end of December the company's assets were worth approximately $30,000,000.

It is generally understood that there has been a further heavy depreciation in the value of the company's holdings since that time. Securities of some of the affiliated companies have recorded sharp declines in value while the weakness of the general market has undoubtedly affected the value of the company's "other" investments.

MONTREAL POWER REVENUE HIGHER TO END OF APRIL

Company Will Spend Over $1,250,000 on New Works

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Increased earnings for the first four months of this year over the corresponding period of 1931 are reported by Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consold. Gross earnings amounted to $8,419,243 as against $8,260,698 and net earnings $5,592,223 compared to $5,503,114. Operating expenses were $2,827,020, a slight increase over the $2,757,583 of the first four months of 1931.

After payment of fixed charges, there remained this year a balance of $4,493,487 for the common. This compares with $4,304,232 a year ago. Dividend payments totalled $2,223,560, as against $2,072,464, leaving a surplus for the period of $2,269,926 before depreciation and income tax, against $2,231,768 a year ago.

Show Larger Surplus

Particulars of the income account for the first four months of 1932 and 1931 follow:

	1932	1931
	$	$
Gross earn.	8,419,243	8,260,698
Oper. exp.	2,827,020	2,757,583
Net earn.	5,592,223	5,503,114
Fixed charges	1,098,735	1,198,881
Net income	4,493,487	4,304,232
Dividend	2,223,560	2,072,464
Surplus*	2,269,926	2,231,768

*Without provision for depreciation reserve and income tax.

Announce Building Plan

Montreal Power also announces a construction programme for 1932 involving a total outlay of $1,250,000.

Proposed extensions are to be effected in both the electric and gas departments. These include additions to transmission, substation and distribution facilities, amounting to about $850,000 in the electrical department, and additions to gas mains and low pressure service pipes to the extent of about $400,000 in the gas department.

Spend in Montreal Area

Practically all of the construction appropriation will be spent within the Montreal metropolitan district as extension in power supply will be provided by the Beauharnois plant which is under contract to deliver 25,000 h.p. in October this year. Some two miles of 110,000 volt transmission line will be built to connect Beauharnois' power house with the present Cedar-Atwater transmission line.

Extension of facilities at the Atwater substation and the LaSalle substation are planned to the extent of more than half a million dollars; while changes in the electric distribution system will include the complete reconstruction of the old City of Verdun system, as well as the extensive reconstruction and revamping in the Western part of Montreal.

Gas department construction will include the installation of about twenty miles of gas mains, 6 inches to 16 inches in diameter, and the addition of about 2,000 domestic service pipes. At the gas plant, construction is limited to the extension and improvement of the water intake and sewer outlets to the new wharf line at the Hochelaga storage and compressor station.

Canadian Airways Activities Show Gain

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Activities of Canadian Airways in March showed substantial improvement over previous months of 1932. Freight carried in that month exceeded the combined total of January and February. All other divisions showed gains.

Hours flown in March were 2,056 and the total to the end of March was 4,721 hours. The company's planes flew 199,082 miles in March bringing the total to 454,428 miles. Mail, freight, and express carried amounted to 556,622 pounds in March compared with a combined total of 437,239 pounds for the previous two months, bringing the total up to 933,861 pounds.

In January and February there were 725 passengers carried and the March figure of 479 passengers brought the total up to 1,204. These figures cover all the company's lines in eastern and western Canada.

Farmers Get Pine Free

Free distribution of red pine and spruce trees to farmers and urban dwellers was announced in Sault Ste. Marie the other day by A. H. Richardson of Toronto, director of Ontario reforestation. The scheme is part of a reforestation plan for the entire province. The trees are delivered free of charge to anyone making a request.

N. B. POWER GROSS DROPS 3 PER CENT FROM LAST YEAR

Net Sharply Off After Higher Charges for Interest

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Gross earnings of New Brunswick Power Co. in 1931 totalled $902,940, a decrease of $29,714 or 3.2 per cent from the previous year. Operating expenses were marginally lower and after income tax, net earnings showed a decline of 9.3 per cent at $251,231.

Interest and discount showed a gain of $6,465 at $174,595, and an increase of $30,000 in reserve for retirement to $70,012 reduced the balance available for dividends to $6,623 compared with $68,838 in the previous year.

Net profit was equal to 66 cents a share on the first preferred stock, of which there is $1,000,000 outstanding. Dividends were discontinued in March, 1932. In 1930, earnings were equal to $6.88 a share on the first preferred shares, on which dividends at the rate of 4 per cent have been paid since 1927.

Following are details of profit and loss for the past two years; surplus account figures are not available:

	1931	1930
	$	$
Gross earnings	902,940	932,655
Oper. expenses	650,531	651,945
Net earnings	252,409	280,710
Int. and discount	174,595	168,129
Income tax	1,178	3,748
Retirement res.	70,013	40,000
Net profit	6,623	68,833
Preferred divds.	40,000	40,000
Surplus for year	*33,377	28,833
Add: Prev. surp.	273,930	†245,097
Balance forward	240,553	273,930
Working Capital		
Current assets	386,599	378,859
Current liabs.	104,742	136,911
	281,857	241,948

*Deficit.
†Adjusted.

Cash Shows Gain

The balance sheet shows an increase of $11,000 in cash and special deposits at $46,281; accounts receivable are up $5,000 at $244,727 and plant and property shows a gain of $19,000 at $7,235,035.

In liabilities, notes and accounts payable to Federal Light and Traction Co., the parent organization, are down $7,000 at $1,761,749. During the year there were redeemed $14,000 of 5 per cent first mortgage bonds, leaving outstanding $1,762,000. Earned surplus shows a reduction of $32,000 at $241,119.

Railway Earnings

Canadian Pacific Railway

April	1932	1931	Decrease
	$	$	$
Gross earn.	9,511,106	12,254,080	2,742,974
Expenses	8,592,623	10,907,040	2,314,417
Net earn.	918,483	1,347,039	428,556
From Jan. 1:			
Gross earn.	38,031,142	47,282,172	9,251,029
Net earn.	2,935,898	3,812,286	876,388

Canadian National Railways

April	1932	1931	Decrease
	$	$	$
Gr. rev.	11,863,038	15,233,779	3,370,741
Op. exp.	10,795,067	14,338,888	3,543,821
Net rev.	1,067,971	894,891	†173,080
4 Mos. end. Apr. 30:			
Gr. rev.	46,064,888	57,484,767	11,370,381
Op. exp.	45,615,364	56,441,417	10,826,053
Net rev.	449,023	993,350	544,327

†Increase.

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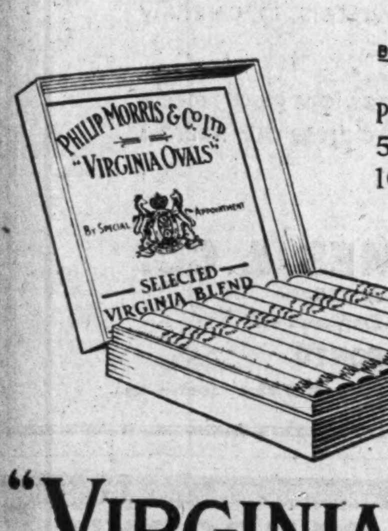

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Midland Loan Declares 1 p.c. Anniversary Bonus

Midland Loan & Savings Co. of Port Hope, Ont., is celebrating its 60 years of business by paying a Diamond Jubilee bonus of 1 per cent in addition to the regular semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. Formed in July, 1872, the company paid its initial dividend in 1874 and has had a continuous record of dividend payments since that time.

The dividend and bonus will be paid on July 2 for the six months ended June 30 to shareholders of record June 15.

Wright-Hargreaves Pays Bonus With Next Dividend

Wright Hargreaves Mines has declared its regular dividend of 2½ cents per share plus a bonus of 2½ cents per share both payable July 1, to shareholders of record June 15, 1932.

Since dividends were resumed with the disbursement of January 2, 1931, a total of $1,502,500 have been declared, bringing the grand total of the dividend disbursements to $5,833,750 since they were initially paid in 1921.

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News of Investment Markets

WINDSOR TAKES DEFINITE STAND ON CORRECTIVES

Council Adopts 15 Recommendations of Bradshaw Report

REJECTS SEVEN

Municipal Income Tax; Salary Cuts to Employees Find Little Favor; Fail to Pass

The Windsor city council adopted 15 of the 27 recommendations included in the Bradshaw report outlined in The Financial Post of May 28, rejected seven of the recommendations and allowed five to stand. The council rejected proposals that a municipal income tax should be instituted, that wages of civic employees should be reduced another 10 per cent, that the police force be cut by 10 members and that automatic increases in police and fire departments should be abandoned.

It was agreed that 1933 taxes should be collected in two installments coming due May 1 and September 1 and that tax collections should be pressed with a view to reducing arrears to $500,000 or less by the end of 1934. The council split on the appointment of a controller of finance, Mayor Croll casting the deciding vote in favor. Further opposition to such an appointment may arise later. The committee placed itself on record as being opposed to further capital commitments until the end of 1934 and agreed to the preparation of the 1933 budget by Nov. 20, 1932.

Will Make Surveys

The controller of finance, when appointed, is to be responsible for the condition of outstanding loans, and operation of properties on which loans have been made, by the housing commission. The Sandwich, Windsor & Amherstburg Railway Co. is to be urged to secure services of a competent financial expert to aid in preparation of a report on position of the company. It is agreed that the city will endeavor to sell debentures to refund certain bank loans as soon as possible; that a survey of municipal employees be undertaken in order to eliminate the unfit; that written reports be presented by representatives of the city on the various commissions; that the hydro and water commissions provide a surplus of $25,000 each this year to be paid to the city; that lands confiscated for non-payment of taxes be sold as soon as possible and that a report be secured on the affairs of the Windsor, Essex & Lake Shore Railway.

The recommendations that were allowed to stand included acceptance of resignations of members of the housing commission and their replacement by city officials, that a survey of affairs of the Windsor, Essex & Lake Shore Railway be made to be used in the preparation of the city's case when the question of abandonment is brought before the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, that the city auditor confine his future activities to auditing and that certain employees be retired. Adoption of revised estimates for 1932 was held over.

On June 1 a 10 per cent penalty on tax arrears goes into effect. Originally scheduled to go into effect on May 1, action was postponed for one month in order to speed up payments.

Toronto Bond Traders Form New Association

Formation of the Toronto Bond Traders Association is announced with a membership including some 49 investment houses and banks. Among the purposes of the association are the maintenance of trading relationships; supervision of the ethics of inter-office bond trading in Toronto and facilities for arbitration of any disputes between members arising from trading transactions.

Members of the association are not permitted to advertise their affiliation Each investment house that is a member of the association may send as many representatives of its trading department to meetings as is desired but only the senior representative of such member shall vote. The association is similar in many respects to the corresponding organizations in Montreal and New York.

The executive is composed of nine members of which one shall be representative of one of the chartered banks. The first executive and directorate of the organization has been elected as follows:

President—H. B. Gilbert, A. E. Ames & Co.; vice-pres.—A. M. Ramsay, K. F. MacLaren & Co.; sec-treas.—P. R. Hampton, Bell, Gouinlock & Co.; executive committee—H. S. Backus, McLeod, Young, Weir & Co.; L. F. Webster, R. A. Daly & Co., E. H. Ely, Wood, Gundy & Co.; C. A. Rogers, Dominion Securities Corp.; J. R. Meggeson, Citizens Bond Corp.; and H. Rice, Imperial Bank of Canada.

Provincial Financing Increases May Totals

London Market Absorbs British Columbia Stock — New Brunswick Bonds Sell Slowly — Municipal Offerings Are Few

Borrowing by Canadian Government and municipalities was at a comparatively low ebb during May although the total of $22,891,992 was somewhat higher than in May, 1931, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Ottawa and the Montreal Protestant Central School Board were the largest borrowers with British Columbia selling an issue of inscribed stock in the London market for the first time since 1914. While this issue is understood to have been all taken up, theNew Brunswick issue offered in Canada has sold slowly.

Institutional demand has been smaller than usual and it has been impossible for many municipalities to do any financing on terms considered satisfactory by the borrower. While municipal financing in the past month was somewhat greater than in May, 1931, most of the municipalities had filled their requirements in the earlier months of 1931, but this has not been the case this year.

Canadian financing during May and in the five months ended May 31 for each year since 1929 has been compiled by Wood, Gundy & Co. as follows:

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL FINANCING UNDERTAKEN IN MAY

	1929 $	1930 $	1931 $	1932 $
Dominion and Guaranteed	......	......	......	......
Provincial and Provincial Guaranteed	37,560,000	41,445,000	12,824,000	12,350,000
Ontario Municipals	12,234,380	19,548,892	3,237,696	3,888,892
Quebec & Maritime Municipals	10,486,000	8,021,600	3,520,000	5,593,100
Western Municipals	373,000	1,001,220	538,000	1,060,000
May Total	60,653,380	70,016,712	20,119,696	22,891,992
Sold in:				
Canada	23,777,380	23,638,712	20,119,696	15,891,992
United States	26,417,000	41,663,000	......	250,000
England	10,459,380	4,745,000	......	7,300,000
Total	60,653,380	70,016,712	20,119,696	22,891,992

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL FINANCING IN FIVE MONTHS ENDED MAY 31

	1929 $	1930 $	1931 $	1932 $
Dom. Govt. direct and gtd.	......	28,100,000	70,000,000	......
Provincial direct and gtd.	54,773,000	75,386,000	91,142,205	60,843,670
Ontario municipal	16,806,597	38,588,593	30,674,240	23,874,847
Que. & Marit. municipal	13,026,900	13,416,200	27,359,000	31,608,600
Western municipal	7,126,294	17,543,531	11,245,074	3,609,066
	91,732,791	173,034,324	230,421,519	119,936,183
Sold in Canada	41,656,791	82,044,224	144,307,519	109,574,516
Sold in United States	39,617,000	84,195,100	84,114,000	1,750,000
Sold in England	10,459,000	6,795,000	2,000,000	8,611,667
Total to May 1	91,732,791	173,034,324	230,421,519	119,936,183

B. C. FINANCING COST WAS 6.12 P.C. IN LONDON MART

Obtained Better Rate Than Was Possible on Domestic Loan

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—The British Columbia government is well satisfied with the response to the $7,500,000 loan which was handled for the province in London. The loan was secured at a maximum interest cost to the province of 6.125 per cent, according to Hon. J. W. Jones, minister of finance.

Mr. Jones believes that the interest to be paid, taking into consideration the exchange situation, is lower than could have been obtained in Canada. Mr. Jones was guided largely by the experience of a maritime province and a prairie province in marketing an issue in Canada when he decided to turn to London.

Anticipates Saving

"At the prevailing rate of exchange," said Mr. Jones, "the province will save $65,000 per annum in transfer to London of annual interest and sinking fund payments, which would mean that the interest payable by the province with such savings would be 4.20 to 4.30 per cent instead of 5 per cent on face value of the stock. In any event, the province is getting this money from London at ¾ of 1 per cent cheaper than it could get money in Canada today."

The provincial government is somewhat disturbed over the fact that revenues are not showing up as well as had been anticipated in the budget. There will be a budget shortage of $600,000 as a result of the province's inability to increase liquor prices, and the fuel oil tax, which was expected to raise $385,000, has not been imposed yet.

The Kidd committee is expected to bring down an interim report on its investigation, recommending various economies, but unless this is done soon the government will be obliged to effect these economies on its own account.

Burns & Co. is Relieved Of Interest Charges

Bondholders of Burns & Co. have agreed to the postponement of bond interest payments, due June 1, 1932, to June 1, 1933, inclusive, until December 1, 1933; the waiving of default by the company on part of sinking fund due January 1, 1932, and the postponement of such payments due January 1, 1932, and January 1, 1933, until December 1, 1933. At a meeting of bondholders held May 25, $2,800,000 of the 5½ per cent first mortgage bonds were represented out of the total outstanding of $6,800,900. All but $3,000 of the bonds represented were voted in favor of the proposals.

A committee was formed to act in the interests of the bondholders and to co-operate with the company and the National Trust Co. as trustee. The committee consists of E. G. Long, K.C., J. E. Fortin and H. N. Bawden, Toronto; Col. A. M. Brown, Vancouver, and A. E. Pequegnat, Waterloo.

Public Utility Earnings

Barcelona Traction

April:	1932 Pesetas	1931 Pesetas	Increase Pesetas
Gross earn. ..	8,971,999	8,734,885	237,114
Oper. exp. ..	2,953,342	3,110,212	*156,870
Net earn. ...	6,018,657	5,624,673	393,984
Four Months:			
Aggre. gross	39,049,021	39,227,835	821,186
Aggre. net..	26,521,471	25,232,433	1,289,038

MEXICO TRAMWAYS GROUP

Mexico Tramways and Subsidiaries

April:	1932 Pesos	1931 Pesos	Decrease Pesos
Gross earn. ..	750,560	774,360	23,800
Oper. exp. ..	924,160	843,110	†81,050
Net earn. ..	*173,600	*68,750	104,850
Aggre. gross from Jan. 1	2,916,450	3,043,590	127,140
Aggre. net from Jan. 1	*628,260	*394,120	234,140

Mexican Light and Power and Subsidiaries

April:	1932 Pesos	1931 Pesos	Decrease Pesos
Gross earn. ..	2,118,120	1,972,220	†145,900
Oper. exp. ..	1,331,160	1,127,030	†204,130
Net earn.	786,960	845,190	58,230
Aggre. gross from Jan. 1	8,545,530	8,253,430	†292,100
Aggre. net from Jan. 1	3,356,240	3,910,210	553,970

*Deficit. †Increase.

Heavy increases in taxation have been imposed under recent legislation in Mexico, seriously affecting the earnings of the companies.

Canada Northern Power

April:	1932 $	1931 $	Inc. $
Gross	283,260	273,450	8,810
Oper. exp.	86,679	86,233	446
Net earn.	196,581	187,217	9,364
Four Mos. end. Apr. 30:			
Gross	1,145,482	1,109,453	36,029
Oper. exp.	354,494	348,656	5,838
Net earn.	790,988	760,797	30,191

JAMAICA PUBLIC SERVICE

April	1932 $	1931 $
Gross earnings	62,666	68,968
Net earnings	22,878	28,572,
Surp. after charges .	13,552	19,171
12 Months Ended April 30:	1932 $	1931 $
Gross earnings	807,748	845,749
Net earnings	321,054	334,638
Surp. after charges .	212,472	245,330

MONTREAL LIGHT, HEAT & POWER

Four Mos. Ended April 30:	1932 $	1931 $
Gross earnings	8,419,243	8,260,698
Less: Oper. exp.	2,827,021	2,757,584
Net earnings*	5,592,222	5,503,114
Less: Fixed chgs. ...	1,098,735	1,198,882
Net income	4,493,487	4,304,232
Less: Dividend	2,223,561	2,072,464
Surplus*	2,269,926	2,231,768

* Before provision for depreciation and income tax.

Canadian Pacific Railway

April:	1932 $	1931 $	Dec. $
Gross	9,511,106	12,254,080	2,742,974
Exp.	8,592,623	10,907,040	2,314,417
Net	918,483	1,347,039	428,556
Four Mos.:	1932 $	1931 $	Dec. $
Gross	38,031,142	47,282,172	9,251,029
Exp.	35,095,244	43,469,885	8,374,641
Net	2,935,898	3,812,286	876,388

Canada Northern Power

April:	1932 $	1931 $	Increase $
Gross earn. ...	283,260	273,450	9,810
Oper. exp. ...	86,679	86,238	446
Net earn.	196,581	187,217	9,364
Four Mos. end. Apr. 30:			
Gross earn. ...	1,145,482	1,109,458	36,029
Oper. exp. ...	354,494	348,656	5,838
Net earn.	790,988	760,797	30,191

Summary of Week's Annual Reports

A brief analysis of company earnings per annual statements received since last week's issue. Company name in bold type indicates stocks listed in Canada or New York. Net income shown is before preferred dividend, if any. Market prices are at close on Tuesday this week or last sale.

Company	Year End	Net Income 1931 $	Net Income 1930 $	Common earnings 1931 $	Common earnings 1930 $	Curr. divd. $	Balance car. fwd. 1931 $	Balance car. fwd. 1930 $	Mkt.	Mkt. times earn.	Yield %
North-American Elevators	Apr. 30	22,961	29,332	...	...	...	25,707	2,807	...	...	...
Consolidated Industries Ltd.	Mar. 31	*236,831	577,554	...	4.11	...	383,651	733,236	3	...	...
Standard Chemical	Mar. 31	*16,109	18,609	...	...	0.50	188,819	242,205	...	...	...
Investment Foundation	Mar. 31	71,146	98,715	...	...	...	33,915	19,807	...	...	...
Gatineau Power	Dec. 31	1,811,977	......	...	...	...	14,185,485	......	...	...	...
International Hydro-Electric	Dec. 31	3,217,866	3,790,694	3.20	4.30	2.00	6,636,062	5,613,774	...	...	...
New Brunswick Power	Dec. 31	6,623	68,833	...	...	...	240,553	273,930	...	...	...
Can. Hydro-Electric Corp.	Dec. 31	2,305,546	1,924,932	...	...	...	7,702,742	8,259,547	...	...	...
International P. & P.	Dec. 31	618,239	4,206,525	...	...	...	11,961,886	12,976,212	...	...	...
International Paper	Dec. 31	*1,133,324	......	...	...	...	12,772,411	......	...	...	...
Robin. Jones, Whitman	Mar. 31	*89,750	*44,012	...	...	...	11,528	1,278	...	...	...
Whittall Can Co.	Feb. 28	226,421	164,100	0.79	0.31	...	548,868	444,685	...	...	...

*Loss.

Weekly Record of Financing in Canada

SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES, PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS

	Date Sold	—Sold To—	Rate	Maturity	Amount	Price	Cost Basis
Municipal—							
New Westminster, B.C.	May	Riddell & McIntosh	5% 5% 5%	5-yr. 20-yr. 30-yr.	$89,177	92.25 78.85 76.80	....
Provincial—							
British Columbia	May 24	Dominion Securities Corp., Canadian Bank of Commerce, J. & A. Scrimgeour	5%	35-yr.	£1,500,000	....	*6.125

*Approximate cost to province. Offered publicly in London, Eng., at 99 to yield 5.06 per cent.

Monthly Bank Clearings

Eastern Cities

	May, 1931	May, 1932
Halifax	$ 14,430,000	$ 10,309,803
Moncton	3,281,434	3,983,519
Saint John	10,298,935	7,669,020
Sherbrooke	3,421,488	2,357,382
Quebec	25,410,019	19,169,440
Ottawa	30,479,883	18,883,310
Montreal	644,510,462	315,811,732
Kingston	2,934,141	2,629,303
Peterboro'	3,165,927	2,515,422
Toronto	538,977,036	327,725,304
Hamilton	22,900,450	16,475,231
Kitchener	5,324,971	3,635,401
Brantford	4,256,092	3,381,360
London	13,120,219	10,432,067
Chatham	2,218,860	2,029,789
Windsor	13,897,702	10,632,274
Sarnia	2,302,359	1,605,402
Sudbury	3,096,438	2,045,535

Western Cities

	May, 1931	May, 1932
Fort William	$ 2,999,317	$ 2,203,145
Winnipeg	193,221,535	149,600,392
Brandon	1,685,410	1,412,843
Regina	14,,580,553	13,876,443
Moose Jaw	3,909,758	2,276,728
Prince Albert	1,682,391	1,351,069
Edmonton	15,976,685	15,347,346
Calgary	26,230,437	20,024,207
Medicine Hat	982,306	759,729
Lethbridge	1,739,771	1,322,767
New Westminster	2,553,755	2,012,245
Vancouver	67,328,728	52,881,823
Victoria	8,358,430	5,759,892

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues—	Rate	Due	Redeem.	Price
Brazeau Collieries	*7%	15-yr.	July 1	...
Imperial Realty ..	*6%	1945	July 1	103

*Called in part.

Bond Tenders

June 4, Township of Guerin, P.Q.—$8,000, 6 per cent bonds due serially from Oct. 1, 1932 to April 1, 1947. Henri Jolivet, sec.-treas.

June 11, Kincardine—$16,355, 6 per cent 15-year debentures. W. Butler, clerk. (See announcement on page 8).

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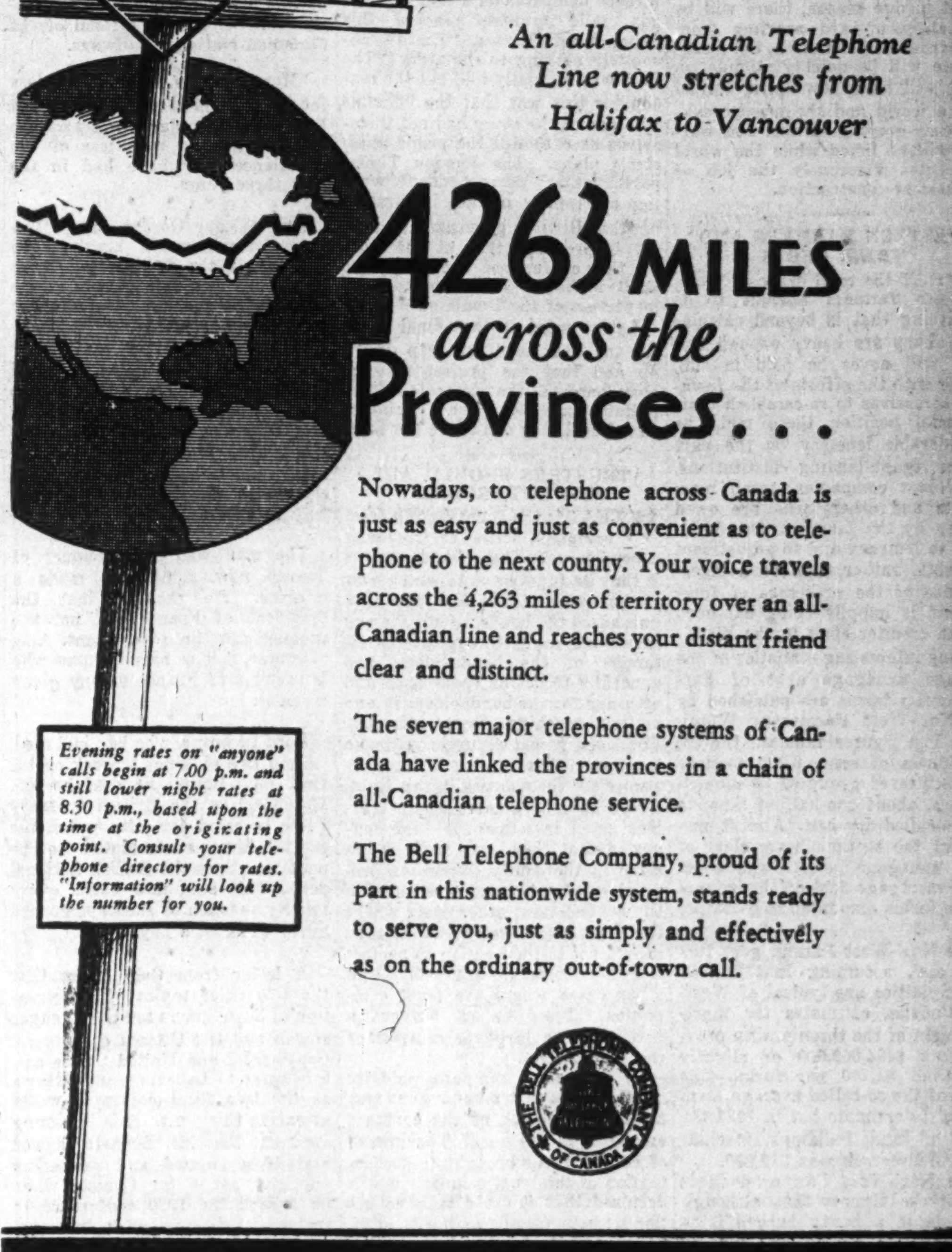

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TORONTO, JUNE 4, 1932

BEST ADVERTISED CRISIS IN HISTORY

THE statement is often made that this is the biggest depression in history because it is the best advertised depression.

Everyone is talking about the depression. Everyone is afraid that something worse may yet happen. Everyone is preparing for that something—whatever it may be.

The economic system has shown an immense capacity to stand the strains of deflation. Three years ago there would have been few people who would have forecast that our economic system could stand the blows it has taken and not collapse entirely. It has not collapsed and it is not anywhere near collapse. In fact, things could get a whole lot worse without a complete economic collapse. For that matter, what is economic collapse? Isn't it a vague bogey at best?

Undoubtedly it is advisable and necessary for any one individual, for any single business and for any particular government to prepare against a continuance of present conditions. But many of the efforts at economy that are made, while they strengthen the position of the individual, do not help to restore prosperity in the mass. Thus develops what is now popularly known as the vicious spiral of deflation.

The turn is bound to come some day and when it does come it will be as vigorously advertised as the depression itself has been.

True, there have been attempts to advertise the return of prosperity when there was no returning prosperity. The advertising was not successful. It could not be because two of the fundamentals of successful advertising are that there must be, first of all, a good product to advertise and, secondly, honest publicity for it. No amount of propaganda could put prosperity over with the people when there was no real prosperity to advertise.

But in due season, there will be a healthy upward reaction from the excesses of deflation, the public morale will be quickly stimulated, there will be a new spirit abroad in the world and the heart-breaking, hair-greying strains and worries will be lifted while the world prosecutes vigorously the job of business re-construction.

WESTERN FARMERS AND THEIR DEBTS

WHAT the total debts of Western farmers amount to is something that is beyond calculation. They are heavy enough and they will never be paid in full. Along with the efforts of the farmers themselves to re-establish their financial position there must be considerable leniency on the part of mortgage-lending institutions, implement companies, retail merchants and others who are owed money by the farmers. This tendency to leniency and to adjustment of debts, rather than to a rigorous use of the processes of foreclosure, is happily being extended by the creditor class in the West.

Some interesting statistics of the average mortgage debt of Saskatchewan farms are published by the Nor'-West Farmer of Winnipeg. The figures tabulate the indebtedness of some 6,000 sections in a scattered group of 20 municipalities, about one-half of them in the so-called dry belt. Almost one-half of the sections were clear of any mortgage debt whatsover. Total mortgage debt on the balance of the farms amounted to $7.95 per acre.

The Nor'-West Farmer goes further and, assuming that the 20 municipalities are typical of Western Canada, estimates the mortgage debt of the three prairie provinces as $484,000,000 or slightly less than $1,700 per farm. The value of the so-called average farm is hard to estimate but in 1921 the value of land, buildings, machinery and livestock was $12,800.

The Nor'-West Farmer deduces from these figures that although the debt is a heavy burden it is not nearly so serious as some of the calamity howlers would have the world believe.

But averages tend to put the matter in too rosy a light.

True, the average value of farm land in Saskatchewan is estimated at $22 per acre and the average registered debt per acre on all the land, according to an estimate based on the 20 municipalities, is only $4.24, but this debt is not evenly distributed and there are many farms in Saskatchewan that are hopelessly insolvent, while there are many others that are in good position from the standpoint of liabilities.

It would be very simple for a Western farmer to pay off a major portion of his mortgage and implement indebtedness if he did not have a crushing burden of local and provincial taxation to bear, and if the selling price of his product gave him any substantial margin over actual cost of production.

Given economy in administration and relief from onerous taxation, and given a new and more equitable price level the burden will not be unbearable. But a mortgage debt that averages even as low as $4.24 an acre is a very pressing burden under present and immediately prospective conditions.

UNEMPLOYMENT

A MOST valuable study of the unemployment situation in Canada was presented to the Canadian Political Science Association by Professor Gilbert Jackson and two of his associates at the University of Toronto. The figures and some explanation of them were published in The Financial Post last week.

They were immediately called in question by the Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, who, apparently without having read more than a brief press report of the estimate, stated "most emphatically" that the figure of 700,000 odd unemployed in Canada had no foundation in any authority of which he knew.

Mr. Stevens stated that the only unemployment figures the Dominion Government had were taken in the census in June, 1931, which showed in towns and cities of 5,000 and over, 286,874 people out of jobs. As the total figure shown by the Toronto University economists for June 30, 1931, including the eight major industries covered was 476,688 and as the survey was not restricted to towns and cities of 5,000 and over the disparity between the two figures proves nothing. The real line of divergence is in connection with what has happened since. The Minister of Trade and Commerce estimates an increase in employment since then while the economists show a very definite increase in unemployment.

The figures of Professor Jackson were based upon basic data of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. It is unfortunate that the Dominion Bureau of Statistics can not supply any useful unemployment figures, but since the government has found it impossible to work out such figures on a monthly basis, the Minister of Trade and Commerce should be the more careful about criticizing the serious effort of a group of qualified economists.

It should be noted that the 725,000 unemployed are not all without incomes. Many have taken up retailing, odd jobs or other work that would not show in the figures.

But the figures are strikingly large and show at once the seriousness of the problem.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE TOUR OF CANADA

RECENTLY when The Financial Post "broke" the story about Prime Minister Bennett's plan to take the Imperial Economic Conference delegates on a tour of Canada, mild protests reached this paper from Ottawa. "There's absolutely nothing to the story," The Post was officially told but the reason for this was that the officials who denied the story had not themselves been told of the prime minister's plans. The London Times' parliamentary correspondent, writing apparently on the inspiration of the British government, says "It is proposed that at the close of the conference the delegates shall make an extensive tour of inspection of the Dominion."

Latest word is that final plans for the tour have not been drawn up and that the project may be abandoned if the delegates from Britain and the other Dominions do not feel they can spare the time.

TRUSTEES SHOULD ACT WITHOUT PRODDING

WHAT is the function of a trust company, acting as trustee of a bond issue? The obvious answer is that its function is to watch over the interests of investors who have purchased the bonds, to initiate any action necessary to protect the interests of the bondholders, and generally to act as spokesman and attorney for the bondholders in any matter touching their interests. But some recent occurrences make it appear that not all trust companies see their duties in this light. There have been cases where trustees acted in a manner that suggested that they were more interested in the equity owners or proprietors of the enterprise than in the bondholders; other cases where the trust companies felt that they should not initiate action to protect the bondholders' interests; still other cases where the trust companies refused to act without a petition of a large percentage of the bondholders.

In one case a company paid its bond interest in a manner that was a flagrant breach of the contract embodied in the bond. The breach of contract was brought to the attention of the trust company which declared that it could take no action without specific authority of 25 per cent of the bondholders. If this is to be the policy of trustees, then investors will have to make due inquiry before buying any issue to determine what the rights, privileges or policies of the trust company named in the offering circular are. Every prospectus will have to incorporate a clear statement of the responsibilities placed in and assumed by the trustee.

A scattered group of bondholders is powerless to do much to protect their interests in case of a default or some violation of the trust deed. They require someone to speak for them, either a bondholders' committee or a trustee. It is highly desirable that the trustee named in the bond issue should consider itself as bound under its contract to be that someone and that it should not wait to be prodded into action when action is called for.

Trust companies that fail to represent the bondholders for whom they are supposed to act, will soon find themselves under a cloud of discontent that will make issues in which their names are mentioned practically unsalable.

ONLY YESTERDAY

WITH so many references being made by economic writers to the post-Napoleonic war period, it is well to remember that those wars took place in modern times, something that the younger people of this generation find it dificult of realization. There are, for instance, living today many persons who provide rather direct links with that period, for example the Duke of Connaught, whose godfather was the hero of the Napoleonic wars, the Duke of Wellington.

When the lives of two men can span a period covering the formation of the United States, the conquest of India, the rise and fall of Napoleon, the Catholic Emancipation, the Reform Laws, the development of Canada, and the whole history of protection, free trade and protection again in England, we must realize that most of the New Eras that have been hailed during that period are merely chapters in one larger era.

With such a perspective, one is not likely to consider the depression of today as the end of all things.

CARE AND COURTESY

COURTESY and consideration for others on the part of motorists are essentials of safe driving which, unfortunately, are too often lacking on the part of Canadians. As a remedy for this situation a prominent Canadian, who is thoroughly familiar with motoring conditions in Great Britain and on the Continent, suggests the adoption of the English system of manual signalling.

This is a sound suggestion which should be given most careful consideration and which, if adopted, should be strictly enforced — possibly through stricter enforcement and increased fines.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The new slogan to "Sing Away the Depression" does not tell us what to do with the notes we already have.

* * *

Those who can not afford to buy Dad a tie on Father's Day might consider buying him a share of some good stock.

* * *

Divorce may be the real cause of the decline in silver. So few couples stick together long enough to have a silver anniversary.

* * *

Canadian Manufacturers Association will hold its annual meeting in Ottawa. Those who stay over will be sure of rooms for the Imperial Conference period.

* * *

Mayor Walker's trip to Europe cost $23,000 which suggests that he was under the mistaken impression that he was an official of the Canadian National Railways.

* * *

"More for the worker and less for capital" is the keynote of the Roosevelt campaign. Investors are quite willing to take less of the experience they have had in the past three years.

* * *

Hon. Wesley Gordon says: "The only fortune worth anything to anybody is the fortune you have spent." By that rule most of us are millionaires and our provinces are colossally wealthy.

* * *

Canada has 44 miles of main track railways for every 10,000 population and is an easy first in this respect. Only one country—the United States—has a greater total than Canada. We can show the world something big in railway deficits too.

* * *

The man who shot Doumer of France now admits he made a mistake. He thought that the president of France and not the premier ran the government. And, of course, it is so hard to know who is premier of France at any given moment.

* * *

Lord Inchcape, who has just died, earned two shillings a week on his first job. Before he died he left £2,500,000 to the British treasury to be invested for fifty years, the capital then accumulated to be used to reduce the British national debt. This sum now earns every minute as much as Inchcape earned every week as a boy.

* * *

A letter from Oslo states that the two chief topics of conversation in Scandinavia are the Kreuger smash and the Ottawa conference. Continental and United States editors refer to Lausanne and Ottawa as the two focal points of world attention this year. It is becoming apparent that Mr. Bennett showed himself a shrewd and far-seeing publicity agent for Canada when he invited the 1930 conference to resume its discussions in the capital of Canada.

POST-scripts

LICENSED grocers in Quebec are trying a novel economic experiment. In the past year or two their profits have not been altogether satisfactory and they have racked their brains for some way to improve their position. Now the results of their investigations have been made public. The idea they have hit on is surprisingly simple: they have increased the price of the product whence comes their greatest source of revenue—beer. Prices have been boosted so that a former profit of 30 cents on a dozen quarts is changed to a profit of 50 cents. Here is their answer to the depression; it seems possible, however, that the great teacher, the law of supply and demand, will mark a cross against it and send it back for revision.

MANUFACTURERS have sponsored many a special campaign to get the public to use their products in larger quantities, not the least of which is "Clean-up and Paint-up Week." The streets are liberally placarded with signs urging John Public to do his duty, while the paint companies are not backward in stressing the need of saving the surface. One paint distributor in Montreal had a number of its trucks on the street lately, each one bearing several of the "Clean-up and Paint-up" signs. The value of the display was somewhat nullified, however, by the fact that one truck so used was the most dilapidated on the street and was very much in need of a coat of paint. We have decided not to paint the kitchen chair until next year.

New Books

"Business Cycles and Agriculture"

C. W. Peterson, editor of "Farm and Ranch Review," Calgary, always writes interestingly. He has just published a brochure giving his views on the depression and its relation to agriculture in Canada.

Mr. Peterson endeavors to show that cycles of business activity and depression are a feature of the development of all new countries, that the present depression is caused by the wide disparity between agricultural prices and those of general commodities, and that the present downward readjustment of prices and wages is a healthy and encouraging sign; also that Canadian prosperity is not nearly as dependent on the recovery of Europe as is generally supposed, and that the transition to normal will be quick.

Mr. Peterson believes Canada should not close the door to immigration. He says: "Canada could, with comparatively slight discomfort and hardship, feed, clothe, shelter and warm a population five times as great as the present one, and also provide all ordinary luxuries, without any substantial assistance from abroad."

The brochure, entitled "Business Cycles and Agriculture—Facts and Fallacies," is published by Western Printing and Lithographing Co., Ltd., Calgary, at 50 cents.

In the Mail

Making Jobs Out of Radio

Editor, The Financial Post:

Proper insult is levelled at Dominion Radio Broadcasting executives with an apparent propaganda despatch suggesting the appointment of Major W. E. G. Murray as chairman of the new Canadian Radio Commission.

If there is any sincerity in the government's statement that under a government - owned - and - operated scheme it is their desire to give the listeners a Canadian system, why take action to transplant a cutting from the British system?

Had he been permitted to exercise his judgment from his knowledge of Canadian radio, with his understanding and foresight of the future, the present Director of Radio, Commander C. P. Edwards, possessed the ability to have directed Canadian radio broadcasting's course in such manner as to have averted the present situation of chaos and instability.

Hampered by parliamentary delay and indecision, credit is due Commander Edwards and his staff for carrying on so capably in the face of difficulty.

Furthermore, these men have been in close touch with the Canadian situation, To none are its needs more plain; few have as profound understanding of those wants and how they may be remedied, and if we are to have a radio commission, whether under private or goverment ownership, why go outside the ranks when, in Commander Edwards, we have one who has the ability, the knowledge and understanding to bring order out of the present floundering condition?

That some of those who, on the surface, apparently working for an altruistic ideal in Canadian radio broadcasting, have been in reality, engineering a scheme for their own selfish aggrandizement, is evidenced by the too early exposure of their hand following the radio committee's report.

Politicians who believe they sense public opinion by reading the biased editorials of newspapers may discover too late that the Radio Iron was hot. Some newspapers, seeing a threat in radio to imaginary advertising revenue encroachment, have supported the government ownership and operation scheme, and, far from echoing listener opinion, have endeavored to switch the ownership and control into government hands, where if those in control place too much time at the disposal of advertisers, the newspapers can flay the politicians for their methods and principles of operation.

Take radio out of politics? That's what we were told of the Canadian National Railways and other shining examples.

Undoubtedly, Mr. Parliamentarian may thoughtfully look well to his ballot.

H. N. STOVIN.

Regina, May 23, 1932.

Economics of Credit

Editor, The Financial Post:

May I, rather as an observer of economic tendencies than as a professed economist, suggest that there are two fundamental questions which every thinking man and women who has at heart the interests of the country and of mankind should keep daily before them:

1. Could the world live comfortably and well on the goods it is at present capable of producing?
2. If the answer is "yes"; then why in heaven's name doesn't it?

The technicians of finance will explain in their own hieratic jargon that this is impossible within the limits of what is called sound finance. To which the obvous reply, though it is one which is still but rarely made, is "then so much the worse for finance."

In this connection I would call attention to the unanimity with which prime and other ministers in every civilized country have during the recent past exhorted their countrymen to economy on the ground that, to use the expression employed a few months ago by Mr. Bennett, "we are living beyond our means."

Applied as it has been and still is being applied to all civilized countries simultaneously, not excluding the United States, such a statement is nonsense unless it means that the world is consuming more than it can reasonably expect to replace. Farmers and manufacturers are more competent than any one to say whether this is the case or no.

There will be no permanent escape from such crises as the present until we realize that our distress is due to the palpable failure of those who administer the world's financial system to fulfil the true function of finance in society, namely to facilitate and ensure the consistent and uninterrupted flow of goods from the producer to the consumer, the volume being dependent only upon two variables, the technical ability of the producer to produce and point at which the consumer reaches satiety. The failure may be due to incompetence or to other causes, but failure it is.

We scrap a machine which cannot perform the tasks for which it is required; our technical facilities for production being what they are and our appetite for consumption being what it is, can anything be said in defence of a financial system under which millions are at this moment near starvation and in the best of times are never free from anxiety as to the future? Is it not, indeed, ridiculous that a race of beings who have analyzed stars that the naked eye cannot see, who have produced in a short century the steam locomotive, the motor car, the aeroplane, the telephone and the radio, should tolerate an instrument of distribution which has so lamentably betrayed them and should lack the inventiveness to discover one that will allow mankind to enjoy the plenty, real and potential, that is always at hand. The financial system and its technique are not eternal verities but human devices that can, and ultimately must, be modelled and remodelled to suit the conditions of each age. As we abandoned the stage coach for the railway train and the latter to a great extent for the motor car and the aeroplane, so we shall have to abandon in an age of plenty a system most suited, perhaps admirably suited, for bygone times when scarcity was real and thrift a public as well as a private virtue.

A. T. SAXTON.

Toronto, May 9, 1932.

Farm Incomes

Editor, The Financial Post,—

There are differences of opinions with regard to the income of farmers and salaried and wage-paid employees even though, some believe, the farmer is always the most injured when farm products drop in price as is now the case. But, in comparing their propositions, it is evident there is a great dissimilarity in them.

"Equity" asks, in your issue of May 14, "If the income from agriculture has dropped to one-half that of former times and the average price of all commodities is the lowest since 1901 can we maintain the wage and salary standard that obtain in urban centres?" The query is one that is frequently made.

Should not the supply and demand of each be considered to make fair comparisons of the labor element of each group? Is it understood that the urban and rural population of Canada is about equally divided yet the rural half do not consume one-half of its production which it should do if production is to have only a barter value? The cost of food is about 20 per cent of the costs of domestic necessities. There should not be more than one farmer to five industrialists.

The farmer's income is based upon a year's production as his production is fixed by annual crops and cannot be further divisible unless by the reduction of yield or acreage. Twice the yield and no change in market means half the price: twice the acreage with yield the same and no change in market means price the same but double the costs: but with yield and market balanced we have a balanced price. These conditions prevail with farmers from year to year. Farmers relentlessly compete with each other. Their reasons may be inexorable to themselves but they are not economic.

But the wage and salaried class can save but ten per cent if food is reduced to a price of 50 per cent for their foods cost but 20 per cent, normally, and their savings is but one-half of 20 per cent or ten per cent. Their product is their labor which yields in units of hours, days, weeks or months and their yearly incomes must be comparable with the farmer's which is only yearly. The wage earning class income, likewise, is dependent upon supply and demand but, unfortunately, the supply is not controllable. Canada's employment index figure is about 87.5 among the organized industries which is 12.5 points less than for the average employment in the same industries for the year 1926 while the increased population of about eight per cent means but about 79.5 in employment for the salaried or wage earning classes in Canada. Consider the farmer set opposite the wage earner, the latter have been reduced twice as much as the farmer could contribute to the wage earner.

HENRY H. FERNALD.

Welland,
May 17, 1932.

The World at Large

An Occasional Department Discussing World Economic Affairs That Affect Canada

CAUSE OF OUR CRISIS

FROM Geneva it is reported that an exhaustive analysis of the world's monetary and financial ills, made by the gold delegation of the League of Nations, mercilessly indicts post-war excesses in protectionism. The report will be published early in June.

The gold standard, or any other monetary system, must fail, the report is understood to say, if the free flow of money and trade is halted by tariff walls reared to such heights as have arisen since 1918. Only reasonable ventures in protectionism allow natural readjustment, the report asserts, it is learned.

Implicit in the indictment, says a cable to the New York Herald-Tribune, is the suggestion that, before the governments attempt a monetary conference, they must face the economic realities of further tariff wars. The highest government officials at Geneva, who are informed on this principal point in the findings of the experts on gold, are preoccupied, therefore, with the possibility that the League, in its September assembly, should call the nations together in the first worldwide tariff conference.

SOMEWHAT similar views are expressed in a business document, the annual report of Royal Dutch Shell, of which Sir Henry W. Deterding is general managing director.

Deploring that "every national community is becoming more and more an isolated unit," the report continues:

"The tragedy of the present situation is that, although the prduction capacity is greater and cheaper than it has ever been and the world should therefore be richer than ever before, in reality every one is becoming poorer and poorer and the production capacity is not being utilized. The explanation of this deplorable state of affairs is to be sought in the total lack of international co-operation.

"Unemployment and unrentability of invested capital lead to unbalanced budgets and wholesale impoverishment of all civilized countries, and the result is that governments cannot desist from intervening in the production process, being forced by circumstances to interfere with industry.

"The natural development is that gradually governments and not the owners of the industry will have the main voice in business. This leads inevitably to a management which from a business point of view cannot be but inefficient and bureaucratic. Cost of production is bound to increase, and with high cost of production recourse is had to protection in order to safeguard the too expensive home industry against foreign competition.

"Today there are instances where enormous sums of money are being spent by different countries on protection of some particular industry; admittedly this protection is being given with the object of increasing employment, but apparently not a thought is being given to the question of how that money could best be spent, and whether its expenditure could better be used in some other direction, resulting in a greater measure of employment and a lesser measure of chaotic industrial conditions.

"This is the wrong division of the world's production process; the industries of each country are developed for that particular country alone, and instead of promoting international co-operation this can only lead to nationalistic antagonism."

* * *

A FURTHER view in confirmation of these viewpoints is that of the Guaranty Trust Company, which says in its current monthly letter that industrially and commercially, the world situation would still be better than it was in 1921, if some means could be found to sweep away the destructive trade barriers that have been built up in recent years.

In many ways the world has gotten away from the automatic balancing properties of the competitive system. The economic policies of nations have departed widely from accepted principles, but in no direction more than in the tariffs.

The Guaranty Survey outlines its views of what is needed for world recovery:

"The gold standard must be permitted to function in a normal manner; that is, gold must be allowed to exert its normal effects without hindrance through central-bank credit policies or through compensatory increases in tariffs.

"International lending must be directed with some reference to the world situation as a whole, as well as with a closer adherence to sound investment principles.

"Trade barriers must be lowered and stabilized.

"Industrial organizations, either through more effectively enforced competition or through more thoroughly co-ordinated action, must be enabled to maintain a closer balance between supply and demand.

"Above all, there must be an assurance of peace and political stability, without which business confidence and business initiative become paralyzed."

* * *

TO MAKE the economic protest against tariffs unanimous several British economists, in the course of various interviews and addresses last week, urged tariff reductions as essential to prevent world-wide collapse.

It is little wonder then that all over the world interest is growing in the Ottawa imperial conference, where the British attempt to work out economic rationalization must have its ramifications through the entire commercial world.

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● BEEN WON ON—
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With all these extra values, Firestones cost no more than ordinary tires—and remember, the materials and workmanship in every Firestone are guaranteed for the life of the tire. Put a set of Firestones on your car today. See your nearest Firestone Dealer.

2 EXTRA CORD PLIES UNDER the TREAD at NO EXTRA COST

MATERIALS & WORKMANSHIP
Guaranteed for the life of the Tire

Business Conditions in Canada

The Week in Business

Politics Mar World Outlook
Seasonal Influences Affect Canada
Betting Drops But Gasoline Sales Rise

POLITICAL and economic uncertainty in Europe and further political bungling in America are perhaps the two outstanding reasons for the continued lag in business recovery. Lausanne conference, however, is supposed to materialize on June 16 and if no leadership is forthcoming there, members of the British Empire will at least have something left to look forward to in our own conference a month later. It is a truism, of course, to say how vitally important both conferences are—the former for the immediate relief it is to be hoped it will bring, and the latter for the far-reaching effect it may have on the whole structure of world tariffs.

* * *

IN CANADA seasonal influences are important with the lobster fisheries now under way in the Maritimes and giving employment to hundreds of fishermen. Early reports show fine hauls on the north side of Prince Edward Island while reports from Moncton state that satisfactory prices are looked for as the demand in the Boston market seems to be almost unlimited. Nova Scotian fishermen are also away at the "Banks" and early returns indicate a good catch, although prices remain fairly low. Prince Edward Island has been cheered somewhat by a light potato crop in the Southern States and while prices are low this outlet will save the farmer dumping his crop and will circulate a little cash.

In the central provinces good weather has stimulated sales of staple lines although business in automobile and other more or less luxury merchandise continues unsatisfactory. In the prairies the demand for agricultural implements is reported by Dun's to have improved, with farmers paying a larger percentage of cash on machinery purchased, as compared with a year ago. Good weather continues to favor the prairie crop outlook although rains in the winter wheat crop areas of the United States have had a depressing effect on prices. In British Columbia, lumber interests are considerably depressed by the prospect of a possible embargo on their product by the United States which cut off approximately 50 per cent from an already dwarfed market, and would mean probably the loss of $15,000,000 of export business.

* * *

INFORMATION published during the week from two different sources throws interesting light on two "industries" very much in the public eye at the present time. One of these is a preliminary return from the famous Woodbine race track at Toronto which shows betting receipts crashing to a new low since pari-mutuel machines have been in operation and a decrease of probably $600,000 from last year. Attendance has dropped 25 per cent and on the opening day in spite of improved weather conditions a drop of nearly $100,000 in betting receipts was recorded. Another interesting statement from another medium of transportation was contained in figures given out by Hon. Leopold Macaulay that gasoline consumption in Ontario has increased six per cent or 6,000,000 gallons in the six months period ending April 30, 1932. This has been achieved in spite of an 8 per cent decrease in automobile registrations as compared with 1931. Commercial vehicles have shown a decline in registrations of only 3.5 per cent.

Motor Sales on Prairies Better Than Year Ago

Both wholesale and retail trade in seasonal lines in the Prairie Provinces has shown a satisfactory improvement, according to U. S. Trade Commissioner J. A. Embry, Winnipeg. Retail hardware sales are considerably better than in 1931, and the sale of new automobiles is larger than last year, though the anticipated business is considered only partially realized. Electrical goods, iron and structural steel, and industrial machinery are moving slowly, and demand is poor for small farm engines. Druggists' sundries and tires are fairly active in an otherwise quiet rubber market. A slight improvement is noted in seasonal textile lines.

Some improvement is reported in women's wear, millinery, shoes, wash fabrics and men's furnishings in British Columbia; but volume is smaller than a year ago, according to Trade Commissioner E. G. Babbitt, Vancouver.

Local vegetables are replacing imports affected by the recent embargo from the Pacific States and are selling at higher prices.

The City of Vancouver plans to spend over $50,000 on road building and improvement. Lumber mills in the province continue to operate at about 24 per cent of normal.

LUMBER MEN FEAR LOSS OF U.S.A. MART

B. C. Industry Sees Proposed Tariff as Virtual Embargo

HITS HALF EXPORTS

Despite Depression, Lumber Sales to U. S. Totalled $15,000,000 in 1931

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—Suffering from market paralysis as a result of the new United States tariff which will shut their product from their most important sales outlet and the decision of the federal government not to subsidize shpiments to the Far East, British Columbia lumbermen will be forced to make the most of Empire markets from now on.

Although there is a remote chance that President Hoover will veto the proposed $3 per thousand feet duty on lumber, this measure has received the sanction of the senate and seems likely of formal adoption. The new rates, according to leading lumbermen here, will amount to virtually an embargo. Lumber sales by Canada to the United States represented $15,000,000 last year, despite the depression in the industry, and British Columbia did the bulk of that business. About 50 per cent of British Columbia's lumber exports went to the United States, so with the American market eliminated it is not difficult to see how serious the loss will be.

Want China Subsidy Again

During the last two years British Columbia has developed a valuable market for lumber in China as a result of federal subsidies to ships carrying lumber cargoes. The subsidy amounted to about $92,000 a year and it is estimated that the increase in business resulting aggregated about 30,000,000 feet.

Lumbermen contend that a subsidy on the China trade is necessary because of the fact that competing United States vessels are heavily subsidized. Ottawa, however, was unable to afford the outlay, so it is feared that much of the recently won Chinese business will be lost.

Best Bet is Britain

Enforcement of the new trade agreements with Australia and New Zealand will probably not be of much advantage to the sawmills here until business conditions improve in the southern dominions. Ruinous Soviet Russian competition has driven British Columbia lumber out of the British market to a large extent this year, but aggressive activity on behalf of an Empire quota for lumber in Britain or an embargo on Russian lumber imports will be pursued at the Ottawa conference.

Action along these lines may prove the salvation of British Columbia's chief industry, which for several years has been very sick.

Business Briefs

Carloadings for the week ended May 21 amounted to 43,678 cars, or 99 cars less than for the previous week, and, with the seasonal trend being upward, the index number dropped from 72.81 to 71.35. Merchandise loadings continued to decline, amounting to 13,838 cars as against 14,051 cars the previous week, and 15,905 cars last year. The index number, 79.62, was a new low for the past three years.

Caadian Wheat Stocks for the week ended May 20 amounted to 153,045,780 bushels, a reduction of 3,857,935 bu. from the previous week and compared with 137,954,930 bu. for the corresponding week of 1931.

Wheat Exports for the week ended May 20 decreased 1,704,380 bu. from the previous week and 2,356,840 bu. from the same week a year ago. Exports for the week ended May 20 amounted to 4,015,630 bu. By ports the clearances were: Vancouver, 1,541,841 bu.; Montreal, 1,525,189 bu.; Sorel, 193,600 bu.; U. S. ports, 755,000 bu.

Canadian Tobacco Exports to Great Britain for the first four months of the current year amounted to 6,863,315 pounds as compared with 2,809,766 pounds in 1930. Canada is now the largest exporter of tobacco to Great Britain among Empire countries and the second largest among world countries.

Bank Debits for April at $2,073,900,000 show a slight increase over the preceding month, but this increase is not retained after adjustment for seasonal trend. Compared with April, 1931, when debits were $2,786,400,000, the 1931 figure shows a large decrease. For the first four months of 1932 bank debits were $8,159,000,000, compared with $10,560,000,000 for the first four months of the previous year, a decrease of 22.7 per cent.

Average Value of the pound sterling declared by the Department of National Revenue for special duty purposes is $4.18 effective for entries during the period 1st to 15th June, 1932, inclusive.

All Economic Areas Show Decline in April

Rare Unanimity Shown in Business Indices—Electric Power Output Alone of Seven Factors Makes Gain

By SYDNEY B. SMITH

The trend of business in the five economic areas of Canada, as measured by The Financial Post indexes, was definitely downward in April. It is a rare occurrence when so much unanimity has been shown on the reactionary side.

Of the seven factors used in this connection, construction contracts, employment and sales of insurance showed declines in each of the five areas after seasonal adjustment.

Electric Power Gains

The generation of electric power was the only factor in the seven which showed a predominant gain in April. Gains were recorded in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario and the Dominion total also showed an increase over March, after the usual adjustment for seasonal tendencies.

Maritimes—The statistical record of the Maritime provinces was not devoid of bright spots. The gain in building permits was much greater than normal for the season, the total being $473,000 compared with $72,000 in March. The gains were well distributed in the six reporting cities. Permits placed in Saint John were $225,450 while authorizations in Halifax amounted to $108,256.

The output of electric power was greater in April than in any previous month of the year. The consumption of energy was greater than in any months except in October and November of 1931. The expansion in the use of hydro-electric power is being effected despite the depression in other lines. Dominion Iron and Steel Co. were recently reported to have 428 men on their pay rolls, the steel mills operating at a low rate of capacity. A considerable rail order from the Canadian National Railways will prove beneficial for several months. The index for the Maritime provinces was 103.2 in April compared with 106.9 in March.

Quebec — Industrial conditions in Quebec after making allowance for seasonal tendencies experienced moderate recession in April. The lack of important construction work was a factor, the amount of building permits being actually less than in March. The award of construction contracts was $2,948,000 compared with $3,297,000 in March. Iron and steel plants were less active, while the textile industry operated at a relatively high percentage of capacity. Boot and shoe plants were comparatively busy. The gain in newsprint production was greater than normal for the season and mill stocks declined.

The index of employment on May 1 was 86.0 compared with 85.0, but the gain of one point was more than accounted for by the seasonal tendency. Bank debits and sales of insurance made a poor showing. The business index for the province was 102.0 compared with 103.4 in March.

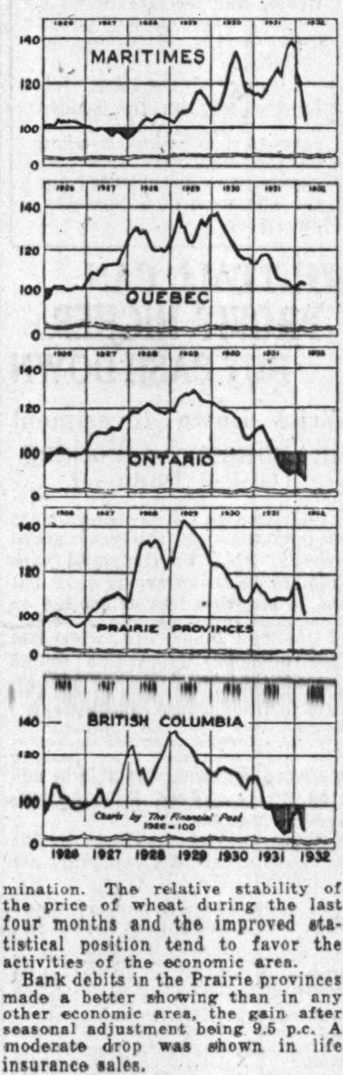
Ontario — Conditions in Ontario showed no important signs of improvement during April. Many manufacturing plants were operating on part time and with reduced working staffs, textile plants being more favorably placed than most other lines. The output of motor cars in April proved disappointing and lack of demand will prevent normal production during the present season.

Building Still Drops

Contract awards were less than in March and the gain in building permits was less than normal for the season. A slight gain was shown in electric power output, being the only gain among the seven factors used here. Bank debits and sales of insurance after seasonal adjustment showed declines, especially the latter.

The business index for the province in terms of 1926 equalling 100 was 86.1 compared with 88.6 in March.

Prairie Provinces — Industrial employment in the Prairie provinces increased on May 1 less than normal for the season, communication, construction and trade recording increases. Placements by employment offices did not equal seasonal expectations. Seeding progressed under favorable conditions, most sections reporting sufficient moisture for germination. The relative stability of the price of wheat during the last four months and the improved statistical position tend to favor the activities of the economic area.



Bank debits in the Prairie provinces made a better showing than in any other economic area, the gain after seasonal adjustment being 9.5 p.c. A moderate drop was shown in life insurance sales.

The general index was 100.8 in April compared with 106.3.

British Columbia—Conditions continued quiet in British Columbia, the gain in employment being considerably less than normal for the season. Seasonal gains were shown in logging, highway and railway construction. Building permits showed a gain while construction contract awards were down after seasonal adjustment. Bank debits showed a slight gain, and a decline was indicated in the sale of life insurance.

The index for British Columbia declined from 91.3 in March to 88.2 in April.

WHEAT SHIPMENTS GREATER IN 1931-32

World Shipments Also Exceed Broomhall's Estimate of Requirements

If world shipments of wheat continue for the last ten weeks of the current crop year at anywhere near the same rate as they have been for the first 42 weeks, total shipments for the year will be in excess of shipments for 1930-31 crop year, according to statistics compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

From August 1, 1931, to May 21, 1932, world shipments of wheat and wheat flour amounted to 655 million bushels, compared with 645 million bushels for the same period of 1930-31, and 495 million bushels for the corresponding period of 1929-30. Broomhall estimates world wheat requirements for 1931-32 at 776 million bushels, thus leaving a balance of 121 bushels to come forward during the remaining period of the current year, or at the rate of 12.1 million bushels per week. Since last August, however, shipments have averaged 15.6 million bushels per week so it would appear likely that shipments will exceed Mr. Broomhall's estimate, as well as last year's total.

Heavy Decline Recorded in Iron and Steel Output

Production of pig-iron in Canada during April averaged 563 long tons a day as compared with 1,793 tons a day in April, 1931. Total production for the month was 16,898 tons, a decrease of 3 per cent from the previous month but considerably greater than either January or February production. Practically all the production during the month was by blast furnaces in Sault Ste. Marie and Hamilton, Ont.

Output of steel ingots and castings amounted to 36,030 tons in April, 1932 as compared with 91,500 tons for the same month of the previous year and 43,572 tons for March, 1932. For the four months ended April, the production of primary steel in Canada aggregated 133,131 tons as compared with 331,037 tons during the corresponding period of 1931 and 441,980 during the first four months of 1930.

Canadian Business Indicators

Compiled by The Financial Post

	Weekly Latest		Cumulative Jan. 1 to date	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Transportation—				
Car Loadings (May 21)	43,678	50,687	828,678	955,909
C.P.R. gross earn. (May 21)	$ 2,218,000	$ 2,716,000	$ 44,211,000	$ 55,587,000
C.N.R. gross earn. (May 21)	$ 2,579,939	$ 3,504,233	$ 54,086,547	$ 68,383,858
	Monthly			
C.P.R. net earn (Apr.)	$ 918,483	$ 1,347,039	$ 2,935,898	$ 3,812,286
C.N.R. net earn. (Apr.)	$ 1,067,971	$ 894,891	$ 449,023	$ 993,350
Iron and Steel—				
Pig iron, tons (Apr.)	16,898	53,792	55,699	192,889
Steel, tons (Apr.)	36,030	91,461	133,131	331,037
Automobiles prod. No. (Apr.)	6,810	17,159	24,336	46,512
" exports, No. (Apr.)	355	1,209	1,943	7,798
Construction—				
Building Permits (April)	$ 4,237,160	$ 13,495,165	$ 12,901,288	$ 38,241,259
Contracts, May	$ 14,186,000	$ 36,895,700	$ 62,706,500	$ 133,144,200
Newsprint—				
Production, tons (Apr.)	176,660	205,838	666,990	741,740
Exports, tons (Apr.)	138,785	152,860	625,793	650,503
Sugar—				
Imports, raw, lbs. (Mar.)	98,038,500	54,691,800	134,392,900	121,378,100
Manufactured, lbs.*	35,879,441	42,356,145	§141,327,647	165,536,570
Flour—				
Production, bbls. (Mar.)	1,053,770	1,168,408	2,747,085	3,290,063
Wheat flour exp., bbls. (Apr.)	255,390	326,117	1,339,488	1,693,699
Other Industrial Indices—				
Lumbering: Plank & board exports mill ft. (Apr.)	42.60	67.87	234.45	291.76
Boots & shoes, pr. (Mar.)	1,720,208	1,729,930	4,390,818	3,991,819
Petroleum, imp. crude, gal. (Apr.)	38,565,064	47,808,049	227,511,589	239,770,908
Cotton, imp., raw, lbs. (Mar.)	10,212,000	10,837,000	23,814,000	26,378,000
Rubber, raw, imp., lbs. (Apr.)	3,584,609	4,637,544	17,151,892	19,529,491
Coal, imports, tons (Mar.)	711,522	815,429	1,849,851	2,438,864
Trade—				
Imports (April)	$ 29,794,296	$ 51,189,376	$ 156,943,094	$ 227,932,656
Exports (April)	$ 26,975,756	$ 33,935,075	$ 141,522,817	$ 177,473,837
Wheat exports, bus. (April)	7,513,289	4,680,769	36,805,632	37,581,791
Labor—				
Employment Index (May)	87.5	102.2	....	....
Electric Power—Output—				
M. Kilowatt hours (Mar.)	1,402,656	1,417,558	4,150,755	4,245,266
Finance—				
Failures, No. (Mar.)	208	178	667	606
Failures, Liabilities (Mar.)	$ 3,399,052	$ 3,184,198	$ 11,108,423	$ 11,944,578
Bank Debits† (Apr.)	$ 2,073,906	$ 2,786,354	$ 8,159,024	$ 10,560,003
Bond sales (March)	$ 35,667,127	$ 43,302,612	$ 102,854,282	$ 190,562,188
Insurance sales (April)	$ 33,629,000	$ 45,648,000	$ 146,572,000	$ 173,961,000
Automobile Financing:				
Used cars (Apr.)	$ 1,377,325	$ 2,877,698	$ 3,950,370	$ 7,258,004
New cars (Apr.)	$ 1,567,388	$ 3,376,264	$ 3,987,340	$ 7,096,594

*Four weeks' period, Apr. 2 to Apr. 23. §Jan. 1 to Apr. 23.
†(000's omitted).

MAY BUILDING RECORDS SLIGHT SEASONAL GAIN

Comparison Shows Figures Far Behind Year Ago, However

Construction contracts awarded in Canada during May showed a 40 per cent increase over the April figure, according to MacLean Building Reports, Ltd. This is considerably better than the average seasonal gain at this time of year. Each group, residential, business buildings, industrial and engineering showed higher totals than in the previous month. Compared with the total in May, 1931, however, the 1932 figure shows a large decrease with a total of $14,186,000 as compared with $36,895,700 a year ago and $10,107,900 in April, 1932.

Quebec leads with a total of $7,390,000, taking 52.2 per cent of contracts awarded during May. Ontario is second with a total of $4,167,900, or 29.3 per cent of the total, followed by the Prairie Provinces with $1,417,100, or 10 per cent, British Columbia with $873,500, or 6.1 per cent, and the Maritimes with $337,500, or 2.4 per cent.

Engineering Leads

Among the types of work for which contracts were awarded during the month, engineering leads with $4,968,000 or 35 per cent of the total. Business buildings had 31.5 per cent of the total with $4,463,900, residences and apartments had $3,541,800 or 25 per cent and industrial amounted to $1,212,300 or 8.5 per cent.

Construction contracts awarded during May where the value of the work undertaken exceeded $200,000, were as follows:

Montreal Hospital	$1,300,000
Montreal Oil Refinery	600,000
Victoria Watermains	400,000
Point Viau, P.Q., Addn. to Novitiate	300,000
Edmonton Hotel	225,000
Fort William Sewage Disposal Plant	200,000

Five Months Totals

For the first five months of the current year a total of $62,906,500 has been awarded as compared with $133,144,4200 in the same period of 1931. Quebec and Ontario share about 75 per cent of this total almost equally, Quebec having 37.6 per cent of the total and Ontario 36.8 per cent. The Prairies had 11.8 per cent, Maritimes 7.4 per cent and British Columbia 6.4 per cent.

Engineering work leads the other groups for the first five months sharing to the extent of 40.5 per cent of the Dominion total, the value of contracts being $25,227,800. Business buildings show $21,355,500 or 34.1 per cent, residential $12,635,200 or 20.2 per cent and industrial $3,288,000 or 5.2 per cent.

CHEMICAL PLANTS HOLD UP WELL FOR 1931 PERIOD

Fertilizer Group Shows Gain of 65 Per Cent

Entry into the fertilizer field of Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. with their new plant at Trail, B.C., increased fertilizer production in 1931 by 65 per cent over the previous year. This group of the chemical industry is the only one to show any considerable advance over 1930 production although toilet preparations, flavoring extracts and polishes and dressings show slight increases in value of production.

Production of chemicals and allied products in Canada in 1931 registered a decrease of 16 per cent from the previous year, according to the preliminary report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, output value being $101,137,499 as compared with $119,969,637 in 1930. The 1930 production was 13 per cent below the peak year of 1929.

Capital invested in the chemical industry in 1931 was $161,363,565, a slight decrease from the 1930 figure of $168,119,152. There were 592 plants employing 14,317 workers as compared with 591 plants with 15,503 workers in the previous year.

For statistical purposes the Canadian chemical industry is divided into 14 groups, 10 of which showed a decline in production in 1931, the greatest decreases being in the heavy chemical industries. A brief summary of the various groups follows:

Coal Tar Distillation—Three companies with 10 plants were in the field and their production of $2,576,102 was 23 per cent lower than in 1930. The outstanding development in the industry was the completion of Dominion Tar & Chemical Co.'s plant for the production of phenol, cresol, etc. These chemicals had formerly to be imported.

Acids, Alkalies and Salts—Production declined $10,000,000 to almost half of the 1930 figure. Fourteen plants employed 1,232 workers as compared with 17 plants and 2,409 workers in the previous year. Sulphuric acid was the only item to show increased production, comparative figures be[illegible] 110,000 and 107,000 tons.

Compressed Gases—Production declined 23 per cent to $2,750,000. Ten companies operated 29 plants employing 415 workers.

Fertilizers—Production amounted to $4,147,315 as compared with $2,504,573. Capital employed jumped from $4,139,498 to $15,365,829 and workers from 261 to 602.

Medicinals and Pharmaceuticals — Production dropped $2,500,000 to $15,200,000. There were 140 factories, mainly in Ontario and Quebec.

Paints, Pigments and Varnishes— This is the largest industrial group. Output in 1931 was $19,182,327, a decline of 20 per cent from 1930.

Soaps and Washing Compounds — Forty soap factories and 24 manufacturers of washing compounds had production of $16,822,000, a decline of $1,300,000 from 1930.

Toilet Preparations — Production gained $1,000,000 to $5,172,039. These products are also produced as side lines by other industries.

Inks—Output of 16 plants making printing ink and 6 making writing ink was valued at $2,300,000 as compared with $2,559,000 in 1930.

Wood Distillation—Five plants had an output of $700,937, a decrease of about 40 per cent.

Adhesives — Eleven factories had production of $1,500,000, or 9 per cent less than in 1930.

Flavoring Extracts—A slight increase is recorded with production at $1,609,501 by 24 establishments.

Polishes and Dressings—A 10 per cent increase in 1931 was reported by 34 plants with production of $1,475,000.

Miscellaneous—There were 94 factories in 1931 which could not be readily classified as compared with 85 in the previous year, but production declined $1,000,000 to $16,927,350.

Sugar Season Results Vary—Quebec Reports

Quebec's maple sugar season has just closed and reports from the various districts show widely varying results and prices. Taken generally, however, reports indicate that the run of sap was satisfactory in most districts, with some farmers having record breaking production. This was offset by prices throughout the province being either low or there being a large part of the crop still unmarketed.

Prices of syrup varied from $1.75 a gallon for No. 1 syrup to 95 cents and sugar prices ranged from 25 cents a pound to 7 cents. In only one district reporting was there an all-round failure, the farmers of the Danville area having a below average crop, low prices and no demand. On the other hand, Sutton area reports 65 per cent of a good run marketed.

AUTO PRODUCTION OF ALL COUNTRIES DOWN 26 PER CENT

All Large Producers Record Decreases in 1931

World automobile production in 1931 totalled 3,042,069 units, a decrease of 26.3 per cent from the 4,126,470 units produced in the previous year and less than half the number produced in the peak year 1929, according to figures published by the United States Department of Commerce. The decrease in production was general throughout the world, increases being recorded only among the smaller producers, Soviet Russia being the leader in this respect.

United States produced 78.6 per cent of world automobiles in 1931 and Canada 2.7 per cent, these figures being lower than the respective figures of 81.3 and 3.7 per cent recorded in the previous year. Among the major producing countries, England and Germany showed the smallest relative declines in output.

Smaller Engines in Vogue

Forced by lower buying power and a more discriminating public the general trend in automobile construction throughout the world is toward smaller engines and more comfort for the passengers. On the European continent a number of new four-cylinder models have made their appearance as well as a line of light sixes, but the American continent has concentrated mainly on the latter type.

In the commercial vehicle industry, as in the case of passenger cars, the effect of the depression upon the demand for heavy trucks is seen in the introduction of more light models both here and abroad. In the technical field there was continued experimentation with the Diesel-engined truck.

Trade Unions Reveal Decline in Membership

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The 21st annual report on labor organization in Canada, as prepared by the Federal Department of Labour, shows that there was a decrease of 11,905 in trade union membership in Canada in 1931. The membership of all classes of trade unions in Canada was 310,544 last year.

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CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION
Quarterly Dividend
Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE PER CENT for the current quarter, being at the rate of
TWELVE PER CENT PER ANNUM
on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Corporation, has been declared, and that the same will be payable
SATURDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF JULY
next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the Fifteenth day of June, 1932.
By order of the Board.
WALTER F. WATKINS,
Secretary.
Toronto, May 18th, 1932.

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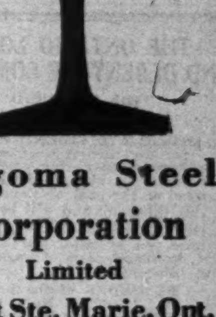

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1206 Northern Ontario Building

Capital: $1,000,000
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3 Books for Investors

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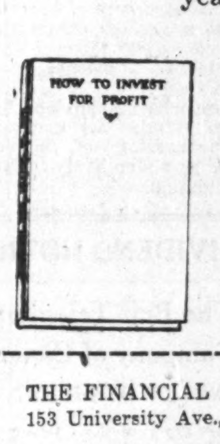
Tomorrow

Canadian Stock Market Leaders of To-morrow
Without prejudice and without any claim to prophetic vision, The Financial Post recently published a series of articles on good Canadian stocks that seem to meet the most obvious tests that need to be applied to good securities. These articles are reprinted in booklet form. This booklet (48 pages and cover) is available at 25c
Inactive and Extinct Mining Companies in Canada
The first book of its kind published in Canada covering approximately 2,750 mining companies all having been in existence during the past 35 years 50c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DIVIDEND NOTICES

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited

DIVIDEND NUMBER 228

A dividend of 1% on the Capital Stock of the Company has been declared payable on the 16th day of June, 1932, on which date cheques will be mailed to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 2nd day of June, 1932.

Dated the 26th day of May, 1932.

I. McIVOR,
Assistant-Treasurer.

THE DOMINION BANK

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of three per cent upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the quarter ending 30th June, 1932, being at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank and its Branches on and after Saturday, the 2nd day of July, 1932, to shareholders of record of the 20th June, 1932.

By order of the Board.

C. A. BOGERT,
General Manager.

26th May, 1932.

Nova Scotia Light and Power Company, Limited.

Ordinary Dividend No. 11

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share, for the quarter ending June 30th, 1932, has been declared upon the Ordinary Stock of the Company, payable July 2nd, 1932, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 18th, 1932.

By Order of the Board.

C. J. HAYES,
Secretary.

Halifax, N.S.
May 26th, 1932.

Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Limited.

Dividend Notice—Preference Stock

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of forty-four cents (44c) per share on the paid-up Preference Stock of the Company for the quarter ending June 30th, 1932, has been declared, payable on the 9th day of July, 1932, to Shareholders of record on the 25th day of June, 1932.

By order of the Board,

A. C. BOURNE,
Secretary.

RELIANCE GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED

PREFERENCE DIVIDEND No. 18

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend for the quarter ending May 31st, 1932, at the rate of 6½% per annum, will be paid on June 15th, 1932, to preference shareholders of record at the close of business on May 31st, 1932.

By order of the Board,

C. GORDON SMITH,
Treasurer.

Winnipeg, May 18th, 1932.

THE ONTARIO LOAN AND DEBENTURE COMPANY

180th DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of 3 per cent for the current Quarter ending 30th June, 1932 (being at the rate of 12 per cent per annum) has been declared on the paid up Capital Stock of this Company and will be payable at the Company's Office, London, Ontario, on or after the 2nd July, 1932, to Shareholders of record of the 15th June, 1932.

BY ORDER of the Board,

T. H. Main, Manager.

London, Ontario, 31st May, 1932.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

SOUTHERN CANADA POWER COMPANY LIMITED

Preferred Dividend No. 50

A DIVIDEND of one and one-half per cent (1½%) on the PREFERRED STOCK of SOUTHERN CANADA POWER COMPANY LIMITED has been declared for the quarter ending June 30th, 1932, payable July 15th, 1932, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 20th, 1932.

By order of the Board,

L. C. HASKELL,
Secretary.

Montreal, May 27th, 1932.

Famous Players Canadian Corporation LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Fifty Cents (50c) per share for the quarter ending the 1st day of June, 1932, has been declared on the issued shares of the Company without nominal or par value, payable on the 25th day of June, 1932, to shareholders of record on Thursday, the 2nd day of June, 1932.

By order of the Board.

THOS. J. BRAGG,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Dated at Toronto this 26th day of May, 1932.

Dividend Notice

The British American Oil Company Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the regular dividend of Twenty Cents (20c) per share has been declared on the issued No Par Value capital stock of the Company for the second quarter ending June 30th, 1932. The above dividend is payable, in Canadian funds, July 2nd, 1932, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1932. Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th of June, both days inclusive.

Share Warrant Holders will present Coupons Serial No. 9 to The Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto, Canada, on or after July 2nd, 1932.

By Order of the Board.

P. W. BINNS,
Secretary.

Dated at Toronto, May 27th, 1932.

DOMINION GLASS COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company for the quarter ending the 30th day of June, 1932.

Notice is also hereby given that a dividend of one and one-quarter per cent (1¼%) has been declared on the COMMON STOCK of the Company for the quarter ending the 30th day of June, 1932.

The above Dividends are payable on Saturday, the 2nd day of July, 1932 to Shareholders of record at the close of business Wednesday, the 15th day of June, 1932.

By Order of the Board.

MERVYN OFFER,
Secretary.

Montreal, 26th May, 1932.

NOTICES

Applications Wanted FINANCIAL CONTROLLER

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to noon on Wednesday, June 15, 1932, for position of "Financial Controller" of the City of Windsor. Applicant to state age, municipal experience and salary expected.

Dated at Windsor this 28th day of May, 1932.

M. A. DICKINSON, City Clerk.
Windsor, Ontario, May 28, 1932.

The Niagara Parks Commission (Ontario)

Operation of Electric Railway

The Niagara Parks Commission of Ontario, Canada, announces that the agreement with the International Railway Company for the operation of the electric railway extending eleven miles along the Canadian side of the Niagara River from the Village of Chippawa to the Village of Queenston terminates on August 31st next and that the Commission is willing to enter into negotiations for the operation of the railway thereafter on reasonable terms either by purchase or lease.

Communications should be addressed and delivered to the undersigned on or before August 15th, 1932.

JOHN H. JACKSON,
General Manager,
The Niagara Parks Commission.

Niagara Falls, Ont.
May 2nd, 1932.

The Ontario Municipal Board

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Municipality of the City of East Windsor has become subject to the provisions of Part VI of "The Ontario Municipal Board Act, 1932," by an Order of The Ontario Municipal Board bearing date the 4th day of May, 1932, and from and after the first publication of this Notice in "The Ontario Gazette," all actions or proceedings against the said Municipality are stayed and thereafter no action or other proceeding against the said Municipality shall be commenced or continued nor shall a levy be made under a Writ of Execution against it without leave of The Ontario Municipal Board.

DATED this 4th day of May, A.D. 1932.

H. C. SMALL,
Secretary of The Ontario Municipal Board.

The Ontario Municipal Board

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Municipality of the Town of Sandwich has become subject to the provisions of Part VI of "The Ontario Municipal Board Act, 1932," by an order of The Ontario Municipal Board bearing date the 4th day of May, 1932, and from and after the first publication of this Notice in the "Ontario Gazette" all actions or proceedings against the said Municipality are stayed and thereafter no action or other proceeding against the said Municipality shall be commenced or continued nor shall a levy be made under a Writ of Execution against it without leave of The Ontario Municipal Board.

DATED this 4th day of May, A.D., 1932.

(Sgd.) H. C. SMALL,
Secretary of The Ontario Municipal Board.

THE ONTARIO MUNICIPAL BOARD

Notice is hereby given that the Municipality of the Township of Sandwich West has become subject to the provisions of Part VI of "The Ontario Municipal Board Act, 1932", by an Order of The Ontario Municipal Board bearing date the 4th day of May, 1932, and from and after the first publication of this notice in "The Ontario Gazette", all actions or proceedings against the said Municipality are stayed and thereafter no action or other proceeding against the said Municipality shall be commenced or continued nor shall a levy be made under a Writ of Execution against it without leave of The Ontario Municipal Board.

DATED this 4th day of May, A.D., 1932.

H. C. SMALL,
Secretary of The Ontario Municipal Board.

GIGNAC & ST-PIERRE,
307 Canada Building,
Windsor, Ontario.

Solicitors for the Township of Sandwich West.

The Ontario Municipal Board

NOTICE IS HERBY GIVEN that the Municipality of the Township of Sandwich East has become subject to the provisions of Part VI of "The Ontario Municipal Board Act, 1932," by an Order of The Ontario Municipal Board bearing date the 4th day of May, 1932, and from and after the first publication of this Notice in the "Ontario Gazette" all actions or proceedings against the said Municipality are stayed and thereafter no action or other proceeding against the said Municipality shall be commenced or continued nor shall a levy be made under a Writ of Execution against it without leave of The Ontario Municipal Board.

DATED this 4th day of May, A.D. 1932.

H. C. SMALL,
Secretary of The Ontario Municipal Board.

The Ontario Municipal Board

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Municipality of the Town of Riverside has become subject to the provisions of Part VI of "The Ontario Municipal Board Act, 1932," by an Order of The Ontario Municipal Board bearing date the 4th day of May, 1932, and from and after the first publication of this Notice in "The Ontario Gazette," all actions or proceedings against the said Municipality are stayed and thereafter no action or other proceeding against the said Municipality shall be commenced or continued nor shall a levy be made under a Writ of Execution against it without leave of The Ontario Municipal Board.

DATED this 4th day of May, A.D. 1932.

H. C. SMALL,
Secretary of The Ontario Municipal Board.

The Ontario Municipal Board

Notice is hereby given that the Municipality of the Town of Tecumseh has become subject to the provisions of Part VI of "The Ontario Municipal Board Act, 1932" by an Order of The Ontario Municipal Board bearing date the 4th day of May, 1932, and from and after the first publication of this Notice in the "Ontario Gazette" all actions or proceedings against the said Municipality are stayed and thereafter no action or other proceedings against the said Municipality shall be commenced or continued nor shall a levy be made under a Writ of Execution against it without leave of The Ontario Municipal Board.

Dated the fourth day of May, A.D. 1932.

H. C. SMALL,
Secretary of The Ontario Municipal Board

DIVIDEND NOTICES

The Montreal City & District Savings Bank

Dividend Notice

A dividend of three dollars per share, for the current quarter, together with a bonus of one dollar per share of the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank, have been declared and the same will be payable on and after Saturday the second day of July next, to shareholders of record Wednesday the fifteenth day of June next, at three o'clock p.m.

By order of the Board,

T. Taggart Smyth,
General Manager.

Montreal, May 30th, 1932.

ABITIBI COUPON TAKEN BY BANK BUT NOT PAID

Bond Interest Subject to Collection—Negotiations for Payment Continue

DAYS OF GRACE

$5,000,000 Contingent Guarantee Abitibi Canyon Project May be Holding Up Bank Accommodation

Coupons on Abitibi Power & Paper Co. first mortgage 5 per cent bonds due 1953 were not honored when presented at banks on the morning of June 1, but were accepted subject to collection only, bondholders being informed that money had not yet been deposited to cover requirements. Hope was expressed by bankers that arrangements might be made before days of grace had expired.

The severe decline in market value of these bonds during the last few days had rather prepared investors for such a situation but an official explanation of the circumstances which prevented payment of interest was not forthcoming. At the end of 1931 the company showed working capital of $10,684,450 and apparently this, if representing conservative valuations, should have been sufficient to enable the company to get credit to pay this interest.

Bank Loans Already High

Holders of the bonds have not overlooked the fact that bank loans were $4,500,000 at the end of 1930 and were still $3,400,000 at the end of 1931. It was understood that the loans had been reduced to nearly $2,000,000 by the time of the annual meeting, and as the company was strictly following a policy of liquidating its wood piles at various mills it appeared likely that it would be able to continue service on its bond interest without difficulty even though it would require temporary accommodation from the banks to do it. However, volume of business declined more than had been anticipated and the drop of $4 a ton in newsprint at the outset of 1932 also made incoming revenue less than had been hoped for earlier in 1932. The cheap Canadian exchange at around 12 per cent has about made up for that drop but it did not make up for the drop in volume.

Had $5,000,000 Guarantee

Bankers would probably have regarded the situation in a more friendly manner if it were not that Abitibi Power has a contingent liability between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 as guarantor of completion of the Abitibi Canyon, power project of Ontario Power Service Corp. It was understood that arrangements had been made whereby the Provincial Government or the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission would guarantee the additional sum. Verbal consent was understood to have been given out but actual signatures have as yet not been affixed to the document; it is understood that the cabinet ministers have feared political repercussions from such an act. The actual construction of the Abitibi Canyon project has gone through on schedule to date and it was absolutely essential that completion should occur by October 1 so that delivery could then be made at Sudbury to Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario of 85,000 horsepower.

Depends on Ontario Government

Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission has no immediate outlet for that power as it expected to have when the contract was entered into. The suggestion that it should guarantee completion does not therefore win as hearty a response as it might unless its actual obligations to take power are somewhat revised. That could not be without the consent of the bondholders. However, the efforts being made at government behest to provide employment at as many Ontario mills of Abitibi as possible and to prevent avoidable loss to bondholders and to keep Abitibi as a predominatingly Ontario company may yet lead to signature. Payment of bond interest of $1,351,700 would probably follow such signature. Abitibi would scarcely have retired $880,000 of its bonds for sinking fund six weeks ago if officers had not expected negotiations then proceeding to be successful.

The situation is that the whole newsprint industry has been bumping along bottom without sufficient business to keep most of the companies out of the receivers' hands. Bankers largely interested in the companies have conducted a careful survey for months based on actual examination of books of the various companies with the object of arranging an effective merger which will squeeze out water, permit bank loans to be reduced to conservative dimensions and cut out still further a lot of overhead in administration. Abitibi in earlier negotiations for such a merger is understood to have taken the stand that water should be wrung out of the financial structure of other companies to a greater extent than the other companies thought should be done before a merger should be talked about.

Those who are anxious to see a merger effected are understood to regard passing of interest by Abitibi as a step likely to facilitate consolidation.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada

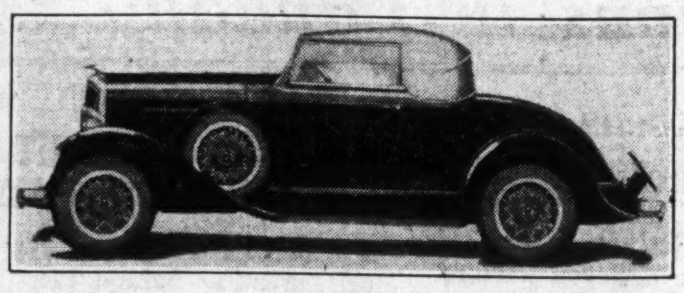
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A dividend of 1.75 per cent has been declared payable on the 15th day of July, 1932, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 23rd June, 1932.

W. H. BLACK,
Secretary-treasurer.

Montreal, 25th May, 1932.

New Frontenac "6-85"



Dominion Motors most recent automobile is the New Frontenac "6-85," the convertible coupé model of which is shown above. Improved streamlining is the feature of this new car. In the above model the top, when collapsed, folds into a special well completely out of sight.

NATIONAL BRICK REORGANIZATION PLAN ANNOUNCED

Present Bond and Stock Holders to Get Offer

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Reorganization plan of National Brick Company of Laprairie calls for the sale of the company's assets at public auction at which a bid will be put in by a new company with a paid-up capital of 100 shares of the value of $5 each. If the new company's bid is successful the authorized capital will be increased to the following amounts: 5,000 6 per cent accumulative, redeemable Class "A" preferred shares, par value $100 each.

15,625 6 per cent accumulative redeemable Class "B" preferred shares par value $100 each; 100,000 no par value common shares; in addition there will be $500,000 6 per cent 20-year first closed mortgage bonds.

The new company will acquire from the Cooksville company the face brick plant at Delson together with its Montreal business and working capital in consideration of $500,000 of 6 per cent Class "A" preferred stock and 74,643 shares of common stock. The new company will also acquire the properties of the National company for which the bondholders of the latter will receive for each $1,000 par value of bonds held, 10 shares of 6 per cent Class "B" preferred stock and eight shares of common stock.

Common shares will be made available to the present preferred and common shareholders of National Brick as follows:

For each share of National preferred stock one-third share of new common stock;

For each share of National common stock one-twelfth share new common stock.

The first mortgage bonds of the new company will be used as collateral securities for bank advances.

Associate Co's Shareholders Asked to Lend

Shareholders of Canadian Associate Companies, Ltd., have been advised by the general manager, James C. Gibson, that the company's bankers have called a loan for $57,000 and are demanding immediate settlement. As security for this loan the principal assets of the company have been pledged, the most important holding being 12,800 shares of Toronto General Insurance Co.

In an attempt to save itself and prevent liquidation of securities the company is asking each of the company's 300 shareholders to loan the company $200 for a period of five years at 6 per cent. As security for each such loan, there will be released 24 shares of Toronto General Insurance Co. stock which shares will be placed in trust for each individual shareholder making the loan.

The $200 may be paid either in cash or installments of $50 in cash and $50 in three, six and nine months without interest.

Loblaw Sales Continue Slightly Under 1931 Level

Loblaw Groceterias Co. sales in the four weeks ended April 30 are reported at $1,158,512 as compared with $1,195,118 in the preceding four weeks and $1,245,511 in the corresponding period in 1931, while profit was down to $71,113 from $72,224 in February, 1932, and $72,934 in April, 1931.

In the 48 weeks ended April 30 sales totalled $14,004,152 compared with $15,724,236 in the same period of the previous fiscal year and profit was down to $906,977 from $958,975.

The fiscal year of the company ended May 30 and in addition to profit on May sales it is customary to include in this period special profits from manufacturing and other departments for the full year. The annual statement of the company usually appears early in July.

Obituary

Walter E. J. Luther, partner of the firm of Craig, Luther and Co., stockbrokers, died May 30, at Hudson Heights, Que. Mr. Luther was a member of the Montreal Stock Exchange, Montreal Curb Market and associate member of the New York Curb Market. He was elected chairman of the Montreal Stock Exchange for 1931-1932 and his term expired May 19.

Lorne Howey—Died of pneumonia in Winnipeg on May 29. The body will be interred from his home in Haileybury. Mr. Howey was a well known mining man and his name is perpetuated by his discovery of the Howey mine.

K. A. Macphadyen died at his home in Toronto, a victim of carbon monoxide fumes, in his 35th year.

Mr. Macphadyen was a well known mining engineer and connected with many mining developments. About two years ago he founded the firm of K. A. Macphadyen and Co., members of the Standard Stock & Mining Exchange, and was one of its most active members.

Craig, Luther & Co. Are in Liquidation

Craig, Luther & Co., members of the Montreal Stock Exchange, have gone into liquidation, according to announcement made on the floor of the exchange at 11 a.m. June 1. Members of the firm include J. P. Craig, E. G. Graves and the late W. E. J. Luther, immediate past chairman of the Montreal exchange.

Closing of the firm follows closely on the sudden death of Mr. Luther. In respect to the deceased, trading on the Montreal Stock Exchange was discontinued for the afternoon of Wednesday, June 1.

WHITTALL CAN PROFIT HIGHER BUT CASH DOWN

Write Down Investment in Subsidiary—Working Capital Reduced

Whittall Can Co. earned $330,795 on operations in the year ended Feb 29, 1932, as compared with $175,116 in the previous year but had to absorb a loss of $60,488 on account of investment in Associated Quality Canners Ltd., while last year dividends from this source gave additional revenue of $62,887. Despite this loss, the company increased appropriation for depreciation and taxes and after passing preferred dividend was able to add $104,183 to surplus bringing this item to $548,868.

Details of income and surplus account for the past two years are as follows:

	1932	1931
Oper. profit	$330,795	$175,116
Divds. from Assoc. Q. C.	......	62,887
Total income	330,795	238,003
Deprec.	71,662	64,403
Income tax	32,712	9,500
Avail. for div.	226,421	164,100
Pref. divds.	62,750	123,500
Balance	164,671	40,600
*Loss on inv.	60,488	......
Surplus	104,183	40,600
Prev. surplus	444,685	404,085
P. & loss surp.	548,868	444,685
Earned pref.	11.92	8.64
Earned com.	.79	.31

*In subsidiary, Associated Quality Canners, Limited.

Working capital position is as follows:

	1932	1931
Current assets	$621,078	$683,604
Current liabs.	469,484	142,880
Net working capital	151,594	540,724

Brandram Paint Defers Payment On Preferred

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Owing to continued unfavorable industrial conditions, directors of Brandram-Henderson have passed the dividend on the company's 7 per cent preferred stock ordinarily payable on July 1. There is $500,000 of this issue outstanding, on which dividends have been regularly maintained since 1912.

Acadia Sugar Cuts Arrears On Preferred

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—A further payment of 1 per cent on arrears of dividends on the preferred stock of Acadia Sugar Refining Co. was made with the regular semi-annual disbursement of 3 per cent, payable June 15. This disbursement will reduce the arrears to 22 per cent.

Dom. Textile Shows Source Of Dividends

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — An interesting indication of Dominion Textile Co.'s sources of revenue is contained in the announcement covering the common dividend payment for the three months ended June 30, 1932, or the first quarter of the current fiscal year. Shareholders are told that the distribution of $1.25 comprises 75 cents from operations and 50 cents from income from investments.

Grouse Mountain Can Defer Bond Interest

Bondholders of Grouse Mountain Highway & Scenic Resort, Ltd., have agreed that interest and sinking fund payments due from June 1, 1932, to June 1, 1933, inclusive, may be postponed until Dec. 1, 1946, and that interest payable Dec. 1, 1933, June 1 and Dec. 1, 1934, shall be reduced from 6½ to 3¼ per cent on the 6½ per cent first mortgage bonds. The failure of the company to operate continuously or to keep up payment of taxes will automatically cancel the relief extended to the company by bondholders who will recover their original rights.

DEBENTURES FOR SALE

Tenders will be received by the Council of the Town of Kincardine up to and including the 11th day of June, 1932, for the purchase of $16,355.00 Town of Kincardine, 15 year debentures on the instalment plan, bearing six per cent interest payable annually. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. Butler, Town Clerk.

PB

Price Brothers & Co. LIMITED

President: JOHN H. PRICE
SIR ION HAMILTON BENN, Bt.
A. J. PRICE
A. C. PRICE

Vice-Pres.: J. LEONARD APEDAILE
SIR KEITH W. PRICE
V. M. DRURY
ALLAN A. AITKEN
HARTLAND B. MacDOUGALL

Sec.: H. E. PRICE
A. J. BROWN, K.C.
ANDREW P. HOLT

Annual Report for the Twelfth Fiscal Period

from 1st March, 1931 to 29th February, 1932

To the Shareholders:

Your Directors submit herewith the Accounts of the Company (and its Subsidiary Companies) for the Twelfth Fiscal Period of the Company's Operations, (i.e. from the 1st March, 1931, to 29th February, 1932).

The Net Profit from all sources amounted to			$ 401,392.47
To which falls to be added:			
The Balance brought forward from the previous year			2,802,419.84
			$3,203,812.31
From this has been deducted:			
Bond Interest		$679,885.13	
Allowance for Depreciation of the Company's Properties and Depletion of Timber Limits		787,673.67	
Provision for revaluation of Inventories at 29th, February, 1932		608,066.36	
Distribution among Shareholders:			
Preferred 6½%	$419,392.70		
Common 1¼%	533,540.00		
		952,932.70	
			3,028,557.86
Leaving a Net Balance to be carried forward of			$ 175,254.45

With a view to bringing down the book value of Investments nearer the present values, your Directors have transferred an item of $2,671,465.97 standing at the credit of Capital Surplus Account and which sum arose from profits realized on sale of Investments prior to 28th February, 1931.

The Balance Sheet and Auditor's Report refer to certain advances made by the Company to a Shareholder. These advances were made without the knowledge of certain Directors of the Company, who protested against them as soon as they became aware of them and notified the Company that they in no wise assented thereto.

The general condition of the physical Assets of your Company has been well maintained out of Revenue.

During the year under Report the allowances made for depreciation of Properties and depletion of Timber Limits are less by $400,000, than heretofore. Notwithstanding this, however, the total sum set aside for these purposes is still in excess of the requirements of the Trust Deed securing the First Mortgage Six Per Cent Twenty Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

All Inventories have been taken on the usual conservative basis. The Pulpwood Inventory (of which there is approximately only one season's supply on hand) has been reduced by $200,000, that the book value be more in accordance with present replacement value.

The condition of the Lumber Industry has been one of stagnation and your Company for the first time in many years is left with a considerable stock of Lumber on hand, provision for shrinkage of value in which has been taken care of in the Accounts.

During the year under Report your Company has, in common with other Newsprint Manufacturing Industries, suffered more than in any year in its history.

Continued falling off in demand and the persistent reduction in prices have resulted in considerable shrinkage in earnings, despite definite reductions in cost of production and severe reductions in overhead.

On account of the shrinkage in earnings above mentioned, your Directors deemed it advisable to reduce the third quarterly Dividend payment on the Common Stock; to pass the fourth quarterly payment and to postpone the April 1932 Dividend on the Preferred Stock.

The item—"Newsprint Institute of Canada, $795,658.10"—is the amount of a claim which your Company has against the various members of the Newsprint Institute of Canada and which is at present awaiting the decision of the Court.

It is with deep regret that we have to record the death of Mr. W. S. Hofstra, of New York, who has been a valued Director of your Company for many years.

Mr. Geo. G. Allen, of New York, and Sir Herbert S. Holt, of Montreal, have tendered their resignations as Directors during the year, which have been accepted with regret.

Two of these vacancies thus occurring have been filled by the appointment of Mr. Andrew Holt, of London, England, and Mr. A. A. Aitken, of Montreal.

The Auditors, Messrs. Creak, Cushing & Hodgson, C.A., and Messrs. George A. Touche & Co., C.A., retire at this time and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

On behalf of the Board,

JOHN H. PRICE,
President

Quebec, 23rd May, 1932.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

at 29th February, 1932

ASSETS

CURRENT:		
Cash in Banks and on hand	$ 11,770.84	
Accounts and Bills Receivable, less Reserve.	1,259,296.84	
Inventories of Paper and Lumber, Raw Materials, Stores, Supplies, etc.	4,874,620.48	
Advances on account of Logging Operations Season 1931-32	518,342.38	
		$ 6,664,030.54
INVESTMENTS:		
Marketable Securities... Market Value at 29th February, 1932 ($1,156,712.15)	$ 1,173,926.38	
Other	501,694.42	
Securities of and Advances to Affiliated Companies and Subsidiary not Consolidated	3,555,306.15	
	$ 5,230,926.95	
LESS:		
Capital Surplus arising from Profits from Investments realized at 28th February, 1931	2,671,465.97	
		2,559,460.98
MORTGAGES RECEIVABLES, Etc. (Payable over a period of years)		24,114.14
ADVANCES TO QUEBEC INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED—A SHAREHOLDER:		1,273,500.00
NEWSPRINT INSTITUTE OF CANADA:		795,658.10
BONDS PURCHASED FOR SINKING FUND:		15,970.75
CASH IN HANDS OF TRUSTEE FOR BONDHOLDERS:		5,294.84
FIXED:		
Real Estate, Freehold and Leasehold Timber Limits (less Allowance for Depletion), Water Powers (Developed and Undeveloped), Mills and Milling Plants, etc., including Moveable Plant, Tools and Equipment		64,204,955.64
DEFERRED CHARGES TO OPERATIONS:		
Insurance, Taxes, etc.		245,323.00
		$75,788,307.99

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

CURRENT:		
Bank Overdrafts	$ 13,797.59	
Bank Loans (Secured)	4,695,500.00	
Accounts Payable	1,388,823.76	
Bond Interest and Other Accruals	308,564.18	
Reserve for Exchange	164,088.08	
		$ 6,570,773.61
MORTGAGES ON PROPERTIES:		
Due 30th September, 1935		80,000.00
FIRST MORTGAGE 6% TWENTY YEAR SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS DUE 1st. FEBRUARY, 1943:		
Author.: $25,000,000.00		
Issued:	$15,000,000.00	
Less: Redeemed and Cancelled	3,938,400.00	
		11,061,600.00
RESERVES:		
General Depreciation	$ 8,853,193.87	
Insurance	72,286.06	
		8,925,479.93
CAPITAL STOCK:		
AUTHORIZED:		
100,000 Shares of $100.00 each 6½% Cumulative Redeemable Sinking Fund Pref. Stock	$10,000,000.00	
500,000 Shares of $100.00 each Common Stock	50,000,000.00	
	$60,000,000.00	
ISSUED:		
70,000 Shares of $100.00 each 6½% Cumulative Redeemable Sinking Fund Preferred Stock	$ 7,000,000.00	
7,080 Shares Redeemed and Cancelled	708,000.00	
62,920 Shs. Outstanding	$ 6,292,000.00	
426,832 Shares of $100.00 each Common Stock, fully paid	42,683,200.00	
		48,975,200.00
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT		175,254.45
		$75,788,307.99

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, COMMITMENTS AND GUARANTEES:

Contingent Liability in respect of Bills under Discount	£8,875-1-6
Commitment in respect of agreement to purchase 500.58 square miles of Timber Limits and obligation in connection with subscription for shares of Newsprint Bond & Share Company	$828,009.29

Guarantee under lease to provide Price Realty Company, Limited, with net profits sufficient to pay annual interest and sinking fund on its Bond Issue expiring 1st May, 1946.

Approved on behalf of the Board:

JOHN H. PRICE, Director.
J. LEONARD APEDAILE, Director.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

We have examined the books and accounts of Price Brothers & Company, Limited for the year ended 29th February, 1932, and of Price Brothers Sales Corporation for the fourteen months ended that date, and in accordance with the Quebec Companies' Act, we report that we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required.

The Inventories have been certified to us by responsible officials of the Company. Paper and Lumber on Hand have been valued at the lower of cost or estimated market values and the Raw Materials (Logs) Stores and Supplies have been written down to current values as estimated by the management.

From time to time during the year, advances were made to Quebec Investment Company, Limited—a Shareholder, in an aggregate amount of $1,438,500.00, the balance outstanding in respect of such advances as at 29th February, 1932, being $1,273,500.00, which does not include interest accrued since 1st October, 1931. These advances are unsecured and, we are advised are still outstanding.

The amount of $795,658.10 shown as receivable from the Newsprint Institute of Canada, together with other amounts not taken credit for in the attached Balance Sheet is the subject of a Court action.

The Capital Surplus of $2,671,465.97 existing at 28th February, 1931, arising from profits realized on investments sold to that date and credited thereto, has been utilized in writing down the book value of the Investments.

The sum of $600,000.00 has been set aside during the year as a provision for Depreciation of Fixed Assets, instead of the usual provision of $1,000,000.00.

Subject to the foregoing, we further report that, in our opinion, the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs at 29th February, 1932, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of Price Brothers & Company, Limited, and Price Brothers Sales Corporation.

CREAK, CUSHING & HODGSON,
GEORGE A. TOUCHE & CO.
Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

Dated at Montreal, 20th May, 1932.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

for the Year ended 29th February, 1932

To Bond Interest	$ 679,885.13
" Allowance for Depletion and Depreciation	787,673.67
" Dividends Paid—Preferred Stock	419,392.70
" Dividends Paid—Common Stock	533,540.00
" Special write down of inventories to current values at 29th February, 1932, as estimated by the management	608,066.36
" Balance—Surplus per Balance Sheet	175,254.45
	$3,203,812.31

By Surplus at 28th February, 1931		$2,802,419.84
" Net Profit from all sources:		
Profits from Investments realized during year	$800,912.12	
Miscellaneous credits affecting prior years	184,249.59	
	$985,161.71	
Less:		
Loss from operations, less income from Investments	583,769.24	
		401,392.47
		$3,203,812.31

Your Investments

Letters from subscribers to The Financial Post, who desire information bearing on their Canadian investments, will be answered by an early mail, and questions of general interest will be answered on this page. We cannot extend this service to non-subscribers nor do we answer enquiries relating to American stocks or foreign securities generally. A three-cent stamp or stamped envelope must be enclosed. Write mining and insurance enquiries on sheets separate from other investment enquiries. No answers can be given by telephone or telegram. We do not select lists of securities but will supply current facts about securities in a list you may supply. Nor do we attempt to make any forecasts of the probable trend of any security. The service, in other words, is one of fact and not of opinion.

Investors Should Study Balance Sheets With Care

Major A. E. Nash Tells Accountants Information Bondholders, Shareholders and Bankers Have Right to Expect

In a lecture given before the Canadian Society of Chartered Accountants and Industrial Engineers at Toronto recently, Major A. E. Nash, Chartered Accountant, Toronto, defined a balance sheet as a summarization of the accounts of a business concern. He said that it should present in convenient form information as to what the business owns, what is owed to it and what it owes, and should analyze the nature of the assets and indicate their worth to the business. It was above all things a presentation of facts.

Statements are issued from time to time, said Major Nash, which disguise the real facts in connection with a business instead of disclosing the true condition, but these he was glad to say are nowadays rare. Most balance sheets with auditors' certificates could be accepted as a reasonably true indication of the state of the business. He believed there was room for great progress, toward standardization in form, and frequent exchange of ideas as to manners in which balance sheets should be presented. Some difference there has to be because of different groupings in public utility companies, manufacturing, industrial and financial companies, but the same principles could be followed in all.

Shareholders Are Told More

Most important was it that the information should be arranged logically and described in understandable language and there should be the same construction from year to year so that comparisons can be made.

Major Nash believes shareholders and investors are getting more adequate information because of the stipulations in the Dominion Companies Act and the companies acts of several of the provinces as to what information shall be given to shareholders and in what form the balance sheet shall be drawn up. The requirements are not onerous nor are unreasonable demands made on directors or auditors.

Too Much Condensation

Major Nash feels that in recent years there has been a tendency to condense the balance sheet of a public company so much as to conceal by too much summarization the nature and value of the assets or the character of the liabilities. This unfortunate practice grew up partly because of the difficulty experienced by auditors in setting out the full facts without presenting too big and complicated a statement, and it is to some extent the result of the growth in size of many of the larger companies. Some of the public companies have grown in the last several years to the point where their assets run into tens of millions and in a few cases into hundreds of millions of dollars. There are, however, frequently large bodies of bondholders and shareholders to be considered. All these classes of ownership—bondholders, first preferred, second preferred, common shareholders—are different and have different rights and should be in a position to value the assets of a company in relation to their own particular investment.

Bondholders Want Facts

Bondholders should know whether or not the company has earned sufficient to take care of the bond interest and sinking fund, whether the properties are being properly maintained and satisfactorily depreciated, whether or not the liquid position of the company is being maintained so that there is reasonable expectation that payments of bond interest and sinking fund are not only being earned but can also be paid. The liquid assets and current liabilities should be shown in such a manner that the working capital position can be readily ascertained. Otherwise, small bondholders have not as good an opportunity as large bondholders such as life insurance companies and other financial institutions following the fortunes of the company.

What Shareholders Want

A preferred shareholder wants to know whether, after proper provision for bond interest and sinking fund, there are any earnings left for dividends on preferred. It is also important for him to know that the working capital is high enough to enable dividends to be paid without borrowing, and when preferred dividends are in arrears it is particularly important for him to be able to follow changes in the true condition, particularly as in many cases preferred shareholders have voting and other management rights when dividends are in arrears.

Common shareholders should know all the things that bondholders and preferred shareholders should know and in addition what the chances are for some return on their own investments.

All these points are of major importance to investors, and the management of a company and its auditors cannot be too careful in presenting the facts in such a way that so far as possible, at any rate, the principal questions can be answered. It is also important, from the point of view of the company's obligations to bankers and creditors, that the facts be presented in their true light.

Bankers and Creditors Alert

Bankers want to know what the assets specifically assigned to them or given to them as security are worth and are likely to produce. They want to know what is the working capital position and how great is the expectation of their loans being repaid. They want to know also what financing will be necessary in order to carry the company through the next period of its activities.

Other creditors also want to know where they stand, what security has been given to bondholders, banks, or others, and whether or not the company is operating so as to justify them in continuing their credit. There is usually in every large company an up-to-date credit department with a credit man in charge and his duty among other things is to study the balance sheets of companies to which his company is extending credit, to see from time to time what progress is being made and whether there is any risk in continuing the credit so given.

The salient facts affecting the different taxation authorities should also be set forth.

Keep Current Assets Current

Although there are no laid-down standards for the order in which assets and liabilities should be given, Major Nash rather favors showing first among the assets those which are most easily realizable; commencing with cash, receivables, inventories and other sundry current assets, with a sub-total indicating what the total of the current assets is; then following on with the fixed and intangible items; on the liability side of the balance sheet to commence with banks loans and amounts owing to creditors, the total of which can be given and compared with the total of the current assets, and this to be followed by fixed liabilities, such as bonded indebtedness, capital and surplus.

Major Nash stated that inclusion of certain items of a special nature in any of these groups might prevent some material facts being shown. Such a case would be that of a company selling its foreign business to a purchaser in a foreign country, payment to be received over a period of years. It would not be right to classify such an item as accounts receivable which usually indicates amounts owing by debtors on current accounts. Amounts owing by the directors of a business should also be shown separately. Goods on consignment should be included not in accounts receivable but in inventory.

Explain Inventories

Major Nash criticized balance sheets where the single word "inventories" is used. It means nothing, gives no information and may conceal much. It should be stated if inventories are valued "at cost," "at market value," or at some other value placed on them by the management. Are there any reserves behind them? Do they consist of raw materials, goods in process or finished goods, or of all three kinds?

With regard to fixed assets, what is their value, have they been appraised, have they been depreciated, and if so, is the depreciation deducted? With respect to receivables, are they written down or is any reserve deducted?

Bankers Ignore Fixed Assets

In preparation of balance sheets for banks, Major Nash has found in practice that bankers are very little concerned about the fixed assets of a business; what they chiefly want to know is the real value of the liquid assets, cash receivables and inventories, the amount to be paid to creditors, when the payments have to be met, and the company's expectations as to when it will be able to retire its loans, together with an estimate of the company's probable progress in the course of the following six or twelve months, this latter for the purpose of determining whether or not the liquid position is likely to be improved and the loan reduced.

Accountants in such balance sheets usually describe in considerable detail the liquid assets and their probable realization value, particularly giving the condition and collectibility of the accounts receivable and the condition and probable value in trade of the company's inventories. The bankers frequently also require other information of a special kind, such as a review of the profits over a period of years, a comparative statement of the expenses of the company for some years past so as to be in a position to judge whether extravagance has crept in, and other like information, which will allow them to judge of the efficiency of the company's management.

Book or Appraised Values

It is usually, says Major Nash, a matter beyond the scope of a company's auditor to attempt to place a value upon the fixed assets of a company. He should see that the assets are properly described and indicate in what manner valuations are arrived at, whether at cost, or at appraised value or at depreciated value. In recent years many larger companies have had appraisals made of their fixed assets which have substantially increased the book values of the buildings and plant. Where such an appraisal has been made, the fact should be clearly stated in the balance sheet so that the investor may have an opportunity of knowing this fact for himself. The date of the appraisal should be given and whether it has been made by a recognized and reputable appraisal company, and whether the assets are shown at depreciated appraisal values or appraisal values. The statement should indicate also what use has been made of any surplus that may have arisen as a result of the appraisal.

Doubtful of Intangibles

In the case of an asset of an intangible nature, such as goodwill, some indication should be given as to how the asset has been created, whether through sale to a new company or otherwise. Most sound companies carry goodwill at as nominal a figure as possible, since it is always considered an asset of doubtful value, depending as it does upon the ability of the company to earn profits. Other intangible assets include discount on debentures and other similar items, and in some cases deferred advertising. Such items should be separately shown and sufficient information be given to enable the reader to determine what they consist of and what their likely value is. As a rule, very little value should be attached to items of this sort, and it is good practice to write them off as quickly as possible.

The average reader is confused in considering the various kinds of reserves, such as reserves against depreciation of fixed assets, against probable or possible losses in the collection of accounts receivable, against inventory values or possible falling off in prices, reserves created out of the writing-up of fixed assets, special reserves of different kinds and in some cases reserves for equalization of profits or dividends.

Should Give Surplus Account

Major Nash feels that some reserve items should in the best practice be shown separately, although it is permissible to deduct receivable reserves and inventory reserves from their respective assets so long as in the presentation of the balance sheet these assets were stated as being after deduction of reserves. A company carrying hidden reserves to any substantial amount is not presenting a balance sheet that discloses all the facts and which can therefore be readily analyzed.

The capital structure should be given and the issued capital divided as between preferred shares, giving the par value thereof and the number of shares issued, and the number of common shares and their stated value.

A surplus account should accompany the presentation of every balance sheet and it should show the manner in which the surplus account has been built up by indicating the surplus at the commencement of the year, the profits or losses made during the year, the items deducted from surplus, such as dividends, and the balance at the end of the year.

National Service Loan

We would like to secure some information with regard to the subscriptions to the National Service Loan. Have you any figures showing how these subscriptions are made up; that is, amounts subscribed by individuals or corporations, the portion of the loan raised in Western Canada and Eastern Canada.

Subscriptions to the 5 per cent bonds due November 15, 1936 amounted to $79,535,200 and for the 5 per cent bonds due November 15, 1941, amounted to $141,663,000. The distribution of subscriptions by provinces was as follows:

Prince Edward Island	$1,049,000
Nova Scotia	8,446,000
New Brunswick	5,245,000
Quebec	53,800,000
Ontario	117,403,000
Manitoba	14,194,000
Saskatchewan	4,461,000
Alberta	5,465,000
British Columbia	11,124,000

We have not been able to secure any official figures which would indicate the amount of the loan subscribed by institutions and corporations and the amount subscribed by private investors.

Mont. Insurance Exchange

What is your opinion of the 6½ per cent first mortgage bonds of Montreal Insurance Exchange Building?

The Montreal Insurance Exchange Building is at present in difficulty due to the fact that while earnings of the company are more than sufficient to meet interest charges on the 6½ per cent serial gold bonds there is not enough funds on hand to meet serial installments coming due. It has been proposed to bondholders that all taxes would be brought up to date and the net income of the property would be paid over to the fiscal agent to be applied first to semi-annual interest charges and second toward retirement of principal of the bonds maturing annually. The original issue was of $2,200,000 and this has been reduced to $1,600,500. The serial installment due January 15, 1932 amounted to $116,500 and was not paid although interest was paid on that date.

As is the case with most real estate bonds at the present time the issue lacks marketability.

Commonwealth International

I am a holder of Federated Capital Corp. preferred and am naturally interested in a recent offer to exchange my Federated stock on the basis of one share of Federated for four shares of Commonwealth International Corp. class "A" which will pay 20 cents per share.

Who is the latter company, or rather who composes the directorate of Commonwealth, and how is it expected to pay 20 cents per share in these lean days? Can you tell me how I am to know that by exchanging my Federated preferred for Commonwealth class "A" that I am not "jumping from the frying pan into the fire."

Commonwealth International Corp. has been formed by Williams Partridge & Angus, Ltd., in conjunction with Eastern Securities, with an authorized capitalization of 200,000 Class A and 1,000 Class B no par value shares. The Class A shares are being offered to holders of stock in Federated Capital Corporation, Reliance International Inc. and unit holders of Oil Shares Inc. on an exchange basis.

The theory is that by pooling the interests of small shareholders in the hands of Commonwealth International Corp. the latter company will be able to negotiate with these investment trusts in the United States and secure a better price for the shares than the present market. The proceeds of such negotiations would be reinvested by Commonwealth International Corp. and dividends would be paid from these investments. The Class A shares are preferred as to assets in event of liquidation and to an annual dividend of 20 cents per share. If any further dividend distribution is made Class A shares would receive 60 per cent of such distribution and the Class B shares 40 per cent.

We have not as yet been able to secure full details with regard to Commonwealth International Corp. and we believe that before making an exchange for shares of this Trust investors should be fully acquainted with all provisions of the company affecting their interests.

Dividend Policies

I have heard that certain Canadian companies allow shareholders the right to be paid in Canadian, United States or English funds. I hold the preferred shares of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Canada Cement Co. and Southern Canada Power. Do these companies pay dividends in U. S. funds?

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada is required to pay preferred dividend in the currency of the country in which the shareholder is a bona-fide resident providing the premium on exchange does not exceed five per cent. With the current rate of exchange higher than 5 per cent on U. S. funds the policy of the company has been to pay preferred dividends in Canadian funds and add an additional five per cent in the case of shareholders resident in the United States.

Dividend on the 6½ per cent preferred stock of Canada Cement Co. is payable by cheque in Canadian funds in Montreal or Toronto. Southern Canada Power pays Canadian funds only on its preferred stock.

Beatty Bros.; Montreal Power

It has occurred to me that it would be safer for me to sell ten shares of Beatty Bros. first preferred stock which I now hold and buy either stock or debentures of Montreal Power. What is the financial position of Beatty Bros. and can the company continue under present conditions? What is the capitalization of Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated?

Beatty Bros. Ltd., manufactures a diversity of lines, sales of which have generally been affected by current conditions. Earnings from operations in the year ended August 31, 1931, were down to $131,881 from $693,649 the previous year but first preferred dividends amounting to $75,000 were earned with some margin. Earnings amounted to $8.22 per share. The company has reduced operating expenses and has discontinued dividends on the class A and class B common shares. At August 31, 1931, the company had working capital of $4,671,939 but current assets amounting to $5,343,559 were chiefly composed of accounts receivable and inventories, both of which were lower than in the previous year. Cash is shown at $36,160 while chief item among current liabilities was a bank loan of $477,500. This had been reduced from $708,100 in the previous year. The company has no funded debt and the first preferred dividends are a first charge on earnings after bank interest, taxes, depreciation and other charges.

Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated has outstanding $33,777,000 of first refunding and collateral trust sinking fund gold bonds produced in two series and this funded debt is followed by 4,492,042 shares of no par value common stock. The company operates a public utility system supplying gas, electric light and power requirements of Greater Montreal and surrounding municipalities. It has total power resources of 685,425 h.p. and through joint ownership with Shawinigan Water & Power Co. of United Securities, Ltd., controls Montreal Tramways Co., Canadian Light & Power Co. and other subsidiaries. Dividends on common have been paid regularly since 1916 when the company was formed while the history of constituent companies extends back many years prior to that date. The fiscal year of the company ends December 31, 1931, and both gross and net earnings have shown increases in each of the past five years. During 1931, the company earned $2.17 per share on its common stock and pays $1.50. Interest charges on funded debt have always been met by very substantial margin.

Montreal Light, Heat & Power 5 per cent bonds due 1951 are currently quoted to yield around 4.85 per cent and the common stock is selling around 25. Beatty Bros. first preferred is currently quoted at 44 to 49. As a firmly entrenched public utility, Montreal Light, Heat and Power earnings are not subject to the same fluctuations as those of an industrial enterprise such as Beatty Bros.

Montreal Power also has authorized an issue of $30,000,000 3 per cent convertible debentures to be dated July 1, 1932, and to mature in seven years. These debentures will be offered to subscribers for stock taken under the customer-ownership plan.

Canadian Western Natural Gas

I hold some 6 per cent preferred stock of Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power Co. Some brokerage firms have been writing me requesting me to trade it for Dominion Gas and Electric Company First Lien and Collateral Gold Bonds 6½ per cent series due July 1, 1945. I would be pleased if you would advise me which is the stronger or if it would be advisable for me to trade.

Gas sales in 1931 of the Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power Company had a decrease of 6.38 per cent but net earnings were higher because of lower expenses. In 1930, $17.13 a share was earned on the 6% cumulative participating preference stock of $100 no par value and in 1931 $15.13, the lower rate being due to increased write-off to depreciation and bad debts and a further reserve of $178,073 for taxes. This earning, large as it was, was the lowest which the company had made since 1924, or in other words, since the preference stock was first issued. In that year, preference earnings to December 31, 1925, amounted to $132.21 a share and $6 a share was paid and this kept decreasing until $17.13 a share was earned in 1930, and $15.13 in 1931 while $6.50 was paid. There was during this period an increase year by year in assets. The funded debt has been reduced steadily but there is a deficit as to working capital. This is not a matter of great importance in the case of a company where income is coming in from day to day. Gas sales have been rising continually throughout the company's history. So far in 1932 they exceed the 1931 totals.

Dominion Gas and Electric Co., controlled by American Commonwealth Power Corp., through subsidiaries serves 123 communities in Western Canada. In 1930, its bond interest and loan interest were earned 2.25 times. Working capital was adequate and prospects appear excellent in a period of business recovery. Its accounts for 1931, however, are consolidated with those of American Commonwealths Power Corp. now operating under a receivership. No authoritative statement as to the possible effect on various securities of Dominion Gas has yet been made.

International Pete

Your article of April 16, "Overloaded with oils," was very interesting to me, as I have a lot of oil stock left to me by my late husband and bought outright, the most important being Imperial Oil, of which I have nearly a thousand shares, but they pay such a small dividend.

Would you advise me selling a part of these and buying in their place "International Petroleum," as the latter pays twice the amount in dividends? I have hesitated hitherto, as my husband always considered "Imperial Oil" the better stock to hold.

Although the dividend of 50 cents a share on Imperial Oil may seem somewhat small to you at present prices this makes quite a large yield on the stock, certainly a larger yield than has been available at any time for the last decade on this stock. Your suggestion that you should buy International Petroleum would not improve the situation as International Petroleum is a subsidiary of Imperial Oil and supplies it with nearly 60 per cent of the present dividends paid. It is true that it pays twice the amount in dividends but the situation is somewhat imperilled at present because of the overproduction all over the world of crude petroleum and the rather radical taxation ideas of the present Peruvian government.

Nickel; Imperial Oil

This stock I bought at the high of 1929 and have been averaging it down until it stands me now as follows:

400 shares of Nickel at 44.
400 shares Imperial Oil at 18.
300 shares Brazilian at 25.

I feel somewhat timid of Nickel. Would you advise switching my Nickel into Imperial Oil? I would be glad of your opinion as a whole. I am holding all the stock outright.

Your holdings of Nickel, Imperial Oil, Brazilian, have distinct possibilities for the future. Though you have paid much higher figures than at present prevail, you have chosen in these three cases, companies with strong financial positions, companies which are leaders in their respective lines, and companies which may profit materially when business once more gets active. One cannot say how quickly this will occur.

Nickel's position has been made currently quite unattractive by the low price of copper and the diminishing demand for nickel. The natural trend of recent years has been to use greater quantities of these metals; so much is hoped for when industry and construction get active again.

Imperial Oil's earnings have been keeping up this year, it is understood, but there is a threat from the world's over-production of crude oil which might affect its principal subsidiary, International Petroleum, and its operations in Peru and Colombia. Its domestic situation is pretty well protected by the increase in tariff in the last two years and by the operation of the dumping clause. Western business is still down.

Brazilian Traction earnings, though down somewhat, are ample to take care of dividends if the international business situation were such that shipping of funds from Brazil could be depended upon. The drop in the value of the milreis is the greatest drawback to shareholders sharing in net earnings of the company. Once the situation is corrected — and it should be eventually if there are no major disturbances in Brazil—the company's dividend position would be immensely strengthened. All three companies, you see, live in the shadow of these world conditions, and your hopes for higher prices must wait until the worst international aspects of the present depression clear up.

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Who said we MUST?

IF you *had* to continue wasteful, unprofitable methods in your administrative, sales and production departments, you might well indignantly ask —"WHO SAID WE MUST?"

Immediate and future efficiency and profits are endangered, when minor officials are misguidedly closing their minds to modern equipment that can *save* and *make much more* money than it costs.

Obsolete, inefficient methods may not be obvious in your business. Chief executives are too busy to ferret them out. That's why money-making and money-saving suggestions, from a reliable outside source, should be welcomed by business owners, government officials and Boards of Directors.

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Canada Dairies Puts On Customer Ownership Sale

Offers $50,000 6 Per Cent First Mortgage Bonds to Pay Off Old Mortgages — Assisted by Dairy Corp. in Campaign

Canada Dairies, the Toronto subsidiary of Dairy Corp of Canada, is now conducting a customer ownership campaign through its employees for the disposal of $50,000 6 per cent first mortgage bonds. The offering is open from May 30 to June 11, 1930. Interest is payable twice yearly on July 1 and January 1, the first coupon being payable on July 1 next.

The folder offering these bonds states that in 1931 earnings of Canada Dairies were nearly five times requirements for bond interest. The bonds will have first claim on company's earnings subject to mortgages on various properties which it is intended to pay off out of the proceeds of these bonds. It is stated as well that tangible assets are equivalent to $2 for every dollar of face value of these bonds. The bonds are sold both for cash and on a deferred payment plan.

Paid by Securities

Canada Dairies, Ltd., (1928) was bought out by Dairy Corp. of Canada and is now referred to as Canada Dairies (1931). The original company consisted of a merger of six or seven small companies arranged by Gideon Grant, K.C., and other associates not now connected with the business. Shortly after the merger in 1928 John E. Russell of the Russell Construction Co., and the late F. Wellington Hay and other Toronto men became associated with Gideon Grant in the enterprise. About $800,000 was paid for these concerns but in the upshot a large part of the business was lost in merging and results were unsatisfactory. The slump in the stock market made it impossible for the underwriters to dispose of much of the stock. Those who bought about $300,000 in preferred stock have not found their investment satisfactory.

When Dairy Corp took over the company, the new Canada Dairies was organized with 10,000 preferred shares of $100 par value and 50,000 no par value common shares. Authorization was given for an issue of 6 per cent first mortgage bonds up to $1,000,000. Of these bonds $150,000 in face value were turned over to the vendors as part of the purchase price and $390,000 worth of 6 per cent accumulative preference stock, being full payment for all assets. No cash passed to the vendors whatsoever and they were supposed to take care of all debts. Since that time Dairy Corp. bought $20,000 preferred stock and there is outstanding $410,000 preferred stock and $150,000 worth of bonds.

Helping Directors Make Good

The directors of the old company undertook to pay all the debts, including bank loans of about $350,000. Before the deal was actually completed arrangements were made whereby the old company would take $325,000 Dairy Corp. preferred stock in place of Canada Dairies preferred stock so that Dairy Corp. became owner of $325,000 Canada Dairies preferred and the old company became the owner of $325,000 of Dairy Corp. preferred and $65,000 of Canada Dairies preferred. The original holders of preferred stock in Canada Dairies (1928) were given one share of no par value common stock in the new company for each $100 preferred share held in the old company.

Mortgages totalling $65,000 were in existence on the different properties of Canada Dairies when the deal was entered into. Therefore $75,000 of Canada Dairies first mortgage bonds were placed in trust with the Bank of Toronto instead of being handed over to the old company to be held as a guarantee that the mortgages would be paid off. The bonds were to be released if the directors made good on a joint and several guarantee to have paid off mortgages by March 1, 1932. Under prevailing conditions this promise could not be fulfilled and directors have appealed to Dairy Corp. for assistance in selling sufficient bonds to pay off the mortgages.

INTER. PAPER CO. SALES CONTRACT FOR PAST YEAR

Year End Adjustments Cut Heavily Into in Earnings

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—International Paper Co. and subsidiary companies report gross sales in 1931 of $90,004,460 and after the payment of all operating expenses, a net profit of $6,343,283. To this added profit on exchange bring total revenue for the year, including other income, up to $6,571,090. Comparative figures for the preceding year are not available, as this is the first time since 1928 that International Paper has made its income account and consolidated balance sheet.

Interest on funded debt, depreciation, amortization of discount expense and other charges, aggregated $7,704,414 with the result that the company reported an operating deficit for 1931 of $1,133,324. In addition there were dividends on preferred stocks of International Paper, totalling $1,709,268, which reduced the profit and loss surplus at the end of 1931 to $12,772,411. No consideration was given to the unpaid cumulative dividends on the 7 per cent and 6 per cent preferred stocks, which amount to $5,127,804.

Particulars of Income

Particulars of the income account for last year follow:

Gross sales	$90,004,460
Less: Costs	83,661,177
Add: Profit on exch.	227,808
Total revenue	6,571,090
Less: Interest on debt	4,055,732
Depreciation	3,128,399
Amort. of discount	407,782
Income taxes	100,000
Sub. pfd. stock divd.	12,500
Balance	*1,133,324
Less: Divds. on pfd.	1,709,268
Surplus	*2,842,592
Br't. forward	15,615,003
Carried forward	12,772,411

*Deficit

Adjust Balance Sheet

The consolidated general balance sheet of International Paper and subsidiary companies as of December 31, 1931, is adjusted to take into consideration various changes made before and since the close of the fiscal year. These include the transfer of water power properties to International Hydro-Electric System; borrowing from banks of $2,500,000 by International Paper Co. on March 18, 1932; advancing of $3,000,000 to International Hydro-Electric System on March 18, 1932; reduction of $500,000 in cash balances representing the excess of the $3,000,000 over the $2,-00,000; addition to reserve of $7,-0,207, representing the excess over former book value of the price at which the water power properties were transferred to International Hydro-Electric System, and write-downs aggregating $7,950,230 in the book value of capital and other assets against the reserve arising from the transfer of water power and other unallocated reserve.

Assets at the end of 1931 totalled and valued $366,956,566. Of this amount capital assets aggregated $301,986,441, distributed as follows: plants and properties $235,205,433; wood land $34,662,688; stock of International Hydro-Electric System, $22,-400,000; stocks and bonds of International Paper and Power Co. and subsidiaries, $157,651 and other securities and investments $9,560,668.

Lower Newsprint Inventory

Current assets are shown on the books at $56,047,204. It is pointed out that newsprint inventories were written down from $30 to $25 a ton at the mill. This adjustment alone occasioned a reduction of about three quarters of a mililon dollars both in net earnings and in current assets. Including write-downs and the value of inventories amounting in all to $1,500,000 the total of year end adjustments deducted from earnings was over $2,500,000.

Deferred assets and expenses, largely consisting of discounts and expense on bonds, amounted to $8,590,-640.

On the liability side of the balance sheet, funded debt is shown at $81,-484,855. The amount due to affiliated companies, totals $6,695,486.

Notes Payable $20,710,625

Current liabilities total $27,844,396, of which secured notes payable amount to $20,710,625. These notes were secured in part on January 11, 1932, by $21,769,000 of bonds of subsidiaries, in part by $97,000 of Dominion of Canada bonds, and in part a portion of inventories and current assets of Canadian and Newfoundland properties.

Consolidated reserves totalled $77,-172,291, of which depreciation represents $55,185,855, insurance at $1,-369,144 and contingencies $20,617,291.

Preferred stocks of subsidiary companies outstanding in the hands of the public have a value of $10,553,525.

Capital stock of International Paper includes $96,105,600 of 7 per cent preferred, $1,828,000 of six per cent preferred and 1,000,000 shares of no par value common stock. Surplus account stands at $12,772,411.

APRIL SHIPMENTS OF NEWSPRINT OFF FROM LAST YEAR

Book Paper and Kraft Exports Record Increase

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Exports of Canadian newsprint in April, 1932, amounted to 138,785 tons compared with 171,650 tons in March and 157,860 tons in April, 1931. Values dropped proportionately, totalling $6,710,062 in April this year against $8,329,722 in the same month last year.

Gains in April, compared with last year, were recorded only in the minor classifications of paper exports. These included book paper, kraft, bags and cartons. The value of all exports of paper and its manufactures in April was $6,937,-964 compared with $8,520,812 in the previous month and $8,602,770 in April, 1931.

Kraft Exports Drop

Exports of kraft pulp were sharply lower, totalling 39,455 cwt., compared with 100,368 cwt. in April last year. Bleached sulphite exports were down about 21,000 cwt. at 287.905 cwt. compared with April, 1931. In March, 1932, exports were $531,929 cwt.

Unbleached and groundwood pulp exports both showed declines in April, totalling 11,199 cwt. and 98,256 cwt. respectively. Total wood pulp and screening exports were 562,190 cwt.. This compared with 973,636 in the previous month and 907,065 in April, 1931.

Pulpwood Shows Decline

Exports of pulpwood also showed a falling off, amounting to 14,521 cords contrasted with 33,878 cords in the previous month and 33,133 cords in April, 1931.

Book paper exports showed a gain of nearly 1,000 cwt. over April, 1931, at 2,396 cwt. Kraft shipments were also higher by 3,000 cwt. compared with last year, totalling 13,-981 cwt. This figure, however, was sharply lower than that of March, 1932, when kraft exports amounted to 37,145 cwt.

WEEK'S CANADIAN STOCK AND BOND QUOTATIONS

Montreal, Toronto & Curb Markets

WEEK ENDING MAY 30

Range 1932 High	Low	Divd. Rate in $	Yield in % May 28		Sales	Close May 22 (or last)	Week Ending —May 30— High	Low	Close
3¼	1	.	...	Abitibi	610	1¼	1¼	1	1
10	2⅞	.	...	Do. pref.	230	4	4	2⅞	3
x105	80	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
80	80	7	8.8	Acme F. D'y, p	....	80	..	..	..
5	4½	.	...	Agnew Surp.	....	5	..	..	..
70	70	7	10	Do. pref.	....	70	..	..	..
7	3½	.	...	Alta. Pac. Gr.	....	4½	..	..	..
25	19	.	...	Do. pref.	60	20	20	20	20
3½	2½	.	...	Amal. Electric	....	3½	..	..	..
11	9	.	...	Do. pref.	30	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
x8½	2½	.	...	Anglo N. Hold.	....	3½	..	..	..
.37	.15	.	...	Asbestos	....	.15	..	..	..
1.00	.60	.	...	Do. pref.	....	.60	..	..	..
6	4½	60c	12.3	Assoc. Brew.	....	4⅞	..	..	..
70	65	7	10.2	Do. pref.	10	68½	68½	68½	68½
x10	3	4	...	Assoc. Can.	....	..	..	..	..
x69	65	.	...	Assoc. Tele.	....	..	..	..	..
28	16	.	...	Atlan. Sugar	930	22	28	21½	27
92½	92	.	...	Do. pref.	....	92½	..	..	..
159¾	129	10	7.7	Bk. Can. Nat.	64	129	130	130	130
225	160	12	7.5	Bk. Montreal	137	179	176	160	160
274	239	16	6.5	Bk. N. Scotia	107	245	250	242	249
193	165½	12	7.2	Bk. Toronto	....	165½	..	..	..
x24	8½	.	...	Barcelona	....	..	..	..	..
3	2½	.	...	Bathurst Pr.	....	2½	..	..	..
1	1	.	...	Do. (B)	....	..	..	..	..
‡26	26	.	...	Bawlf Grain	....	..	..	..	..
x25	20	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
5	4	.	...	Beath & Sons	25	5	4	4	4
10¼	5	.	...	Beatty Bros. A	300	10¼	5	5	5
60	44	6	18	Do. pref.	35	48	46	44	44
3.50	.50	.	...	Beauharnois	4766	.55	.60	.50	.50
x93	55	7	...	Belding Cort.	....	65	..	..	..
65	65	7	10.8	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
120	79½	7	8.5	Bell Telephone	2533	89½	89	79½	80
3¼	2	.	...	Biltmore Hats	....	3¼	..	..	..
50	50	7	...	Do. pref.	....	50	..	..	..
4	1½	.	...	Bissell, T. E.	....	1½	..	..	..
‡97	88	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
8	2	.	...	Blue Ribbon	....	2	..	..	..
25	12	2	13.3	Do. pref.	5	17¼	15	15	15
20	17¼	2	10.5	Brant. Cd. pf.	655	19½	19¾	18½	19½
14⅞	8	2⅞	...	Brazilian Tr.	7696	9½	9½	8	8
x⅞	⅜	.	...	Brew. & Distil.	....	..	..	..	..
1	¼	.	...	Brewing Corp.	30	¼	..	..	..
3¼	1	.	...	Do. pref.	5	1¼	1	1	1
11¼	8¼	80c	9.1	Brit. Amer. Oil	5661	8½	9⅝	8¼	8½
1.75	.60	.	...	B.C. Packers	20	1.00	.75	.75	.75
6½	4	.	...	Do. pref.	50	4	4	4	4
26	15¼	2	12.9	B.C. Power (A)	817	18⅞	18½	15½	16
7½	3¾	.	...	Do. (B)	30	4½	3⅝	3⅜	..
4	2	.	...	Bruck S. Mills	200	4	2	2	2
20¼	10¼	2	19	Building Prod.	560	10	10⅜	10¼	10¼
32	17	3	16.2	Burt, F. N.	596	19	19	17	17
125	120	6	5	Calgary Pr.	....	120	..	..	..
3	2	.	...	Canada Bread	....	2	..	..	..
85	82	7	8.4	Do. pref. (A)	....	83	..	..	..
25	25	2	8	Do. pref. B.	....	25	..	..	..
9	6½	1	13.3	Canada Bud	155	7⅞	7⅞	7¼	7¼
7	2½	.	...	Canada Cement	718	3⅞	3	2⅞	2⅞
66	29	6.50	21.5	Do. pref.	280	35	33	29	29
b13½	6½	1.20	17.4	Canada Dry	3100	7⅛	7⅛	6¾	6¾
6	3	.	...	Can. Ford. (A)	10	5	3	3	..
7½	2	.	...	Do. (B)	....	7½	..	..	..
x68	60	3	...	Canada Iron	....	..	..	..	..
x80	75	6	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
14½	9½	1.50	13.6	Can. Malting	576	11	11	10¾	11
15	10½	80c	7.5	Can. Nor. Pr.	....	10½	..	..	..
92	58	7	12.5	Do. pref.	29	66	64	58	54
x6	⅛	.	...	Can. Paving	....	..	..	..	..
x51	10½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
186	149	12	8	Can. Perman.	1	149	150	150	150
1	½	.	...	Can. Pr. & Pa.	....	½	..	..	..
2½	2	.	...	Can. Steamsh's	....	2	..	..	..
9	4	.	...	Do. pref.	....	4⅞	..	..	..
16	9½	1.60	16	Can. Vinegars	365	10	10½	9⅞	10½
55	39	4	10.2	Can. W. Cable	40	39	39	39	39
18	9	.	...	Do. (B)	5	9	9	9	9
1½	1¼	.	...	Can. Bakeries	....	1½	..	..	..
14	11	.	...	Do. pref.	....	12	..	..	..
191	129	12	9	Can. Bk. Com.	313	140	140	129	129
13½	9	1.25	13.9	Can. Bronze	25	9½	9	9	9
102	102	7	6.8	Do. pref.	....	102	..	..	..
5⅞	2⅞	.	...	Can. Canners	141	4	3½	2⅞	2⅞
80	55	6	10	Do. 1st pref.	....	60	..	..	..
9	4½	40c	8.4	Do. 2nd pref.	280	5	5½	4½	4½
7½	3¼	60c	16	Can. Car & F'y	551	3⅞	4	3⅞	3⅞
16	11½	1.75	14.8	Do. pref.	1730	11¼	12	11⅛	11⅛
6	3⅜	.	...	Can. Celanese	....	4	..	..	..
60	46	7	15	Do., pref.	10	50	46½	46½	46½
20	20	2	10	Can. Convert.	....	20	..	..	..
‡50	45	.	...	Can. Cottons	....	..	..	..	..
60	60	6	10	Do. pref.	....	60	..	..	..
17	7½	.	...	Can. Dredge	115	8	8	7½	7½
x92	92	7	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
68	60	6	8.9	Can. Fairb. pf.	....	67	..	..	..
4	3	.	...	Can. For. Inv.	120	3	3	3	3
65	65	.	...	Do. pref.	....	65	..	..	..
180	120	4	3.3	Can. Gen. Elec.	25	180	120	120	120
59	52½	3.50	6.5	Do. pref.	215	53	54	53	54
66	34	6	16.6	Can. Hyd. El. p	246	37½	36	34	34
1.50	.60	.	...	Can. Ind. Alc.	740	.80	.80	.60	.60
.80	.30	.	...	Do. (B)	....	.80	..	..	..
x5.00	3.95	.	...	Can. Int. I. Tr.	....	..	..	..	..
x70	64¾	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
20	20	1	5	Can. Lt. & Pr.	....	20	..	..	..
1½	1	.	...	Can. Locomo.	10	1½	1	1	1
x25	5	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
b1½	¼	.	...	Can. Marconi	7900	..	..	..	..
13	8	1	11.6	Canadian Oil	94	8⅞	8¾	8⅜	8⅜
98	95	8	8.4	Do. pref.	....	95	..	..	..
22½	8⅝	1.25	13.9	Can. Pacific	15317	11⅞	11⅜	8⅝	9¼
x6½	5	.	...	C. Pr. & P. Inv	....	..	..	..	..
2½	2	.	...	Can. Vickers	80	2½	2	2	2
20½	20¼	.	...	Do. pref.	....	20¼	..	..	..
2¼	1	20c	20	Can. Wineries	20	1	1	1	1
7½	5½	1	17.4	Can. Wire Box	....	5½	..	..	..
12	7	.	...	Catelli Mac. A.	....	7	..	..	..
x5	5	.	...	Do. (B)	....	..	..	..	..
x301	290	12+2	...	Cent. Can. L'n	....	..	..	..	..
2.05	.50	.	...	Chem. Research	1700	.70	.70	.55	.60
7.25	4.50	.	...	Cities Service	....	6.00	..	..	..
6	3½	.	...	Cockshutt Plow	550	4	4	3½	3½
2	1	.	...	Comm. Alcohol	....	1	..	..	..
3½	1	.	...	Conduits	....	1½	..	..	..
x94	84	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
8	5	1	19	Cons. Bakeries	335	5⅝	6	5¼	5¼
1	¼	.	...	Cons. Food Pr.	....	¼	..	..	..
x6	3	.	...	Do. (A)	....	..	..	..	..
5	3	.	...	Cons. Indust.	15	3	3½	3	3
4	4	.	...	Cons. Paper	....	4	..	..	..
15	15	.	...	Cons. Press	....	15	..	..	..
35	30	4	11.4	Cons. Sand. pf.	....	35	..	..	..
75	27	2.50†	9.2	Cons. Smelt.	1505	27	29	27	28
166	142	10	6.8	Consumers Gas	140	149	147	145	145½
‡35	30	.	...	Cooksville Co.	....	..	..	..	..
‡85	85	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
‡90	90	.	...	Corr. P. Box pf	....	..	..	..	..
3½	2⅞	.	...	Cosgrave Brew.	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
5	3¼	.	...	Cosmos Imp.	25	4	3½	3½	3½
68	45	7	15.5	Do. pref.	5	45½	45	45	45
3	2	.	...	Crown Dom. Oil	50	2	2	2	2
13	8	3	...	Crow's N. Coal	20	10	8	8	8
1½	1¼	.	...	David & Fre. B	....	1½	..	..	..
x12½	12½	.	...	De Havilland	....	..	..	..	..
15	10	.	...	Do. pref.	....	10	..	..	..
x9	5	.	...	Disher Steel	....	..	..	..	..
x10	10	1.50	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
6⅞	3⅞	.	...	Distill-Seagram	1670	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
7	7	.	...	Dodge "A" pf.	....	7	..	..	..
2	1¼	.	...	Do. "B"	....	2	..	..	..
194	135	12	8.6	Dominion Bk.	38	141	142	135	135
27	9½	2.50	24.3	Dom. Bridge	5040	10½	10½	9½	9½
x40	40	.	...	Dom. Coal	....	..	..	..	..
22½	21	.	...	Dom. Engineer	....	21	..	..	..
65	30	5	16.7	Dom. Glass	25	40	30	30	30
112	100	7	7	Do. pref.	....	100	..	..	..
5¼	1⅞	20c	10.7	Dom. Motors	15	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
7½	3¼	.	...	Dom. Pr. Stubs	55	7½	6¼	6½	6¼
2¼	1	.	...	Dom. St. & C B	381	1½	1¼	1¼	1¼
20	15	1.20+30c	9.7	Dom. Stores	187	16½	16½	15	15
5	2	.	...	Dom. Tar & Ch.	....	2	..	..	..
x95	79½	6.50	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
63½	39	5	12.5	Dom. Textile	1231	40	40	40	40
105	100	7	7	Do. pref.	....	100	..	..	..
x12	10	.	...	Donnacona	....	..	..	..	..
2	½	.	...	Dryden Paper	2380	1	1	½	½
4	2	.	...	Duff. Paving	....	2	..	..	..
49	28	7	...	Do. pref.	40	45	30	28	28
20	20	.	...	East Koot. Pr.	....	20	..	..	..
x97	94⅞	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
16	10	1	10	East Dairies	10	10	10	10	10
x20	16	1	...	East. Steel	....	..	..	..	..
x100	97	7	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
‡34	28½	2	...	East. Theatres	....	..	..	..	..
‡85	80	7	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
x3⅞	3⅞	.	...	Easy Washer	....	..	..	..	..
9	9	1.50	14.4	Economic Inv.	10	..	9	9	9
x15	15	.	...	Edmonton D'y	....	..	..	..	..
x80	78⅞	6.50	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
4	4	.	...	Enam. & Heat.	....	4	..	..	..
19	13	3	23	Eng. Electric	....	13	..	..	..
2½	1½	.	...	Do. (B)	....	2	..	..	..
6	6	2	...	Fam. Players	....	6	..	..	..
7½	7½	2	...	Do. Vot. Tr.	5	..	7½	7½	7½
10	9	.	...	Fanny Farmer	....	9	..	..	..
29	25	2.40	9.6	Do. pref.	....	25	..	..	..
‡83½	75	.	...	Firstbrook Box	....	..	..	..	..
16¾	6¼	.	...	Ford Motors A	1719	7½	8	6¾	6¾
3¼	2	.	...	For. Pr. Secs.	....	2	..	..	..
9	6	.	...	Foundation Co.	....	6	..	..	..
1.25	.75	50c	8.3	Fraser Cos.	....	.75	..	..	..
50	50	.	...	Front. Brew.	....	50	..	..	..
50	50	.	...	Do. pref.	....	50	..	..	..
x8	5	.	...	Frost Steel	....	..	..	..	..
x96½	85	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
2.00	.50	.	...	Gen. St. Wares	105	1.00	1.00	.50	.90
82	48	5	10.4	Goodyear Tire.	10	52	48	48	48
98¼	74	7	9.3	Do. pref.	120	75	76	74	75
x93½	93½	.	...	Gould Pumps p	....	..	..	..	..
⅞	⅞	.	...	Gt. W. Saddlery	....	⅞	..	..	..
x8	6	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
21	9	1.60	16.8	Gurd, Chas.	281	10	10	9	9
106	106	7	6.6	Do. pref.	....	106	..	..	..
5	2¼	.	...	Gypsum, Lime.	295	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼
7	2	.	...	Ham. Bridge	385	2¼	2½	2	2¼
60	60	6.50	10.8	Do. pref.	....	60	..	..	..
10	6	.	...	Ham. Cot. pf.	....	6	..	..	..
2	1½	.	...	Ham. U. Theat.	....	2	..	..	..
53	48	7	14	Do. pref.	....	50	..	..	..
4	3	.	...	Hayes Wheel	....	3	..	..	..
‡95	80	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
‡50	50	.	...	Hillcrest Coll.	....	..	..	..	..
‡91	91	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
2	1	.	...	Hinde & Dauch	185	1½	1	1	1
x75	75	.	...	Holt Renfrew	....	..	..	..	..
‡96½	90	7	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
3⅞	½	.	...	Honey Dew	5	1	1	1	1
40	20	.	...	Do. pref.	....	20	..	..	..
4	2½	.	...	H. Smith Pap.	105	2½	2½	2½	2½
27	18	.	...	Do. pref.	....	18	..	..	..
21¼	15	2	12.5	Humberstone S	25	17	16	16	16
17¾	14	1.40	10	Hunt (A)	....	14	..	..	..
x23¾	18½	1.40	...	Do. (B)	....	..	..	..	..
x150	143	8	...	Huron & E. Mt	....	..	..	..	..
x29½	28	.	...	Do. 20% pd.	....	..	..	..	..
11¼	5½	.	...	Hydro Electric	....	7¼	..	..	..
193	139	12	8.6	Imperial Bank	82	148	148	139	139
10⅞	7¼	50c	6.2	Imperial Oil	8371	9	9¼	7⅛	8
9⅞	6⅞	35+17½c	8.1	Imperial Tob	2213	7	7⅛	6⅝	6⅛
x80	80	8	..	Inter. Coal, p.	....	..	..	..	..
6	6	2a	..	Int. Hyd. E. A.	....	6	..	..	..
97	90½	7	7.7	Inter. Mill., pf.	32	91	90½	90½	90½
x80	80	6	...	Do. Series A	....	..	..	..	..
11	4½	.	...	Inter. Nickel	25843	5⅛	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛
4	4	.	...	Inter. Paints	....	4	..	..	..
b2½	⅞	.	...	Int. Pa & Pr A	200	1	1	⅛	⅛
b1	1	.	...	Do. (B)	....	1	..	..	..
b⅛	⅛	.	...	Do. (C)	....	⅛	..	..	..
b11	3	.	...	Do. pref.	1400	3⅛	3⅛	3	3
11⅞	9¼	1	9.9	Inter. Pete.	4689	11⅛	11⅛	10	10
x8	5	.	...	Inter. Power	....	..	..	..	..
x78	56½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
9⅞	2	.	...	Int. Util. (A)	80	5	5¼	2	3
3	1	.	...	Do. (B)	200	1½	1	1	1
x40	40	.	...	Jam. Pub. Ser.	....	..	..	..	..
x109	99¾	7	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
4	3½	.	...	Kelvinator	....	3½	..	..	..
90	60	7	11.7	Do. pref.	315	90	65	60	60
7	4	.	...	Lake of Woods	145	5	4½	4	4
x101	82	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
x140	140	8	...	Landed Bank.	....	..	..	..	..
39	33	3	8.7	Laura Secord	115	34½	34½	34	34
8	3	.	...	Lindsay, C. W.	....	3	..	..	..
60	50	6.50	13	Do. pref.	....	50	..	..	..
10⅞	9	80c	8.9	Loblaw (A)	1220	9½	9½	9	9
10⅞	8	80c	10	Do. (B)	505	8½	8½	8	8
‡2½	2½	.	...	Loew's, London	....	..	..	..	..
x25	19	.	...	MacKin. Steel.	....	..	..	..	..
x95	90	7	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
6¼	6¼	.	...	Manitoba Pr.	....	6¼	..	..	..
5	2	.	...	Maple Leaf	....	2½	..	..	..
20½	8	.	...	Do. pref.	....	8	..	..	..
x38	30	.	...	Marcus Loew's	....	..	..	..	..
60	52	.	...	Do. pref.	....	52	..	..	..
4¼	2½	.	...	Massey-Harris	300	2⅞	2⅞	2½	2½
10½	7	60c	6.7	McColl Fron.	2761	9⅞	9⅜	8	8
59	59	6	10.2	Do. pref.	5	..	59	59	59
x45	35	.	...	Mexican L & P	....	..	..	..	..
‡25	25	.	...	Mercury Mills.	....	..	..	..	..
‡89	58½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
x40½	40	.	...	Mitchell, J. S.	....	..	..	..	..
105	105	7	6.7	Do. pref.	....	105	..	..	..
8	5	.	...	Mitchell, Robt.	....	5	..	..	..
x1	1	.	...	Monarch Knit.	....	..	..	..	..
80	23	.	...	Do. pref.	....	25	..	..	..
75	75	6	8	Montreal Cot.	....	75	..	..	..
x102	98	7	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
2½	2½	.	...	Montreal Exhib.	....	2½	..	..	..
9⅞	7	.	...	Mont. Is. Pr.	....	9⅞	..	..	..
38	22	1.50	5.9	Mont. L. & Pr.	15472	26¼	26¼	22	22
x49½	48	3+25	...	Montreal Loan	....	..	..	..	..
47	42½	3.20	7.5	Montreal Tele.	15	44	42½	42½	42½
150	100	10	10	Mont. Trams.	70	101	100	100	100
10	5½	50c	9.1	Moore Corp.	20	5½	5½	5½	5½
93	65	7	10.8	Do. (A)	15	70	65	65	65
97	72	7	9.7	Do. (B)	....	72	..	..	..
‡10	10	.	...	Mt. Royal Hot.	....	..	..	..	..
‡49	49	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
2	1½	10c	...	Muirheads	25	1½	1½	1½	1½
9	8	75c	8.3	Do. pref.	....	9	..	..	..
24	10	1.60	14.5	Nat. Brew.	9661	24	13½	10	10
25	25	1.75	7	Do. pref.	70	25	25	25	25
‡10	3	.	...	Nat. Brick	....	..	..	..	..
3	3	.	...	Do. pref.	....	3	..	..	..
x.50	.25	.	...	Nat. Distiller.	....	..	..	..	..
12½	7	2	25	Nat. Steel Car.	777	9	8⅛	7	7¼
255	245	14	5.7	National Tr.	....	245	..	..	..
10	10	1	10	Niag. W. Weav.	....	10	..	..	..
x36	22	3	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
2.50	1.75	.	...	North Star Oil	....	1.75	..	..	..
4.00	4.00	85c	8.7	Do. pref.	....	4.00	..	..	..
‡25	22¼	.	...	N.S. Steel, pf.	....	..	..	..	..
x285	125	8	...	Ogilvie Flour*	....	..	..	..	..
105	97	7	7	Do. pref.	40	100	100	100	100
9	6	40c	5.5	Ont. Eq. 10% p	60	6	7½	7½	7½
102	100	6	5.9	Ontario Loan.	....	102	..	..	..
x7	5	.	...	Ont. Silknit	....	..	..	..	..
x16	13	.	...	Ont. Steel	....	..	..	..	..
‡105	105	7	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
x1¼	½	.	...	Orange Crush.	....	..	..	..	..
45	36	7	19.4	Do. (A)	....	36	..	..	..
x5½	1	.	...	Do. (B)	....	..	..	..	..
100	100	6	6	Ott. L. H. & P.*	....	100	..	..	..
100	93	6.50	6.9	Do. pref.	....	93	..	..	..
x25	25	.	...	Ott. Traction	....	..	..	..	..
68	36	5	12.2	Page Hersey	225	43	42½	39¼	39¼
b11½	1½	.	...	Paramount	19800	2	2	1⅞	1½
x35	30	.	...	Paton Mfg.	....	..	..	..	..
x94	92	7	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
.37	.25	.	...	Pelissiers	....	.25	..	..	..
x30	25	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
28	20	3	15	Penmans	....	20	..	..	..
x101	93	6	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
19½	10	2	20	Photo Eng.	20	10	10	10	10
x40	10	.	...	Port Alfred. pf.	....	..	..	..	..
x70	64	7	...	Porto Rico Pr p	....	..	..	..	..
b9	3½	.	...	Postal Tele. p.	....	..	..	..	..
36¼	6	2	28.6	Power Corp.	606	36¼	8	6	6
90	68½	6	8.7	Do. pref.	....	68½	..	..	..
2	2	.	...	Prairie C. Oil.	....	2	..	..	..
10	5	.	...	Pressed Metals	20	6⅝	7	5	5
x42¾	25	.	...	Price Bros.*	....	..	..	..	..
x99	70	.	...	Do. pref.*	....	..	..	..	..
29	10	1.50	15	Quebec Power	866	12½	12½	10	10
x110	105	7	...	Real Estate L.	....	..	..	..	..
2	1	.	...	Regent Knit.	....	1	..	..	..
7	6	.	...	Reliance Grain	....	6½	..	..	..
12	8	2	25	River. S. Mills	5	9	8	8	8
12	12	1.50	12.5	Robinson Cone	....	12	..	..	..
4	2½	.	...	Rogers Majes.	225	2½	2½	2⅞	2⅞
150	120	12	9.6	Royal Bank	549	148½	147	120	125
x84	75	.	...	Ruddy, E. L. p	....	..	..	..	..
33	33	2	6.1	Russell Motor	....	33	..	..	..
70	52	7	13.5	Do. pref.	....	52	..	..	..
4	3	.	...	Sarnia Br. (A)	....	3	..	..	..
1	1	.	...	Do. (B)	....	1	..	..	..
7	3	.	...	Serv. Station	535	3	3	3	3
46	30	3	10	Do. pref.	....	30	..	..	..
38	7½	1	10	Shawinigan	4935	10¾	10¾	7½	7½
20	7	.	...	Sher.-Wms.	5	7½	7½	7½	7½
x121	112	7	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
17	5	.	...	Simon & Son	45	5	5	5	5
80	75	7	9.3	Do. pref.	5	75	75	75	75
55½	13	.	...	Simpson, Ltd.	84	17¼	20	15	16
x44½	36	.	...	Do. (A)	....	..	..	..	..
x85½	24½	.	...	Do. (B)	....	..	..	..	..
77	77	6	7.8	Simpson, R., p.	10	..	77	77	77
26	14	1	6.8	So. Can. Pr.	115	15	16	14	14
90	60	6	10	Do. pref.	52	85½	60	60	60
1.00	.50	.	...	St. Law. Corp.	215	.55	.55	.55	.55
4	2	.	...	Do. (A)	....	2	..	..	..
12	9	.	...	St. Law. Flour.	5	12	9	9	9
80	80	7	8.7	Do. pref.	....	80	..	..	..
11	7	.	...	St. Law. Pap. p	....	7	..	..	..
x30	4	.	...	St. Maur. V. p	....	4	..	..	..
3	1½	.	...	St. Pav. & Mat.	....	1½	..	..	..
46	29	4	13.8	Do. pref.	110	30	30	29	29
5	4	50c	...	Stand. Chem.	....	5	..	..	..
x1	1	.	...	Stanfords	....	..	..	..	..
3¼	1⅞	.	...	Stand. Steel	120	2½	2	1⅞	1⅞
x35	30	3	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
24	11⅛	1.75	12.9	Steel of Can.	1219	13¼	13¼	11⅞	11⅞
29	21	1.75	8.1	Do. pref.	720	23½	23½	21	21
¾	½	.	...	Sterling Coal	....	¾	..	..	..
18½	12	1	8.3	Sup. Pete. ord.	175	12⅞	13	12	12
x31	14	1	...	Do. com.	....	..	..	..	..
98	90	7	7.8	Do. pref.	10	90	90	90	90
42	36	.	...	Tamblyn	....	42	..	..	..
100½	95	7	7.2	Do. pref.	....	97	..	..	..
18	17	3.50	20.5	Thayers, pf.	30	17	17	17	17
7	3	.	...	Tip Top Tailors	30	4	3	3	3
67	67	7	10.4	Do. pref.	....	67	..	..	..
x22	10	.	...	Tooke Bros.	....	..	..	..	..
x67	48½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
13	10	.	...	Tor. Elevators	5	11	10	10	10
210	210	12	5.7	Tor. Gen. Tr.	....	210	..	..	..
x215	108	6	...	Toronto Mtge.	....	..	..	..	..
x3	1	.	...	Traymore	....	..	..	..	..
x12½	7	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
120	110	7	6.4	Tuckett Tob. p	27	114	110	110	110
4	2	.	...	Twin City	50	2	2	2	2
b24½	8	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
37	23	.	...	Do. (notes)	....	23	..	..	..
5	2	.	...	Union Gas	55	2⅞	2⅞	2	2
100	100	7	7	Union Trust	....	100	..	..	..
x8	3	.	...	United Fuel	....	..	..	..	..
15	10	.	...	Do. pref.	....	10	..	..	..
24⅞	24⅞	2	8.1	United Secs.	....	24⅞	..	..	..
11	5	.	...	Viau Biscuit	....	6	..	..	..
75	60	7	11.7	Do. pref.	....	60	..	..	..
12	7	.	...	Wabasso Cot.	....	7	..	..	..
5¼	2½	.	...	Walker-Good.	2022	2¼	3¼	2¼	2¼
12	9	25c	2.6	Do. pref.	20430	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
3¾	1½	.	...	Waterloo Mfg.	....	1½	..	..	..
80	75	7	9	W. Koot. Pr. p.	....	80	..	..	..
8	6	.	...	West. C. Flour	....	6	..	..	..
x96	70	6.50	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
11	10	.	...	West. Grocers.	....	11	..	..	..
54	43	7	12.9	Do. pref.	20	54	54	54	54
x91	85	.	...	W. Steel Pr. p	....	..	..	..	..
18¼	16½	1	5.9	Weston Bisc.	160	18	17½	16½	16½
70	67	7	10.4	Do. pref.	95	68	68	67	67
10	10	.	...	Windsor Hotel.	....	10	..	..	..
38	38	3.25	8.5	Do. pref.	....	38	..	..	..
8	2	.	...	Winnipeg Elec.	405	2¼	2¼	2	2
x81½	49	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
x46	36	.	...	Woods Mfg. p.	....	..	..	..	..

x Quotations for 1931. No sales recorded in 1932 to date.
a Or payable in stock.
b New York Quotations.
‡ Quotations for 1930.
c 2½c monthly plus stock dividend of ½ of 1% monthly.
† Plus stock bonus.
§ 2% stock dividend paid June 1; 25c. cash paid Mar. 1, 1932.
* Minimum price is set, below which trading is not permitted for time being. List of minimum prices is given elsewhere.

Note re Unlisted Securities

Although The Financial Post strives to obtain the closest quotations possible on the unlisted stocks and bonds in the various tables on this page and the adjoining page, the quotations are not guaranteed and no responsibility is assumed in connection with them. In inactive markets, many quotations can be little more than nominal but it is felt that even a nominal quotation giving an idea of approximate price is better than none at all.

Unlisted Canadian Stocks

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co., Limited)
Investment Bankers—Toronto
May 31, 1932

Industrial Stocks:	Bid	Asked
Acadia Sugar c.	.60	.80
Acadia Sugar pf.	2.50	....
Acme Farmers Dairy pfd.	59.75	70.00
Agnew Surpass pfd.	50.00	60.00
Allens Lond. pfd.	29.00	....
Andian Nat. Corp.	16.00	19.50
B.C. Pulp & Paper com.	....	2.50
B.C. Pulp & Paper 7% pfd.	....	10.50
Can. & Dom. Sugar com.	16.50	17.50
Can. Mach. c.	2.00	4.00
Can. Mach. 7% pf.	20.00	29.00
Can. Packers c.	7.00	8.50
Can. Packers 7% pfd.	48.00	52.00
Can. Starch pfd.	62.00	69.00
Can. Tea pfd.	50.00	55.00
Can. Wire & Cable pfd. W.W.	73.00	74.50
Can. Celanese pfd.	43.50	50.00
Can. Industries c. "A"	40.00	50.00
Can. Industries c. "B"	40.00	48.00
Can. Industries 7% pfd.	96.00	97.50
Can. Westing.	30.00	36.00
Chase, A. W. Units	33.00	36.00
Claude Neon Units	29.00	31.50
Dodge Mfg. "B" c.	1.25	....
Dodge Mfg. "A" pfd.	7.00	....
Dom. Foundries & Steel c.	7.50	8.50
Dom. Foundries & Steel pfd.	65.00	....
Dom. Mfrs. pfd.	65.00	70.00
Dom. Tar pfd.	....	44.00
Dunlop Tire 7% pfd.	37.00	44.00
East. Car 6% pf.	38.00	....
Eastern Dairy pf.	68.00	73.00
Fed. Grain pfd.	24.00	28.00
Goderich Elevator & Transit	12.00	13.50
Greening Wire 7% pfd.	65.00	75.00
Guardian Rlty. pf.	....	30.00
Guelph Carpet pf.	70.00	75.00
Harding Carpet pf.	....	48.00
Inter City Baking com.	36.00	43.00
Inter. Proprietaries "A"	18.00	21.00
Langleys pfd.	....	50.00
Loew's London c.	....	1.50
Loew's London pf.	3.75	4.75
Massey Harris pf.	7.50	9.00
Medical Arts pfd.	91.00	....
Morrow Screw Nut 7% pfd.	94.00	98.00
Mt. Royal Htl. c.	.75	1.50
Mt. Royal Htl. 6% pfd.	9.00	10.50
Nat. Grocers c.	1.00	1.50
Nat. Grocers 2nd 7% pfd.	31.00	33.00
Para. Oshawa c.	9.00	....
Prov. Paper pfd.	40.00	50.00
Rolland Paper pfd. W.W.	30.00	36.00
Standard Clay Products c.	20.00	25.00
Standard Fuel pfd. bonus	50.00	53.00
Supertest Petroleum "B" pfd.	16.00	....
Toronto Carpet c.	....	99.00
Toronto Carpet 8% pfd.	72.00	90.00
Toronto Elevators 7% pfd.	65.00	67.00
Toronto Housing com.	20.00	30.00
Un. Amuse. "A"	17.00	20.00
Western Grain pf.	9.00	14.50
Willards Choc. pf.	25.00	33.00
Insurance Stocks:		
Br. Amer. Assce.	28.00	....
Canada Life Ass.	350.00	405.00
Canada Nat. Fire	13.50	16.75
Can. Fire Ins.	67.00	75.00
Capital Life 20% pd.	10.00	17.00
Confederation Life 20% pd.	....	145.00
Continental Life 20% pd.	50.00	59.00
Crown Life Ins.	90.00	....
Dominion Fire	85.00	95.00
Dom. Life 50% pd.	290.00	310.00
Dom. of Can. Gen. Ins.	....	159.00
Excelsior Life 30% pd.	75.00	80.00
Fidelity Ins. of Canada	....	70.00
Great West Life	200.00	225.00
Guar. Co. of N.A.	240.00	275.00
Halifax Fire	7.00	10.00
Imperial Life	290.00	305.00
Mfrs. Life	....	245.00
Monarch Life 10% pd.	16.00	20.00
Nat. Life 25% pd.	85.00	95.00
Saskatchewan Life 10% pd.	....	18.00
Sovereign Life 25% pd.	15.75	20.00
Sun Life Assur.	195.00	220.00
Western Assur. c.	14.00	19.00
Western Life 20% pd.	6.00	12.00
Trust & Loan Stocks:		
Br. Mtg. & Trust	176.00	....
Can. Gen. Investments Ltd.	2.75	3.25
Chartered Trust	70.00	76.00
Deb. & Sec. c.	....	26.00
Deb. & Sec. pfd.	....	44.00
Eastern Can. Sav. & Loan	110.00	130.00
Eastern Trust	140.00	155.00
Guelph & Ont. Inv. par $50	49.50	55.00
Investment Foundation Units	18.00	20.50
Lambton Loan & Savings	63.00	70.00
London & Western Trust	90.00	95.00
Midland Loan & Savings	15.00	....
Mtg. Disc. pfd.	3.00	3.75
Mutual Fin. pfd.	....	4.00
Mutual Fin. c.	....	4.00
Premier Trust	76.00	85.00
Security Loan & Savings	95.00	105.00
Sherbrooke Trust	95.00	115.00
Sterling Trust	....	80.00
Traders Fin. c.	....	3.00
Traders Fin. pfd.	20.00	25.00
Trusts & Guar.	50.00	55.00
Victoria Trust & Savings	172.00	....
Waterloo Trust & Savings	100.00	115.00
Power Issues:		
B.C. Elect. Pwr. & Gas pfd.	78.00	81.00
Calgary Pwr. pfd.	58.00	60.00
Can. Light & Pwr. c.	11.00	20.00
Can. West. Nat. Gas LH&P c.	18.00	23.00
Can. West. Nat. Gas LH&P pfd.	58.00	61.00
Great Lakes Pwr. pfd.	....	68.00
N.B. Pwr. 1st pf.	....	51.00
N.B. Tel. c.	7.00	8.50
N.S. L&P pfd.	50.00	65.00
Ottawa LH&P 6½% pfd.	....	90.00
Recent London Quotations:		
Brewer Distillers		1s. 3d.
Can. & For. Sec.		3s. 9d.
Can. West. Lumber		1s. 3d.
Hudson's Bay		15s.
Do., 8%		60s.
Internat. Holdings		$13/16
Nld. Pr. & Pap. deb. stock "B"		85
Trust & Loan of Can.		2s. 6d.

Active Provincial and Municipal Bonds

Quotations furnished by A. E. Ames & Co. Limited.
Canada Permanent Bldg., Toronto, Ontario.

May 30, 1932

Provinces:	Rate	Actual Maturity	Next Int. Date	Approx. Price	Approx. Yield %
*Alberta	4½	1 Oct., 1958	1 Oct.	78.00	6.20
Alberta	5	1 July, 1943	1 July	89.85	6.25
Alberta	6	1 Apr., 1936	1 Oct.	96.00	7.15
*British Columbia	4½	1 Oct., 1953	1 Oct.	82.00	6.00
*British Columbia	5	15 Jan., 1948	15 July	89.80	6.00
British Columbia	6	15 Aug., 1941	15 Aug.	97.00	6.42
Manitoba	4	1 July, 1947	1 July	75.00	6.60
*Manitoba	5	2 Dec., 1959	2 June	86.00	6.05
Manitoba	5	15 June, 1943	15 June	89.00	6.32
*New Brunswick	4	1 June, 1948	1 June	84.35	5.45
*New Brunswick	4½	15 June, 1936	15 June	97.25	5.45
New Brunswick	6	1 Jan., 1936	1 July	101.00	5.70
*Nova Scotia	4½	15 Nov., 1948	15 Nov.	89.75	5.45
Nova Scotia	5	1 May, 1943	1 Nov.	93.50	5.80
*Nova Scotia	6	1 Nov., 1936	1 Nov.	101.95	5.50
*Ontario	4½	1 Sept., 1944	1 Sept.	94.50	5.10
Ontario	5	15 Oct., 1948	15 Oct.	94.00	5.55
Ontario	6	2 May, 1936	2 Nov.	100.75	5.80
P. E. I.	4	1 Apr., 1939	1 Oct.	88.70	6.00
P. E. I.	4½	1 Oct., 1944	1 Oct.	86.95	6.00
*Quebec	4½	1 May, 1961	1 Nov.	93.00	4.70
Saskatchewan	4½	1 Oct., 1944	1 Oct.	80.50	6.85
Saskatchewan	5	1 Oct., 1950	1 Oct.	84.00	6.50
Saskatchewan	6	1 Feb., 1936	1 Aug.	96.00	7.15
Cities					
*Montreal	5	1 Sep., 1963	1 Sept.	94.00	5.40
*Toronto	4½	1 Jan., 1955	1 July	88.25	5.40
*Vancouver	5	15 Jan., 1970	15 July	83.80	6.10
Winnipeg	5	1 Mar., 1944	1 Sept.	87.65	6.50
*Edmonton	5½	1 Apr., 1947	1 Oct.	86.20	7.00
Calgary	5	1 Jan., 1943	1 July	84.85	7.00
Halifax	6	1 July, 1951	1 July	100.00	6.00
Saint John	5	15 Dec., 1950	15 June	88.75	6.00
Regina	4½	1 July, 1950	1 July	72.25	7.25
Victoria	5	21 July, 1945	21 July	86.65	6.50
Quebec	5	1 June, 1948	1 June	94.60	5.50

*New York payment.

Listed Bond Quotations

Week Ending May 30

Montreal	Int. Rate	Due	Yield	Latest Bid	High	Low	Range, 1932 High	Low
Abitibi, 1st mtge.	5	1953	...	20	24½	...	46	24½
Asbestos	5	1942	...	49	...	...	65½	49
Asbestos, 1st mtge.	6	1941	...	...	...	...	*20	14
Do., gen. mtge.	6	1956	...	†9	...	...	*9	...
Can. Cons. Rub.	6	1946	...	...	...	...	*69½	...
Can. Cottons	5	1940	...	...	...	...	*91	90
Can. Forgings	6	1942	...	...	...	...	*100	...
Can. Locomotive	6	1951	...	...	...	...	‡96	...
Can. Pr. (Laur.)	5½	1958	...	6	...	...	7	6
Do. (Way. Ser.)	5½	1958	...	...	...	...	*28½	5½
Can. S. S. deb.	5	1943	...	...	...	...	‡98½	...
Cedars Rapids	5	1953	5.15	†100	...	...	100	97½
Dom. Canners	6	1940	...	...	...	...	‡103	...
Dom. Coal	5	1940	...	...	...	...	*98½	98
McNish	6	1948	...	†1.25	...	...	1.25	...
Mex. L. & Pr.	5	1940	...	...	...	...	*73½	70½
Mont. L.H.&P. debs.	3	1939	...	...	37½	37	40½	35
Mont. Tr. 1st mtge.	5	1941	6.17	90¾	...	...	93½	91
Mont. Tr. "A"	5	1955	7.47	71¼	73	72½	80½	71¾
Mont. Tr. G. & R. "B"	5	1955	6.75	71¼	...	...	79½	78¾
Do., "C"	4½	1955	...	...	...	...	*85	84
Do., "D"	5	1955	6.62	...	...	...	81	78
N. S. Steel	5	1959	...	†44	...	...	*62½	59
Ont. Steel	6	1943	5.94	...	...	...	100½	...
Porto R. Pr.	5	1936	...	90	...	...	*93	88
Steel of Can.	6	1940	5.68	102	102¼	102	102¼	102
Wayagamack	6	1951	...	†41	...	...	*75	45
Winn. Elec.	5	1935	...	†85	...	...	99½	98¾
Toronto								
Canada Bread	6	1941	...	...	...	...	*101½	100
Steel of Can.	6	1940	5.60	...	...	...	102½	...
Dominion Gov't. Bonds (Montreal)								
War Loan	5	1937	3.32	107.25	...	...	107.00	105.00
Victory Loan	5½	1933	4.93	100.50	100.65	...	101.25	100.25
Do.	5½	1934	5.40	99.50	100.10	99.75	100.85	99.25
Do.	5½	1937	4.26	105.50	105.75	104.75	108.15	104.00
Do., refund	4½	1940	5.38	93.25	...	...	94.60	91.50
Do., refund	5	1943	5.36	96.55	97.00	...	98.25	95.38
Do., refund	4½	1944	5.32	91.50	...	...	92.25	89.50
Do., refund	4½	1946	5.29	91.50	...	...	92.25	91.75
Do., renewal	5½	1932	3.05	100.40	100.25	...	100.60	100.25
Conversion Loan	4½	1956	5.25	89.00	...	...	91.25	88.25
Do.	4½	1957	5.18	89.00	90.50	...	90.50	88.50
Do.	4½	1958	5.15	89.60	91.00	90.35	92.75	89.25
Do.	4½	1959	5.15	89.60	90.50	...	92.25	89.00
Nat. Service Loan	5	1936	5.56	97.35	98.00	97.80	98.50	96.25
Do.	5	1941	5.42	96.25	97.15	96.50	98.25	95.00

†Latest ask.
‡Quotations for 1930. *For 1931. None recorded in 1932 to date.

Winnipeg Stock Exchange

May 27, 1932

	Bid	Ask
Beaver Fire	..	115
Beaver Lumb. pfd.	..	80
Can. Amer. Tr. sh.	..	2½
Can. Fire Ins.	68	..
City Dairy (Wpg.) pref. 7%	..	55
Do., pref. 8%	..	80
Corp. Steel c.	..	5
Cres.-Cream. pfd.	..	70
Monarch Life	..	25
N. Can. Mtge. pfd.	..	15
North. Trust	..	24
Un. Gr. Growers	10	..
Reliance Gr. pf.	..	55
West Breweries	..	2½
Fund. Tr. shs. 'A'	..	2⅝
Do., "B"	..	2⅞
Grouped Inc. shs.	..	2.66

Stocks With Minimum Prices

Ogilvie Milling c.	185
Ottawa L. H. & Pr. c.	100
Price Bros.	25
Do., pref.	70

Active Current Bond Prices

May 31, 1932

	Bid	Asked	Yield
Dominion of Canada 5½/33	100.	102.	4.10
Dominion of Canada 5½/34	100	102.	4.85
Dominion of Canada 5/43	96.	98.	5.20
Dominion of Canada 4½/46	91.	93.	5.20
Dominion of Canada 4½/56	89.	92.	5.15
Dominion of Canada 5/36	97.	99.	5.25
Dominion of Canada 5/41	96.	98.	5.35
C. N. R. (Dom. of Can. Guar.) 4½/51	87.	89.	5.45
C. N. R. (Dom. of Can. Guar.) 4½/55	90.	92.	5.35
C. N. R. (Dom. of Can. Guar.) 5/54	92.	94.	5.45
C. N. R. (Dom. of Can. Guar.) 5/69	94.	96.	5.25
Province of Ontario 5/48	93.50	94.50	5.55
Province of Ontario 5½/47	97.	99.	5.60
Province of Ontario 6/35	99.	101.	5.45
Province of Ontario (Hydro) 4½/70	86.	88.	5.50
Province of Quebec 4½/56	89.	91.	5.15
City of Montreal 6/41	100.	102.	5.70
Abitibi Power & Paper 5/53	15.	25.	...
Argentine Gov't (Ser. B) 6/58	39.	41.	...
Beauharnois Power 6/59	15.	25.	...
Bell Telephone Co. of Canada 1st, 5/57	97.	100.	[illegible]
Brazil, U. S. of Ext. S. F. 6½/57	16.	17.50	...
British Columbia Power 5/60	69.	75.50	[illegible]
British Columbia Power 5½/60	77.	85.50	[illegible]
British Columbia Telephone 5/60	80.	85.	[illegible]
Calgary Power 5/60	65.	75.	[illegible]
Canada Cement 1st Mtge. S. F. 5½/47	65.	75.	[illegible]
Canada Northern Power Corp. 5/53	64.	75.	[illegible]
Canada Steamship Lines 6/41	15.	25.	...
C. P. R. Collateral Trust 5/54	75.	80.	[illegible]
C. P. R. Secured Notes 4½/44	60.	70.	[illegible]
Chile Republic Ext. S. F. 6/60	3.50	5.	...
Columbia Republic Ext. S. K. 6/61	28.	24.	...
Davies, Wm. 6/42	75.	82.	[illegible]
Dominion Canners 6/40	95.	100.	[illegible]
Dominion Square Corporation 6/48	50.	60.	11.00
Dominion Tar & Chemical 6/49	65.	75.	[illegible]
Dominion Textile 6/49	97.	102.	[illegible]
Duke Price Power 1st, 6/66	60.	70.	[illegible]
Eastern Dairies, Ltd., Conv., 6/49	82.	90.	[illegible]
Eaton, T. Realty 5/49	75.	85.	[illegible]
Famous Players 6/48	68.	78.	[illegible]
Federal Grain 6/49	70.	75.	[illegible]
Foreign Power Securities Corp. 6/49	55.	65.	11.00
Fraser Companies 6/50	10.	20.	...
Gatineau Power, 1st Mtge. 5/56	64.	74.	[illegible]
Gatineau Power, S. F. Debs. 6/41	50.	60.	12.50
General Steel Wares 6/52	20.	30.	...
Howard Smith Paper Mills 5½/53	45.	55.	...
Harris Abattoir 6/47	80.	90.	7.10
Manitoba Power, 1st S. F. 5½/51	45.	55.	...
Maple Leaf Milling 5½/49	60.	65.	[illegible]
Massey-Harris, 1st Mtge. 5/47	55.	65.	[illegible]
MacLaren Quebec Power 5½/61	62.	72.	[illegible]
Montreal Coke, 1st S. F. 5½/47	85.	96.	[illegible]
Montreal Island Power 5½/57	82.	90.	[illegible]
Montreal Light, Heat & Power 5/51	97.	101.	[illegible]
Montreal Tramways 1st Coll. Trust 5/41	90.	95.	[illegible]
Montreal Tramways Gen. Ref. 4½/55	60.	70.	[illegible]
Montreal Tramways 5/55	70.	75.	[illegible]
Moodie, J. R. 6/48	80.	90.	[illegible]
Ontario Power Service 5½/50	45.	55.	11.50
Ottawa Valley Power 5½/70	80.	90.	[illegible]
Power Corporation of Canada 4½/59	45.	60.	[illegible]
Price Bros. 1st S. F. Ser. "A" 6/43	30.	40.	...
Quebec Power 1st Mtge. Coll. S. F. 5/68	80.	85.	[illegible]
Shawinigan Water & Power 4½/70	65.	75.	[illegible]
Shawinigan Water & Power 5/70	70.	80.	[illegible]
Simpsons 6/49	60.	70.	[illegible]
Southern Canada Power 1st 5/55	85.	92.	[illegible]
United Securities Coll. Trust 5½/52	75.	85.	[illegible]
West Kootenay Power 5/56	70.	80.	[illegible]
Windsor Hotel 6½/43	85.	90.	[illegible]
Windsor Hotel 6/47	70.	80.	[illegible]
Winnipeg Electric 5/35	75.	85.	[illegible]

Dividends Declared

	Annual rate	Amt. this payment	Date payable	Date of record
Agnew Surpass, pref.	7%	1¾%	July 1	June 15
Andian National, c. (coupon 7)	$2	$1	June 14	May 31
Acadia Sugar pref.	30c	†20c	June 15	June 13
Bank of Nova Scotia	16%	4%	July 2	June 15
Belding Corticelli, pref.	7%	1¾%	June 15	May 31
Bell Telephone	7%	1¾%	July 15	June 23
Biltmore Hats pfd.	7%	1¾%	June 15	May 15
B. A. Oil (coupon 9)	80c	20c	July 2	June 14
B.C. Power (A)	$2	50c	July 15	June 30
Brazilian Tr. pref.	6%	1½%	July 2	June 15
Canada Cement pref.	6½%	1⅝%	June 30	May 31
Can. Northern Pr.	80c	20c	July 25	June 30
Do., pref. 7%	7%	1¾%	July 15	June 30
Can. Permanent Mtge.	12%	3%	July 2	June 15
Canadian Oil, pref.	8%	2%	July 1	June 20
Canada Wire & Cable "A"	$4	$1	June 15	May 31
Do., pref.	$6.50	$1.62½	June 15	May 31
Canadian Canners 1st pfd.	6%	1½%	July 1	June 15
Do., 2nd pfd.	40c	10c	July 1	June 15
Canadian Cottons pfd.	6%	1½%	July 4	June 18
Can. General Elec.	$4	$1	July 1	June 15
Do., pfd	7%	1¾%	July 1	June 15
Can. Malting (coupon 18)	$1.50	37½c	June 15	May 31
Canada Trust	$10	$5	July 2	June 15
Canadian Car, pfd.	$1.75	44c	July 9	June 25
Dom. & Anglo Invest. pfd.	$5	$1.25	June 1	May 16
Dominion Textile	5%	1¼%	July 2	June 15
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	July 15	June 30
Dome Mines	$1	25c+20c	July 20	June 30
Dominion Bank	12%	3%	July 2	June 20
Dominion Glass	5%	1¼%	July 2	June 15
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	July 2	June 15
Dominion Stores	$1.20	30c	July 1	June 15
Famous Players	$2	50c	June 25	June 2
Fanny Farmer, pref.	$2.40	60c	July 1	June 15
Halifax Fire Insur. c.	$1.20	60c	July 2	June 10
Hollinger Gold	65c	5c	June 16	June 2
Huron & Erie Mtge.	$8	$2	July 2	June 15
Hamilton Un. Theatres, pfd.	7%	1¾%	June 30	May 31
International Pete. (coupon 33)	$1	25c	June 15	May 31
Do., pref.	$1	25c	June 15	May 31
Inter. Proprietaries	$2.60	65c	June 15	May 25
Imperial Tobacco, com.	35c	8¾c	June 30	June 1
Lake Shore Mines	$2	50c	June 15	June 1
Do. extra	..	50c	June 15	June 1
Landed Bkg & Loan	$8	$2	July 2	June 15
Maritime Tel. & Tel. pfd.	70c	17½c	July 1	June 15
Do., com.	80c	20c	July 1	June 15
Montreal C. & D. Bank	$12	$3+1	July 2	June 15
Midland Loan & Sav.	10%	5+1%	July 2	
Montreal Cottons	6%	1½%	June 15	May 31
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	June 15	May 31
Mitchell, J. S., pref.	7%	1¾%	July 2	June 16
Montreal Loan & Mtge.	12%	3%	June 15	May 31
McColl Frontenac c.	60c	15c	June 15	May 14
Nat. Breweries	$1.60	40c	July 2	June 15
Do., pref.	$1.75	44c	July 2	June 15
National Biscuit	$2.80	70c	July 15	June 17
New England Pr. pfd.	6%	1½%	July 1	June 10
Do., 2nd pfd.	$2	50c	July 1	June 10
Do., com.	$2	50c	July 11	June 30
Northern Ont. Power	$2	50c	July 25	June 30
Do., pref.,	6%	1½%	July 25	June 30
Noranda Mines	...	50c	June 30	June 15
N. S. Light & Pr. ord.	$4	$1	July 2	June 18
Ont. Loan & Deb.	12%	3%	July 2	June 15
Pioneer Gold Mines	12c	3c	July 2	June 11
Premier Gold	12c	3c	July 2	June 10
Reliance Grain pfd.	6½%	1⅝%	June 15	May 31
Standard Steel "A" pref.	$3	75c	July 1	June 18
Sylvanite Gold M.	4c	2½c	June 30	May 31
Southern Can. Power pfd.	6%	1½%	July 15	June 29
Standard Chemical	50c	50c	June 27	May 27
Tuckett Tobacco, pref.	7%	1¾%	July 15	June 30
Viau Biscuit pfd.	7%	1¾%	July 2	June 22
United Amusement "A" & "B"	$2	50c	June 15	May 31
Walker-Good. pfd.	$1	25c	June 15	May 27
Western Can. Flour, pfd.	6½%	1⅝%	June 15	May 31
Wright-Hargreaves	10c	2½+2½c	July 1	June 15
Willard's Choc. pfd.	6½%	1⅝%	June 1	May 20

*Stock dividend paid in lieu of cash.
† Includes 5c. on account of arrears.

Dividends Passed or Deferred:

E. Kootenay Pr. pref. June 15, deferred. Last paid Mar. 15, 1932.

Fanny Farmer, c. July 1, deferred.

Canadian Canners, com., July 1, passed. Last paid 5c. April 1, 1932.

Cities Service, com. and stock dividend July 1, payment rescinded. Last paid com. 2½c. and ½% stock dividend June 1, 1932.

Brandram-Henderson, pref. July 1, passed. Last paid $1 Apr. 1, 1932.

P. T. Legare, pref. June 1, deferred. Last paid 1¾% Mar. 1, 1932.

Dividend Rate Reduced:

Canadian Canners, 2nd pref., 10c. July 1. Reduced from 65c. to 40c. per annum.

Bell Telephone 1¾%, July 15. Reduced from 8% to 7% per annum.

Standard Chemical 50c. June 27. Reduced from $1 to 50c. per annum.

Extra Dividends:

Lake Shore Mines 50c. June 15.

Dome Mines, 20c., July 20.

Sylvanite Gold Mines, ¼ of 1% June 30.

Montreal City & D. Bank, $1 July 2.

Midland Loan & Savings 1% July 2.

Wright-Hargreaves 2½c. July 1.

Foreign Exchange

	New York Funds High (Premium) %	Low %	Last Year High (Premium) %	Low %
May 25	14 7-8	14	1-32	1-64
May 26	14	13 5-8	1-32	1-64
May 27	14 1-2	13 3-4	1-32	1-64
May 28	13 7-8	13 3-8	1-32	1-64
May 30	13 1-2	13 1-4	1-16	1-32
May 31	13 15-16	13 3-8	3-64	1-32

STERLING, FRANCS AND LIRE

(Close Demand in New York)

	Sterling	Francs	Lire
May 25	3.69 1-4	3.95	5.13
May 26	3.68 1-2	3.94 3-4	5.13 3-4
May 27	3.69 1-8	3.94 3-4	5.13 1-2
May 28	3.71 3-4	3.95	5.13 3-4
May 30	......	......	......
May 31	3.68 3-4	3.94 7-8	5.13 1-2

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

(Close Demand in Toronto)

Par		May 17	May 24	May 31
5.26	Italian	5.82	5.92	5.83½
23.80	German	27.00	27.38½	26.88
13.90	Belgian	15.86	16.12	15.90
49.48	Japanese	36.15	36.55	37.23

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International P. and P.'s Low Earnings Reflect Unstable Paper Market

Passing of Dividends Lowers Size of Deficit

POWER END HELPS

Financial Statement for 1931 Reveals Numerous Changes in Holding Company

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Consolidated income account of International Paper and Power Co. for 1931 shows amount available for distribution on its capital stock of $618,239. This compares with $4,206,525 in the preceding year.

Adverse business conditions last year were reflected in substantial declines in the prices of practically all paper and pulp products. These declines in 1930 price levels represented, in the aggregate, a reduction of over $9,000,000 in gross revenues, exclusive of losses due to curtailment of operations. Earnings from the power properties also showed a decline from the preceding year. The aggregate loss in revenue was, however, offset to a large extent by economies, chiefly in paper mill operations.

Business Volume Holds

The fiscal volume of business done by International Paper and Power and subsidiary companies in 1931 was about the same as in 1930. Power production for all properties now controlled totalled 5,584,212,000 kw.h. in 1931 as against 5,441,623,000 kw.h. in 1930, an increase of 142,589,000 kw.h. Total production of paper and pulp last year was 1,490,240 tons as against 1,494,127 tons in the previous year.

Although the decline in tonnage produced was slight, it represented a substantially lower rate of operation of the total mill capacity available, as during 1931, the company's subsidiaries began to operate the new Panama City mill, the purchase of Tonawanda mill and the two new machines at the Dalhousie mill.

Gross Sales Off $6,300,000

Consolidated gross sales during the year amounted to $147,695,228, a decline of roughly $6,300,000 from that reported in the previous year. Economies in operation were not sufficient to offset the decline in gross revenue, with result that net operating profit amounted to $40,219,837 as against $41,275,748 in 1931. To the 1931 income, however, was added $411,773, representing net profit on exchange, bringing the total revenue, including other income, up to $40,631,610.

Deficit Totals $1,000,000

As will be noted in the following comparative profit and loss accounts for the past two years, the balance available for distribution on International Paper and Power Co.'s capital stock amounted to $618,239 in 1931, compared to $4,206,525, in 1931. After the payment of dividends there was a deficit of $2,496,513 in 1930, and roughly $1,000,000 in 1931, though the latter figure represents the elimination of dividends on the "A" stock, and partial elimination of dividends on the 7 per cent and 6 per cent preferred stock:

	1931 $	1930 $
Gross sales	147,695,228	153,964,333
Less expenses	107,475,391	112,688,585
Total revenue	40,219,837	41,275,748
Add exchange	411,773	......
Net revenue	40,631,610	41,275,748
Less: Interest	18,227,931	16,834,758
Deprec.	7,938,950	8,489,148
Bond disc.	1,350,372	1,028,558
Income tax	1,429,903	853,511
Sub. divds.	9,559,479	8,529,954
Min. int.	1,506,736	1,383,299
Balance	618,239	4,206,525
Less: Pfd. divds.	1,632,565	6,505,691
Class A	......	1,197,347
Deficit	1,014,326	3,496,513
Br't. forward	12,976,212	16,472,725
Carried forward	11,961,886	12,976,212

The consolidated general balance sheet of International Paper and Power and subsidiary companies reflects the changes brought about as a result of the transfer of water power properties from International Paper Co. and its subsidiaries to subsidiaries of International Hydro-Electric System. The transfer of these properties took place on March 16, 1932, but became effective as at December 31, 1931.

Assets Near $900,000,000

Balance sheet shows total assets of $898,538,081, as against $820,654,564 at the close of 1930. The principal gain was made in plant and properties which show an increase in value from $632,100,000 to $730,339,000. The value of woodlands has been reduced about $4,000,000 to $34,662,000.

Holdings of stocks, bonds and other securities of the company and its subsidiaries are shown on the balance sheet at $2,520,000, or about $900,000 less than reported in the 1930 statement. Other securities, investments and loans have declined from $35,225,000 to $27,963,000.

Current assets are shown on the books at $73,916,000 as against current liabilities of $51,030,000, leaving a net working capital of approximately $23,000,000.

Deferred assets and expenses are carried on the balance sheet at $28,900,337.

Funded Debt Higher

Funded debt of the company and its subsidiaries shows an increase during the year from $331,673,000 to $357,767,000.

Financing Plan Delayed

In his report to the shareholders, Archibald R. Graustein, president, had the following to say in part:

"Further financing by New England Power Association is in contemplation, with a view to providing at an early date not only for its remaining bank debt, but also for the maturity on December 1, 1932, of its two-year notes, which are outstanding in the amount of $20,000,000.

"Except for this maturity and for the North Boston Lighting Properties notes mentioned above, none of the subsidiaries of International Paper and Power Company have any major maturities until 1941.

Bank Debt $20,710,000

"The bank debt of International Paper Company and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 1931, adjusted as shown on the accompanying consolidated balance sheet, amounted to $20,710,625.

"Preliminary consolidated earnings figures for the first quarter of 1932 indicate a loss, after interest and depreciation, of about $400,000. Higher earnings of International Hydro-Electric System, occasioned largely by better water conditions, were more than offset by the decline in volume and prices in the business of International Paper Company and its subsidiaries. Volume of business is still receding.

"The properties of the company are proving their efficiency. Costs are being lowered. The products of the pulp and paper mills are being increasingly established in the goodwill of their customers. The power subsidiaries are well equipped to render a high-grade service, are being operated economically, and enjoy the esteem of the public they serve.

"Through economies and savings in operation—chiefly in production costs—International Paper Co. and its subsidiaries saved between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000 in 1931 over their 1930 basis of costs. The increase in efficiency which underlay this result is still being extended, and constantly lowered costs are being reached. An intensive effort to achieve further economies is under way."

Newsprint Institute Joins Great Majority

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Efforts of a national or international character to maintain or set up artificial prices on a widely used commodity have invariably met with failure. The latest venture to go by the board is the Newsprint Institute of Canada, an organization formed by the major Canadian newsprint producers to stabilize market conditions and at the same time arrange for a distribution of new business on a pro rata basis. This organization was characterized as a price fixing combine at an enquiry held not long ago by the United States Federal Trade Commission.

With the exception of Canadian International Paper and one or two other producers, virtually all of the newsprint manufacturers in Eastern Canada were members of this association.

EASTERN DAIRIES SHARE EARNINGS SLIGHTLY LOWER

Profits Equal $1.10 a Share Against $2.04 Last Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Net earnings of Eastern Dairies in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1932, were $801,689 compared with $835,379 in the previous year. After all charges, which included a premium of $19,247 paid on U. S. funds for bond interest, there remained a net profit of $97,989 before taxes compared with $150,926 in the previous year.

Net profits were equal to $1.10 a share on 89,099 shares of common stock. In the previous year share earnings were $2.04 on 74,099 common shares outstanding at the end of the period. Issuance of additional shares during the year increased the amount paid in common dividends, and surplus at the end of the year was $8,890 compared with $95,352.

Reference is made to the price war in Winnipeg which resulted in lower earnings for the company's subsidiary operating in that district. Also low world prices for dairy products affected export sales of powdered milk, condensed milk and other by-products. Canadian sales of these products, however, were considerably higher than any previous year.

Profit and Loss Figures

Following is comparison of profit and loss figures for the last two years:

	1931-32 $	1930-31 $
Profits	801,689	835,379
Bond int.	*199,247	180,000
Balance	602,442	655,379
Deprec.	200,000	200,000
Balance	402,442	155,379
Bond ex.	10,453	10,433
Balance	391,989	444,926
Pfd. divid.	294,000	294,000
Balance	97,989	150,926
Com. divid.	89,099	55,574
Surplus	8,890	95,352
Prev. bal.	248,793	153,442
Totals	257,683	248,794
Tax adj., etc.	......	......
P. & L. bal.	257,683	248,794

*Including $19,247 premium paid and accrued on U. S. funds for bond interest.

Working Capital Position

	1931-32 $	1930-31 $
Current assets	1,303,969	1,393,244
Current liabs.	662,224	679,456
Working capital	641,745	613,788

Remarks to Shareholders

In his remarks to shareholders, W. R. Aird, president of the company, said in part:

"The current position of your company has been well maintained. During the year a large number of the employees took advantage of an offer to purchase shares of the common stock of the company, and the balance due on these shares, as shown in the balance sheet, is payable in monthly installments ending in December, 1932. The experience of your company with regard to the collection of accounts receivable has been very satisfactory, and your directors consider the reserve ample to meet any normal losses which may occur. Inventories of products and supplies are recorded in the balance sheet at $142,138, as compared with $171,129 at the end of the previous year.

P. T. Legare Co. Passes Preferred Dividend

P. T. Legare Co. has omitted payment of the quarterly dividend due June 1 on the 7 per cent preferred stock of which there are 6,164 shares of no par value outstanding. In the year ended December 31, 1931, preferred shares earned $7.51 in contrast to $20.24 the previous year and $40.44 per share in 1929. Preferred dividends have been paid regularly since initial payment on December 1, 1927.

At December 31, 1931, the current assets of the company exceeded current liabilities by 3.54 to 1 but current assets of $4,648,035 were chiefly in accounts and bills receivable and inventories. No bank loans were shown at that time. The company has $993,100 of 6 per cent first mortgage bonds and $700,000 of 6 per cent debentures outstanding.

New Industries and Plant Extensions in Canada

Compiled Weekly By The Financial Post

Shell Co. of Canada, Ltd. plans to build a refinery in Montreal East. The refinery, the cost of which it is estimated will be around $2,000,000, will be erected close to the other refineries of the main gasoline companies of Canada, and will bring the investment on this type of industry on the island to about $20,000,000.

Parker Fountain Pen Co., Ltd., have recently acquired new premises at the corner of University Avenue and Pearl Street in Toronto. Complete manufacturing of the company's products will be carried on in the new building which has 50 per cent more floor space than their present one.

Famous Foods Ltd. plan a large addition to their plant in Vancouver, B.C. A frame building on a concrete base will be erected.

S. F. Bowser Co., Ltd., of Toronto, has completed arrangements whereby it will manufacture the products of the Automatic Burner Corp. of Chicago for the Canadian market.

Quinte & Trent Power Meeting Postponed

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The meeting of bondholders of Quinte and Trent Valley Power Co., subsidiary of Canadian Paperboard Co., which had been called for May 28, 1932, has been adjourned until June 21. At this meeting, it is stated, bondholders present and represent by proxies, whatever their number, shall form a quorum and shall have power by a majority consisting of not less than three fourths of the persons voting.

Bondholders will consider a proposal to waive interest payable and deferred during the period of 24 months from and including July 1, 1932, to July 1, 1934, when interest accumulated and for the previous period of 18 months shall become payable. It is also proposed that the sinking fund be waived and inoperative during the years 1932 and 1933.

Interest on the company's bonds was deferred in November, 1930. Bondholders released the company from its interest obligations during the 18 months' period from January 1, 1931, to July 1, 1932. A further extension of this waiver is sought at the forthcoming meeting.

Curtiss-Reid Sells to Montreal Aircraft

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Shareholders of Curtiss-Reid Aircraft Co. have approved a plan whereby their company will be sold to a new company to be known as Montreal Aircraft Industries, Ltd. The issued capital of the new organization will comprise 52,500 shares of no par value common stock.

In the reorganization there will be a substantial paring down of the existing capital structure. At present there is outstanding $1,500,000 of preferred stock, par value $30, and 100,000 shares of common. The preferred will be exchanged on a share for share basis for the new no par stock and shareholders will be given one new common share for each 40 old common shares held.

Index to Mining Stocks

The weighted index number of twenty mining stocks computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the base 1926=100, was 48.4 for the week ending May 26, as compared with 49.0 for the previous week.

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Abitibi P. & P. 5% 1953	20.50	23.50
Acadia Sugar 6% 1946	74.00	79.00
Alta. Pac. Grain 6% 1946	74.00	....
American Sales Book 6% 1939	99.00	103.50
B. A. Oil 5% 1945	85.00	89.50
Canada Biscuit 6½% 1946	18.00	22.00
Canada Bread 6% 1941	84.00	88.00
Canada Cement 5½% 1947	65.00	69.00
Can. Machinery 6% 1941	52.00	....
Can. Steamship 6% 1941	18.00	22.00
Can. Canners 6% 1950	....	80.00
Can. Copper Refin. 6% 1945	86.00	89.00
Can. Vickers 6% 1947	64.50	66.50
Davies, Wm., 6% 1942	74.50	77.50
Dom. Manufacturers 6% 1933	95.00	....
Dom. Tar & Chemical 6% 1949	62.00	67.00
Famous Players 6% 1948	....	72.50
Famous Players 6½% 1948	....	64.00
Federal Grain 6% 1949	64.00	69.00
Firestone Tire 7% 1937	108.00	....
Goodyear Cotton 6% 1949	91.00	95.00
Great Lakes Paper 6% 1950	9.50	12.00
Gypsum, Lime & Alab. 5½% 1948	48.00	51.00
Howard Smith 5½% 1953	....	48.00
Inter City West. Baking 6½/50	....	43.00
Loew's Toronto 6% (Serial)	97.00	101.00
Maple Leaf Milling 5½% 1949	60.00	....
Massey Harris 5% 1947	57.00	60.00
McKinnon Industries 6½% 1945	96.00	100.00
Montreal Coke & Mfg. 5½% 1947	89.00	93.00
Montreal Drydock 6% 1948	50.00	55.00
Nor. Ont. Bldg. 6½% 1939	....	74.00
Ont. Steel Products 6% 1948	88.00	92.00
Penmans Ltd., 5½% 1951	83.00	88.00
Richmond Bay 6½% 1947	56.00	63.00
Simpsons Ltd., 6% 1949	59.00	64.00
Steel of Canada 6% 1940	99.00	103.00
Sterling Coal 6% 1940	....	35.00
United Grain Growers 5/48	67.00	71.00
Western Grain 6% 1949	55.00	....
Public Utility Bonds:	**Bid**	**Ask.**
Bell Telephone 5% 1955	97.00	100.50
Bell Telephone 5% 1957	96.50	100.00
B. C. Power 5½% 1960	75.00	81.00
B. C. Telephone 5% 1960	79.50	83.50
Can. Northern Pwr. 5% 1953	61.00	66.00
Duke Price Power 6% 1966	....	62.00
Elect. Develop. 5% 1933	107.50	....
French Natl. Mail SS6/52	116.50	....
Gatineau Pwr. 5% 1956	62.00	66.50
Gatineau Pwr. 6% 1941 Apr. 1	....	48.00
Maclaren Quebec 5½% 1961	62.00	66.00
Montreal Isl. Pwr. 5½% 1957	....	85.00
Montreal LH&P 5% 1951	97.00	100.50
Montreal LH&P 5% 1970	95.50	100.00
Montreal Tram. 5% 1941 July	89.00	93.00
Montreal Tram. 5% 1955	71.00	75.00
Northwest. Utilities 7% 1938	74.00	81.00
Ont. Pwr. Service 5½% 1950	45.00	49.00
Ottawa Valley Pwr. 5½% 1970	81.00	84.50
Rio Tramways 5% 1935	75.00	79.00
Shawinigan W&P 4½% 1970	61.00	65.00
Shawinigan W&P 5% 1970	67.00	72.00
Southern Can. Pwr. 5% 1955	....	90.00
West Kootenay Pwr. 5% 1956	....	74.00
Western Power 5% 1949	....	85.00
Government Provincial & Railway:		
C. N. R. 4½% 1957 Dom. Gtd.	86.75	89.00
C. N. R. 5% 1969 Dom. Gtd.	93.50	95.75
C. P. R. 5% 1954	75.00	79.00
Dom. of Can. 5% 1941	95.50	97.50
G. T. P. 3% 1962 Dom. Gtd.	65.75	67.25
G. T. P. 4% 1962 Dom. Gtd.	78.50	81.50
Ont. Hydro 4½% 1970 Ont. Gtd.	84.50	87.50
Prov. of N. S. 5% 1959	91.75	94.50
Prov. of Ontario 5% 1948	93.00	95.00
Prov. of Ontario 5½% 1947	96.50	98.50

Winnipeg Grain Prices

Week to May 31

Crop Year from Aug. 14 High	Low		Open May 25	High for week	Low for week	Close May 31
		Wheat				
.76	.55½	May	.63½	.64	.61½	.62¾
.77½	.60	July	.64½	.64½	.62½	.62¾
.72¾	.62½	Oct.	.66¾	.66½	.64¾	.64½
		Oats				
.38½	.28	May	.36¾	.36½	.33½	.33½
.37½	.30½	July	.35½	.36	.33½	.34½
.35½	.29½	Oct.	....	.31½	.30½	.30½
		Barley				
.47½	.32½	May	.41½	.41½	.38½	.38¾
.45½	.38	July	.40½	.41½	.39½	.39½
.43½	.33½	Oct.	.35¾	.36	.34½	.35
		Flax				
1.21	.79½	May	....	.84½	.81½	.81¾
1.16½	.80½	July	.85	.86	.82½	.82½
1.09½	.84	Oct.	.89	.89½	.85½	.85½
		Rye				
.59½	.32½	May	.41¾	.41¾	.38¾	.38¾
.59	.38½	July	.42	.42½	.39½	.39¾
.55½	.40½	Oct.	.43½	.43¾	.40½	.40½

Canadian Bonded Grain in U. S.

Quotations on New York Produce Exchange, Basis Buffalo

Week to May 31

High *to date	Low		Close May 24	High for week	Low for week	Close May 31
		Wheat				
.72	.53¾	May	.58	.58	.57¾	.57½
.64½	.53¾	July	.59	.59½	.58	.58
.66½	.59	Oct.	.61	.61	.60	.60

*Since trading opened March 3, 1931.

Mining Stock Quotations

Week Ending June 4

Par Val.	Range 1932 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close May 22 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close May 30
1	.05½	.04	Abana	......	.04	.....	.....	.....
1	.02	.00½	Aconda	500	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
No	.15	.15	Aldermac	......	.15	.....	.....	.....
1	.09	.00¾	Alexandria	14,500	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.01½	.00½	Algonquin	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.01	.00¾	Amity Copper	1,000	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾
No	.22	.06½	Amulet	5,100	.08	.07½	.06½	.06½
1	.00½	.00½	Apex	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.02¾	.01	Area	1,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	.03	.01	Arno	22,000	.01	.01	.01	.01
1	.02½	.02	Astoria Rouyn	......	.02½	.....	.....	.....
1	.07	.03	Bagamac	23,500	.04	.05	.04½	.05
1	.00¾	.00½	Baldwin	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.12	.04½	Barry Holl. new	500	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
No	1.00	.30	Base Metals	300	.50	.35	.30	.30
No	.12	.01	Bidgood	51,000	.01¾	.02	.01¾	.02
1	.16½	.04½	Big Missouri	13,100	.05¾	.06	.04¾	.05
1	.05½	.02	Bobjo	5,500	.02½	.03	.02½	.02½
1	.08	.02½	Brett Trethewey	500	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
No	.03	.00¾	Brownlee	13,000	.01½	.01½	.00¾	.01½
1	.00½	.00½	Buckingham	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
No	.36	.02	Buffalo Can.	4,600	.05	.06	.04	.04½
No	.02½	.01	Bunker Hill	8,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
5c	.50	.10	B'Wana McKubwa	......	.10	.....	.....	.....
No	.01	.00½	Cal. Flin Flon	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
No	.03	.02	Canam Metals	......	.02	.....	.....	.....
1	.04	.01½	Can. Kirkland	500	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	.09	.01½	Canusa	10,500	.01½	.01¾	.01½	.01½
No	.02½	.00½	Capital Rouyn	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.07	.02½	Cartier Malartic	1,000	.06	.06	.06	.06
1	.15	.09	Castle Tretheway	3,700	.12	.12	.10	.10
1	.08	.04	Cen. Manitoba	2,000	.05	.04½	.04	.04
1	.07½	.02	Cen. Patricia	12,000	.03½	.03½	.02½	.02½
No	.07½	.02	Chibougamau Pros.	3,500	.02½	.02½	.02	.02
No	.02	.00¾	Clericy	5,000	.01	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾
5	3.00	.50	Coast Copper	1,160	.70	.52	.50	.50
1	.02	.01	Cobalt Contact	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
No	.16	.15	Cobue	......	.15½	.....	.....	.....
1	.08	.03½	Columario	......	.03½	.....	.....	.....
5	.80	.75	Coniagas	......	.80	.....	.....	.....
No	.40	.28	Coniaurum	......	.32	.....	.....	.....
25	75.00	27.00	Cons. Smelters	1,505	27.00	29.00	27.00	28.00
No	12.50	9.00	Dome Mines	2,630	10.95	11.25	10.50	10.50
No	.10	.03	Dom. Explorers	6,500	.03½	.04	.03	.03
1	.01	.00½	Don Rouyn	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	1.55	.85	Eldorado	19,725	1.00	1.01	.85	.85
No	1.05	.50	Falconbridge	3,500	.50	.60	.50	.50
1	.04	.01	Federal	2,000	.01	.01	.01	.01
No	.00½	.00½	Flintoba	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
No	.07	.00½	Gem Lake	9,500	.00½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.02½	.00¾	Goldale	2,500	.01½	.01½	.00¾	.00¾
10	.11	.05½	Goldfield	100	.05½	.07	.07	.07
1	.00½	.00½	Gold Hill	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.04	.02½	Goodfish	1,000	.03	.03	.03	.03
1	.01	.00½	Graham	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	1.25	.50	Granada	1,730	.60	.60	.50	.55
1	.22	.09	Grozelle	......	.09	.....	.....	.....
1	.02½	.01	Harker	1,000	.01	.01	.01	.01
1	.01½	.00½	Hilltop	7,000	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
5	5.70	4.25	Hollinger	3,205	4.65	4.70	4.50	4.50
1	.36	.26	Howey Gold	7,600	.31	.33	.31	.32
No	2.78	.92	Hudson Bay	3,705	1.08	1.15	1.07	1.10
No	.20	.15	Huronian	......	.15	.....	.....	.....
No	11.00	4.12	Int. Nickel	25,843	5.50	5.75	4.12	4.37
1	.01½	.00½	Jackson Manion	500	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	.23	.15	Keeley	2,900	.21	.21	.21	.21
1	.02½	.01	Keora Mines	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.70	.40	Kirk. Hud. Bay	2,500	.60	.59½	.55	.59½
1	.02½	.00½	Kirk. Hunton	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.55	.20	Kirkland Lake	17,300	.21½	.23	.20	.21
1	.03½	.01	Kirkland Premier	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.13	.07½	Kirk. Townsite	500	.09½	.07½	.07½	.07½
20c	.01½	.00½	Koot. Florence	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.01½	.00¾	La Rose	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
1	.41	.14	Lakeland	500	.15	.14	.14	.14
1	29.50	25.75	Lake Shore	1,630	26.90	27.00	26.00	26.00
1	.00½	.00½	Laval	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.06¾	.01½	Lebel Oro	......	.03	.....	.....	.....
1	.41	.17	Macassa	6,300	.22	.22½	.17	.17½
1	.07	.02½	Malartic	5,100	.04	.04	.03	.03
1	.00¾	.00½	Malrobic	1,000	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
No	.06	.02	Mandy	3,000	.02½	.03½	.02½	.02½
No	.01½	.00½	Manitoba Basin	10,000	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾
5	19.50	14.85	McIntyre	1,540	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
1	.35	.25	McKinley	1,000	.30	.30	.30	.30
No	.09½	.02½	McLeod River	40,200	.02½	.03½	.02½	.02½
No	1.43	.58	Mining Corp.	4,355	.73	.75	.63	.75
1	.08½	.01½	Moffatt Hall	15,500	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.02½	.02½	Moneta	......	.02½	.....	.....	.....
1	.45	.24	Moss	12,900	.28	.29½	.24	.25
1	.02½	.01	Murphy	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
	.05	.05	Nevada	......	.05	.....	.....	.....
No	.03	.01	Newbec	2,100	.01	.01½	.01	.01½
5	1.15	.50	Nipissing	1,310	.60	.55	.50	.55
No	19.80	12.75	Noranda	8,295	14.50	14.80	13.25	13.25
No	.24	.11	Nor. Canada	2,200	.14½	.12	.11	.11
No	.01	.00½	Old Colony	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.08	.05	Osisko	1,000	.05	.05	.05	.05
1	.10	.07	Parkhill	2,000	.10	.09	.07½	.07½
1	.13½	.11	Patricia Dent	......	.13	.....	.....	.....
1	.02	.01½	Pawnee Kirk	2,500	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	1.15	.35	Pend Oreille	500	.35	.35	.35	.35
1	.01½	.00½	Peterson Cobalt	1,500	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	4.10	3.00	Pioneer Gold B.C.	3,900	3.30	3.30	3.21	3.30
1	.00¾	.00½	Porcupine Crown	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.02	.00½	Potter Doal	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.62	.32	Premier Gold	1,900	.37	.41	.38	.41
1	.00½	.00½	Preston E. Dome	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
No	.30	.15	Prospectors Air's	......	.21	.....	.....	.....
No	1.00	1.00	Quebec Pros.	......	1.00	.....	.....	.....
No	.06	.03	Quemont	1,000	.03½	.04	.04	.04
1	.02½	.00½	Ribago	10,500	.00¾	.00¾	.00½	.00¾
1	.02½	.01	Ritchie	9,000	.01½	.01½	.01	.01
1	.01½	.00½	Robb Montbray	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.42	.25	San Antonio	2,622	.42	.42	.35	.35
1	.09	.07½	Seven Troughs	......	.07½	.....	.....	.....
1	.65	.19	Sherritt Gordon	26,750	.22	.23	.19	.20
1	.70	.50	Siscoe	30,350	.56	.59	.55	.57½
1	.03	.00¾	South Keora	500	.01	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾
No	.02½	.00¾	Stadacona	1,000	.00½	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾
1	.17	.06	St. Anthony	500	.06	.07	.07	.07
No	.45	.19	Sudbury Basin	2,000	.20	.20	.20	.20
1	.01½	.00½	Sudbury Contact	2,000	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	.01	.00½	Sudbury Mines	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.12	.07	Sullivan	1,000	.07	.08	.08	.08
1	.65	.42	Sylvanite	5,400	.45	.45	.44	.45
1	.07	.01½	Tashota	3,500	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	5.25	3.10	Teck Hughes	16,430	3.38	3.40	3.22	3.30
1	.03½	.02	Thom. Cadillac	......	.03	.....	.....	.....
1	.40	.10	Towagmac	700	.11	.10	.10	.10
1	3.00	1.01	Treadwell	510	1.80	1.75	1.70	1.75
1	.09½	.02½	United Kirkland	1,000	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	.01½	.00½	Vacuum Gas	1,500	.01	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾
No	.53	.22	Ventures	13,375	.22	.25	.19	.30
1	.17½	.04	Vickers	......	.07	.....	.....	.....
1	.45	.24	Vipond	4,800	.25½	.27	.24	.24
No	1.00	.25	Waite Ackerman	800	.26	.30½	.28	.30½
1	.07	.02½	White Lake	2,500	.03	.03½	.02½	.02½
1	.01	.01	Wiltsey Coughlan	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
No	3.05	2.00	Wright-Hargreaves	17,624	2.21	2.28	2.09	2.25
			OIL STOCKS					
No	.19	.07½	Acme Gas & Oil	8,900	.09½	.09	.07½	.07½
1	1.17	.65	Ajax	7,350	.70	.70	.65	.68
1	.12	.04½	Alta. Pacific	2,000	.06	.05	.05	.05
1	.03½	.02	Askalta	100	.03	.03½	.03½	.03½
No	.10	.03	Associated	250	.03	.06	.04	.04
No	.04	.01	Baltac	......	.02	.....	.....	.....
	.05½	.00½	Beaton	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.06	.02½	Brit. Dominion	......	.03½	.....	.....	.....
1	.09	.04	Calmont	2,500	.04	.04	.04	.04
No	.38	.15	Calgary & Ed.	100	.15	.15	.15	.15
1	.11	.05	Comm. Pete	1,190	.05	.05	.05	.05
No	.20	.07	Dalhousie	1,100	.09	.08	.08	.08
No	.01	.01	Devenish	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
No	.02	.00½	Dome Oil	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
No	.12½	.04	East Crest	125	.06	.06	.06	.06
No	.01½	.01	Fabyan Pete	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
No	.10	.06	Foothills	......	.06	.....	.....	.....
No	.03½	.02	Freehold	......	.03	.....	.....	.....
1	.02	.00½	Great West	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
No	.06½	.03	Hargal	100	.03	.03	.03	.03
No	.05	.02	High Sarcee	......	.02	.....	.....	.....
No	.47	.15	Home	1,880	.20	.21	.20	.20
No	.05	.01½	Homestead	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
1	.50	.10	Homest'd O. & G.	3,800	.14	.13	.11	.11
1	.01	.00½	Illinois Alberta	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
No	.02½	.00½	Lethbridge	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
No	.02	.00½	Madison	4,000	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	.15	.06	Mayland	1,400	.07	.06	.06	.06
No	.04	.01	McD. Segur Ex.	1,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.04½	.01	McD. Segur N.	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.50	.18	McLeod	260	.20	.20	.18	.18
No	.10½	.06½	Mercury	2,400	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½
No	.08	.05	Merland	6,500	.05½	.06½	.05	.05
No	.15	.08½	Mill City Pete	......	.08½	.....	.....	.....
1	.20	.12½	Model	180	.12½	.13	.13	.13
1	.05	.05	Monalta	......	.05	.....	.....	.....
1	.07	.03	Moose Mountain	......	.03	.....	.....	.....
1	.01	.01	New Federal	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
5	.14	.02½	Nordon	5,350	.03½	.03½	.02½	.02½
No	.04½	.02	Oil Selection	3,000	.02½	.03½	.02½	.02½
No	.05	.02½	Okalta	......	.03	.....	.....	.....
100	15.00	15.00	Do., Pref.	......	15.00	.....	.....	.....
No	.20	.10	Olga Gas & Oil	......	.10	.....	.....	.....
No	.06½	.02	Penn. Pete	36,500	.02½	.02½	.02	.02½
No	20.00	20.00	Perfection Pete. pfd.	......	20.00	.....	.....	.....
1	.28	.14½	Petrol Oil & Gas	1,500	.15	.16	.14½	.14½
No	.14	.08	Ranchmen's	......	.09	.....	.....	.....
1	.01	.00½	Regent	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
No	.02½	.01	Richfield	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
No	6.65	4.00	Royalite	390	4.25	4.25	4.00	4.00
1	.12	.05	Sarnia Oil	8,800	.06	.09	.06½	.07½
1	.03	.01	Signal Hill	500	.01	.01	.01	.01
1	.20	.12	Spooner	......	.13	.....	.....	.....
No	.11	.06	Sterling Pacific	......	.07½	.....	.....	.....
1	.11	.07	Turner Valley	......	.07½	.....	.....	.....
No	.08	.03	United	200	.03	.03	.03	.03
1	.09½	.03	Vulcan	......	.03	.....	.....	.....
No	.02	.00½	Wainwell	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
			VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE (Transaction for Week to May 25)					
25c	.00½	.00½	Bayview	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
20c	.05	.03½	Beaver Silver	1,000	.03½	.06½	.03½	.06½
25c	.02½	.01	Bluebird	3,000	.01	.02	.01	.02
1	.12½	.06½	Bridge River Cons.	9,700	.08½	.08½	.07½	.07½
25c	.01½	.01½	Cork Province	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
1	.13	.06	Cotton Belt	......	.09	.....	.....	.....
	.01½	.01½	Dalhousie Mines	5,000	......	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.45	.15	George Copper	......	.25	.....	.....	.....
50c	.02	.01½	Geo. Enterprise	......	.02	.....	.....	.....
1	.04½	.01	Georgia River	10,000	.02½	.02½	.02	.02
1	.24	.12	Golconda	......	.12	.....	.....	.....
50c	.08	.02½	Grandview	......	.02½	.....	.....	.....
25c	5.25	5.25	Hecla Mining	......	5.25	.....	.....	.....
1	.01	.01	Independence	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.01½	.01	Indian Mines	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
1	.12	.09	Inter. Coal	185	.11	.12	.12	.12
1	.21	.21	Jack Waite	......	.21	.....	.....	.....
25c	.00½	.00½	Kootenay King	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.19½	.10½	Lorne Gold	20,700	.11½	.12½	.11	.11
10c	.02	.01	Lucky Jim	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
5c	.12	.05½	Metaline Metals	......	.05½	.....	.....	.....
1	.03	.03	Morton Woolsey	......	.03	.....	.....	.....
50c	.03	.00½	National Silver	2,000	.01½	.00½	.00½	.00½
50c	.08½	.02½	Noble Five	25,000	.03	.03	.02½	.02½
50c	.01	.00½	Oregon Copper	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	4.11	3.00	Pioneer Gold	3,500	3.08	3.35	3.10	3.30
50c	.08	.04	Porter Idaho	......	.04	.....	.....	.....
No	.01	.00½	Premier Border	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
No	.28	.10	Reeves McDonald	......	.10	.....	.....	.....
1	.52	.21½	Reno Gold	28,300	.35½	.39½	.35	.36
1	.05	.02½	Ruth Hope	1,000	.04	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	.03½	.02	Silverado	......	.03½	.....	.....	.....
25c	.02	.01	Silver Crest	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
50c	.01½	.00½	Snowflake	5,000	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
20c	.02½	.01	Wellington	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.04	.01	Whitewater	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
No	.00¾	.00½	Woodbine	20,000	.00½	.00⅜	.00⅜	.00⅜

DIVIDEND PAYERS

	Rate	Yield		Rate	Yield
Ajax Oil	3c.	....	Premier	12c.	....
Cons. Smelters	$2.50+a	9.25	Pioneer, B.C.	12c.	3.63
Dome Mines	$1+20c.	11.42	Royalite	50c.	....
Hollinger	65c.	14.44	Siscoe	4c.	....
Howe Sound	$1	....	Sylvanite	4+½c.	....
Lake Shore	$2+50c.	9.61	Teck Hughes	60c.	18.18
McIntyre	$1	6.66	Wright-Har.	10+2½c.	5.55
McLeod Oils	5c.	....			

a. Stock bonus 1 share for each 20 shares held.

Current Events in Banking World

PYX TRIAL REPORT RECALLS CUSTOMS OF "YE OLDE DAYS"

Currency Assays Incepted When Kings Debased Coins for Gain

OLD BRITISH CUSTOM

Result of Assay of Last British-Made Canadian Coins is Satisfactory, Report States

Canada's coinage minted during 1931 has been tested at "the trial of the pyx" and all the coins within that receptical, in which is deposited one coin from every 15 pounds of newly coined gold and one coin from every 60 pounds of silver, have been found to be within the prescribed remedy as to fineness, according to the report of the assay commissioners published in the last issue of the Canada Gazette. As there were no gold coins minted during the year the trial was made of silver coins only.

This ceremony of assaying samples of the coinage follows the procedure in Great Britain where the custom dates back to the pre-democratic days when kings debased the currency to increase their own personal treasuries and brings to mind the silver-alloy coinage minted in Great Britain following the world war with its scarcity of precious metals. A trial of the pyx is mentioned in the Lansdowne manuscript as having taken place in the reign of Henry the Second, but the practice probably originated much earlier.

Last "British" Coins

In January of this year the Royal Mint at Ottawa, up till then a branch of the Royal Mint in London, Eng., became an independent institution and therefore added interest is given to this trial as it marks the assaying of practically the last British-made Canadian coins.

General procedure of the trial has varied little throughout the years. Coins are deposited in a "pyx" or box and annually weighed and assayed, in England by the Goldsmiths' Company, which has been entrusted with the duty since the time of James the First, and in Canada by three Assay Commissioners appointed by the government. The metal content of the coins must come within certain defined standards and the coins themselves must come withing the "remedy," i.e., the small margin within which coins in minting are permitted to vary from the standard weight. These tests are similar to the standard tests made by mint officials at an earlier stage in the manufacture of the coins.

Official Verdict

Verdict of the recent test, described as the trial of the pyx for 1931, is officially promulgated as follows:

"We, whose names are hereunder written, having been sworn on the third day of May, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-two, before his Honor, Judge E. J. Daly, at the Royal Canadian Mint, in the City of Ottawa, have made the assays and trials of His Majesty's silver coins, there being no gold coins, in the Pyx of the Mint at Ottawa, in the Dominion of Canada, which, according to accounts of the officers of the Mint, were coined at the said Mint from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, both days included. C. E. Campbell, Comptroller of Currency as representative of the Department of Finance, was present at the trial.

"We ascertained that the coins in each packet produced to us corresponded as to number and denomination with the endorsement on that packet and with the account prepared by the officers of the Mint.

Took Six Coins

"We took six coins from two packets of fifty-cent pieces, five coins from each of seven packets of twenty-five cent pieces, and five coins from each of eleven packets of ten cent pieces. We weighed each of the said fifty-cent pieces and twenty-five cent pieces separately for remedy, and the said ten-cent pieces in lots of ten coins, except for one lot of five coins, for remedy, and ascertained that they were all within the remedy as to weight prescribed in the Schedule of the Currency Act, 1910, as amended by 10-11 Geo. V, c. 9, 1920. We found that the amount of variation from the standard of weight specified in the said schedule to the said amended Act was minus one-hundredth of an ounce on the whole of such coins, as compared with an allowed variation of ten-hundredths of an ounce.

"We then melted the said silver coins, so taken out and weighed, and sampled and granulated the metal, and assayed such samples and granules, comparing them with the pure silver trial-plate produced by the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, so as to ascertain whether the metal was within the remedy as to fineness prescribed in the said schedule of the Currency Act, 1910, as amended by 10-11 Geo. V, c. 9, 1920, and 12-13 Geo. V, c. 17, 1922, and we found that the variation thereof from the standard of fineness specified in the said schedule of the said amended Act was minus one-thousandth, and that, therefore, the said metal was within the prescribed remedy as to fineness.

Weighed Residue

"We weighed the residue of the said silver coins in bulk, and ascertained that they were within the prescribed remedy as to weight. We then took from such residue of silver coins one fifty cent piece, three twenty-five cent pieces, and ten ten-cent pieces, and weighed them. We found that the fifty cent piece weighed 181.11 grains, that the first twenty-five cent piece weighed 89.88 grains, the second 89.70 grains, and the third 90.09 grains, and that the said ten ten-cent pieces together weighed 359.35 grains, and that, therefore, these coins were all within the prescribed remedy for weight. We selected for assay three of the said ten ten-cent pieces.

"We then assayed the said coins and we found the millesimal fineness of the fifty-cent pieces to be 802.2; the millesimal fineness of the first twenty-five cent piece to be 800.6, the second 799.7, and the third 798.3; the millesimal fineness of the first ten cent piece to be 799.4, the second 801.7, and the third 800.8. We, therefore, found all the said coins to be within the prescribed remedy as to fineness.

"Dated at Ottawa, the fourth day of May, A.D., one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two.

"(Signed) R. W. BOYLE,
"G. S. WHITBY,
"W. B. TIMM,
"Assay Commissioners."

Demand For Excise Stamps On U.S. Cheques Not Legal

Canadian banks are not acting within the terms of the Special War Revenue Act when they insist on placing excise stamps on cheques drawn on United States banks and presented to them for collection or deposit, according to Hon. Sir Allen Aylesworth, in the course of a debate in the Canadian Senate on May 25.

Sir Allen pointed out that all the banks had been ordered by the Department of Finance to exact Canadian excise stamps upon United States cheques, and that in accordance with this order they had been doing so. He then went on to prove his point that this charge was outside the provisions of the Bank Act, his reading of that document being as follows.

Clause Defined

"Paragraph 'b' of the proposed section 44 of the Special War Revenue Act provides that no person shall present to a bank for payment a cheque without a stamp upon it. What does the word 'cheque' mean there? When you go to the definition in the immediately preceding clause, you find that a cheque is defined as being 'any order drawn upon or addressed to a bank.' Then, if you refer back to find what the word 'bank' means, you will find that under this statute it is a bank to which the provisions of the Bank Act apply, namely, a Canadian bank."

Asked by Sir Allen to bring this matter to the attention of the Minister of National Revenue and see to it that these instructions to the banks are cancelled, the Rt. Hon. Mr. Meighen stated that he could see no flaw in the reasoning as put before the house, and that he would bring the argument to the attention of the Minister of National Revenue. Continuing, Mr. Meighen said: "I feel, though, that when the law comes to be revised it should be amended so as to include American cheques when they are presented for payment to Canadian banks."

New Insurance Institute Incorporated in Manitoba

Canadian Institute of Insurance, Winnipeg, was incorporated at the last session of the Manitoba Legislature although it has been in operation for the past two years.

Correspondence courses in casualty and fire insurance are the main activities, the charter setting forth as the objects of the Institute "the promotion and cultivation among its members of knowledge of all matters relating to the insurance business."

Beaubien Elected to Board of Banque Nationale

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Senator Charles P. Beaubien, K.C., has been elected to the board of directors of the Banque Canadienne Nationale. Senator Beaubien is also a director of the British American Oil Co., Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Canadian Car and Foundry Co., Dominion Coal and other companies.

Bank Chat

Imperial Bank of Canada announces the following staff changes:

W. H. GREEN, formerly manager, Runnymede & Annette branch, Toronto, has been appointed manager at 78 Church St., Toronto.

W. E. CUSLER, formerly manager, West Toronto branch, has been appointed acting manager, Runnymede & Annette branch, Toronto.

J. ANDERSON, formerly accountant, King & York branch, Toronto, has been appointed acting manager, West Toronto branch.

N. M. PLANT, accountant, Kirkland Lake, Ontario, has been appointed accountant, Timmins, Ont.

W. A. McTAVISH, accountant, Timmins, Ont., has been appointed accountant, Kirkland Lake, Ont.

H. L. SWANSON, formerly attached to Winnipeg branch, has been appointed acting accountant at Brandon, Man.

J. W. ROBERTSON, formerly manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Olds, has been appointed manager at East Calgary branch.

W. H. FOWLER, formerly manager of the Bank of Montreal branch at Ayr, Ont., has been appointed manager at Drumbo, Ont., branch.

C. W. COLES, formerly teller at the Bank of Montreal, Chesley, Ont., was fatally injured in a motor accident on May 19.

KENNETH D. SIMPSON, formerly manager of the main Windsor, Ont., branch of the Royal Bank has been transferred to the supervisor's department in Toronto.

E. B. DURHAM, formerly manager of the Royal Bank, Walkerville, has been appointed manager at the main Windsor, Ont., branch.

C. J. O'NEILL, formerly in the head office of the Royal Bank in Montreal has been appointed manager of the Walkerville, Ont., branch.

WOULD RELEASE INDIAN PRINCES' GOLD HOARDS

Tentative Agreement Between Britain and India to Depreciate Rupee

Fabulous amounts of gold bullion stored in India may be released for the use of Great Britain if the negotiations at present being conducted by Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India, are successfully completed.

Preliminary agreements have already been reached between British interests and Indian bullion merchants who are reported to be holding $345,000,000 gold bullion for export. The total amount of gold that could be released is estimated at nearly $5,000,000,000.

Restore Rupees Value

Sir Samuel Hoare has reported that Great Britain has tentatively agreed to bring the rupee's sterling value back to 16 pence from the present level of 18 pence. This revaluation of the rupee would make the London price of gold higher than the Bombay price and make it worth while for the Indian merchants to sell in the London market.

In the past six months it is estimated that nearly $1,125,000,000 in gold has been purchased from India and while the hoards of princes and merchants have been tapped to some extent it is expected that this new inducement, whereby a profit of $3.25 an ounce will be realized in the London market, will go far to release a good proportion of the balance of hoarded gold.

Ponzi Rebuked

Editor, The Financial Post:

I hesitate to ask you to use any more of your space in publishing my reply to "Ponzi" but to my mind quite an important point has been brought to light in his last letter.

Leaving aside the somewhat remarkable hypothesis that "good business" prohibits a man from buying himself a lunch out of the proceeds of his own business (it would, of course, be better business to get a friend to buy it for him), your correspondent states what I had previously surmized, namely, that he does not "know the 'ins and outs' of bookkeeping entries."

The important point is, I think, that it is becoming increasingly evident that all business men should have a thorough knowledge of the "ins and outs of bookkeeping entries" and this applies just as much to the financial barons, who "have not time to go into the details," as to the owner of a small country store.

I do not know what "Ponzi" is doing now after his last financial disaster, but if he would really like to be set right on the problem of the dollar tie, I shall be delighted to correspond with him privately if he applies to you for my address.

E. P. EGERTON.

Weekly Bank Clearings

Eastern Cities

	May 28, 1931	May 26, 1932
Halifax	$ 2,433,941	$ 1,821,309
Saint John	2,088,893	$ 1,409,336
Moncton	609,702	624,008
Sherbrooke	675,891	464,271
Quebec	4,430,436	3,448,591
Ottawa	4,697,243	3,685,464
Montreal	123,621,660	59,502,489
Kingston	547,831	483,743
Peterboro'	557,881	495,956
Toronto	96,412,163	59,445,045
Hamilton	5,195,563	3,038,190
Kitchener	771,908	646,612
Brantford	836,771	729,285
London	2,393,668	1,852,586
Chatham	443,166	385,490
Windsor	2,406,656	2,144,747
Sarnia	427,160	305,004
Sudbury	683,344	394,675

Western Cities

	May 28, 1931	May 26, 1932
Fort William	$ 501,334	$ 432,425
Winnipeg	42,477,240	27,899,240
Brandon	307,874	235,530
Regina	2,624,667	2,918,731
Moose Jaw	525,161	436,844
Saskatoon	1,332,023	1,123,846
Prince Albert	305,524	303,968
Edmonton	4,476,586	2,989,556
Calgary	4,625,983	3,909,271
Medicine Hat	172,966	143,218
Lethbridge	344,415	221,892
New Westminster	442,810	420,106
Vancouver	13,420,421	10,098,114
Victoria	1,532,953	1,056,674

Finlayson Warns About Mutual Policies

G. D. Finlayson, federal superintendent of insurance has sent a communication to all insurance interests warning of the change in legislation affecting certain purely mutual fire insurance companies which are now allowed to retain their assets pari passu for all policyholders by making a special deposit with a trustee in Canada.

The policies of all such companies (which consist of those doing business under the New England Factory mutual plan and reciprocal exchanges) must henceforth be stamped clearly in red ink with the following words, Mr Finlayson warns.

"This company (or exchange) being strictly mutual (or reciprocal) maintains by law all of its assets wherever situated for the benefit of all its policyholders (or subscribers) generally, without any portion of its assets being maintained for any particular class exclusively."

Imperial Life Expands in British Columbia

Imperial Life Assurance Co. announces that, commencing June 1, it will operate two branches in British Columbia in place of the one now covering the territory. A new branch will be established at Victoria, under the managership of K. F. Ferguson, which will cover the territory of Vancouver Island. The Vancouver branch will cover the mainland.

Stanley Henderson, for the past nineteen years manager of the British Columbia branch, will retire on June 1 and E. B. Bollert has been appointed to succeed him as manager of the British Columbia mainland branch with headquarters in Vancouver.

Insurance Inklings

J. G. PARKER, actuary of the Imperial Life, Toronto, was elected a vice-president of the Actuarial Society of America at its annual meeting held recently in New York. W. A. P. WOOD, assistant general manager and actuary of the Canada Life was elected a member of the council.

EDMUND S. DEXTER has been appointed assistant to the divisional manager for Nova Scotia of the Confederation Life Association.

AMERICAN CONSTITUTION FIRE ASSURANCE CO. is to be merged into the American Home Fire Assuranc Co., it was announced on May 18.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.' Los Angeles branch formally opene its Japanese department on May 6. A reception was held for Japanes agents and their friends in the ne office at 117 N. San Pedro Street.

Insurance for Buyer and Seller

LAPOINTE QUERIES LEGAL SOUNDNESS INSURANCE LAWS

Prophesies Downfall of New Federal Statutes —Rhodes Replies

New federal insurance legislation as incorporated in the three bills which finally emerged from the Senate a few weeks ago, became the law of the land last week after being passed by the House of Commons following a somewhat lengthy discussion on the floor of the house.

The bills show few changes from the form in which they emerged from the Senate and give the Dominion three separate insurance statutes in place of the single statute which was declared ultra vires by the Privy Council last year. One of the bills gives authority for the creation of a federal department of insurance. The second governs the operation of purely Canadian insurance companies while a third has to do with the operations of British and foreign companies in Canada.

Lapointe Doubts Validity

Toward the end of the discussion Hon. E. Lapointe stressed the fact that he still believed the bills to be still ultra vires legislation. "I have nothing else to say," he concluded, "except to prophesy that again these bills will run the gauntlet of the privy council and will meet the fate of the previous bills. I am authorized by the legal department of the Province of Quebec to say that they do not accept the bill."

In reply, Hon. Edgar Rhodes made the following defense of the legislation.

"I do not share the apprehensions of my hon. friend. In the first place those whose opinions I respect, eminent counsel, are in agreement, so far as lawyers can agree in controversial matters, that the language of the statute plases us safely within our jurisdiction having regard to the recent decisions of the privy council upon the subject of the rights of the dominion as against the provinces in the matter of the business of life insurance.

Framed in Harmony

"There is, however, a further reason which I think should not be overlooked. It is that these bills were framed after complete, full and very harmonious conferences and discussions with eminent legal gentlemen representing the three provinces, which hitherto have taken exception to the dominion jurisdiction as against the provincial jurisdiction in the matter of insurance. I will quote here just one sentence spoken in another place by a very eminent gentleman:

"'I think I can assure those hon. gentlemen that there is no disposition on the part of the provinces—even those which have introduced bills on this subject—to say that no jurisdiction is left to the dominion. There is rather a disposition to find ground upon which they can stand, as distinguished from the ground on which we can stand, and to avoid if possible further litigation on this question.'

"I have the hope that not only the legal phraseology of these bills and the way in which they are framed but more particularly the atmosphere of confidence in which they have been framed is an indication that we have arrived at the last of our questions of jurisdiction, certainly as touching the business of insurance Upon that question I may be quite wrong, but I can only give my hon. friend the opinions of those I have mentioned, for what they may be worth."

Irvine Urges State Control For Insurance

That the insurance business in Canada is ripe to be taken over by the government; that it is the easiest and safest business to run and that it is of primary importance that it be taken over by the government, were the concluding sentiments of William Irvine in the debate on federal insurance legislation before the House of Commons last week.

Mr. Irvine said:

"In conclusion. I should like to say that in my opinion the insurance business in Canada perhaps is more ripe than any other business to be taken over by the state. If it had not been for the action of the Prime Minister and the government, we would now have neither insurance companies nor banks in Canada. In my opinion the action which the Prime Minister and the government took saved these institutions.

Commend Federal Action

"But for the credit of the nation that was placed behind the banks through the Finance Act there is not a bank in Canada would have stood, and but for the special legislation by order in council with respect to insurance companies, there would be no insurance company in Canada today I commend the government for its action in those respects. It was necessary to save those institutions. But, Mr. Chairman, we do not want to save them for private individuals.

"If it is necessary to place the credit of the people of Canada behind such institutions, we want to control them for the people of Canada, and so I suggest that the government next year bring down legislation nationalizing the entire insurance business in this country. The business of insurance belongs to the people. It is the easiest and safest business to run; it is the most important from the point of view of finance, and I trust that the government will take it over."

Special Auto Committee to Review Rate Schedules

A special committee of eight non-tariff companies writing automobile insurance in Ontario, together with representatives of the Canadian Automobile Underwriters Association, has been appointed by R. Leighton Foster, provincial superintendent of insurance, to review the returns now being made to the provincial government of the rate schedules charged by all companies operating in the province.

The object of the committee which will meet shortly, is to determine the completeness and sufficiency of premium rate schedules filed under request of the department and dated May 6, 1932, and also to review in the future any complaints concerning failure of an insurer to adhere to the provisions of the act.

DOES NOT FAVOR SICKNESS BENEFITS FOR ALL WORKERS

Actuary of Metropolitan Life Thinks Preventive Work Comes First

Asked what he would suggest with regard to a health insurance scheme for the Province of Quebec by a member of the Quebec Commission at present making a study of health insurance systems throughout the world with a view to introducing some such system in the province, James D. Craig, chief actuary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York, stated that he would first organize preventive work and then build up group insurance where employer and employee relationship existed.

Mr. Craig, who was a member of a commission appointed by his company which studied social insurance throughout Europe in 1931, explained that it would be extremely difficult to arrive at any basis for the insurance of the farmer or of any other class where the employer-employee relationship did not exist. Life insurance companies, he continued, were inclined to side step group risks, where the group was composed entirely of employees without any affiliation, as it was difficult to arrive at equitable rates with such organizations, particularly where the rate had to be revised after a year or two of operation.

Mortality Lower in U. S.

Experience has shown that, over the past number of years, the death rate has fallen considerably more in the United States where there is no compulsory form of health insurance than in Great Britain where such insurance exists. This, Mr. Craig stated, was probably due to the fact that in the United States preventive and educational work with regard to health was greater than in Great Britain. He said that he believed that countries which had compulsory forms of health insurance were inclined to pay too little attention to this form of sickness prevention.

The commission also heard H. H. Wolfenden, of Toronto, who discussed the problem of health insurance on behalf of the Canadian Life Officers' Association.

Seven Hundred Years of Service

Although the average age of this group of London Life veterans is only 44 years, the average length of service is 24½ years, a record which the company thinks would be hard to beat in any institution. The name of each "veteran" and the number of years each has been with the company is as follows:

Front row, left to right—G. F. England (26 years), secretary, investment department; J. G. Stephenson (26 years), superintendent ordinary agencies; J. S. Lovell (33 years), secretary; E. E. Reid (37 years), managing director; J. G. Richter (49 years), president; J. E. Jeffery (39 years), vice-president; W. R. Waugh (43 years), claims adjuster; J. F. Maine (37 years), superintendent industrial agencies; A. Graham, M.D. (26 years), medical director.

Second row, left to right—H. R. Laurie (23 years), O. D. Newton (23 years), L. Shirley (20 years), E. M. Hall (16 years), R. E. Sumner (16 years), H. H. Sharratt (19 years), W. A. Mowat (20 years), G. S. Bere (16 years), A. Haines (17 years), J. A. Campbell (19 years), J. A. Guymer (26 years), J. W. Smith (22 years).

Third row, left to right—Wm. Flowers (20 years), E. M. Blackie (16 years), E. G. Tufts (24 years), O. S. Mowat (16 years), F. G. Huddleston (22 years), W. B. Rowe (18 years), T. O. Sharratt (15 years), R. W. Ward (22 years).

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(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1727)
Capital (fully paid) £ 3,780,192
Reserve Fund ..... £ 3,780,926
Deposits £49,416,177
General Manager
Sir Alexander K. Wright, K.B.E., D.L., LL.D.
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Affiliated Bank: Williams Deacon's Bank Ltd.
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Total Assets over 3,000,000.00
Agents required in Ontario
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THE WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
Head Office—Wawanesa, Man.

THE CANADA NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Head Office: WINNIPEG
Toronto Office: 205 Brock Building
Walter J. Steer, Branch Manager
President, J. B. Coyne, K.C., Winnipeg, Man.
1st Vice-President, T. S. McPherson, Victoria, B.C.
2nd Vice-President, Allan S. Bond, Winnipeg, Man.
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Writing Fire and Automobile Insurance at Cost
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BRANCH OFFICES:
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We would be glad to have your business.
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Address ....

Featuring Newfoundland

SECOND SECTION

THE FINANCIAL POST

SECOND SECTION

Vol. XXVI — Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations — PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, JUNE 4, 1932 — 10c a Copy; $5.00 a Year — No. 23

Newfoundland Reaffirms Soundness of Financial Structure

NEWFOUNDLAND 1932 OUTLOOK MUCH BETTER

Cod Fishery is Colony's Hope, and Prospects Good

PRICES HIGHER

Country Noted for Rapidity of Recovery Whenever Good Return Received

With the preponderating number of the population of Newfoundland directly or indirectly affected by the results of the fishing industry and, in particular the salt codfish trade, it is axiomatic that the measure of prosperity in the country from year to year is mainly determined by the harvest of the sea and the prices obtained in the foreign markets. Satisfactory catches and favorable prices mean, in the first place, that the fishing facilities are provided for during the winter and, in the second place, that the merchants, who have advanced supplies on credit, are paid and their speculative investment brings them returns.

Since the greater part of the general revenue is derived from the customs duties, it follows that the financial position of the Dominion from year to year is determined by the outcome of this industry. The effects of two unsuccessful seasons have been only too conclusively demonstrated by the widespread distress throughout the country during the past winter and serious deficit shown in the 1931-32 budget.

Buying Power Cut

Owing to the shortage in the catch last year, the worth of the fisheries to the fishermen was approximately $3,000,000; in the previous year, about $5,500,000, and in 1929, over $10,000,000. Their spending ability reduced by over one-third, the returns from import duties shrunk accordingly. The straightened circumstances of the fishermen were further aggravated by the fact that the seal fishery to which they look forward to provide them with ready cash in the spring had an aggregate value of $121,115 in 1931, as against $405,809 in 1930.

That, in brief, is the black picture of 1931, so far as the salt cod fishery and its effects are concerned. What the season of 1932 may bring forth is still "in the lap of the gods," but already the prospects appear promising. Owing to the shortage in the catch last year, there has been little or no carry over, and consequently, there should be a good demand for this season's fish. The fishing firms of the south-west coast that prosecute the Grand Bank fishermen have displayed their usual enterprise, and already several of the vessels have returned from their first trips with good catches. The various merchants in St. John's and other towns are supplying in the usual manner, and the Shore and Labrador fishermen are vigorously preparing for the season's operations. The prevailing low prices of commodities, which have had such a depressing effect on world trade, have been of considerable advantage in the fishing industry, notwithstanding the fact that under the recent budget a duty was imposed on most of the fishery supplies which were formerly on the free list.

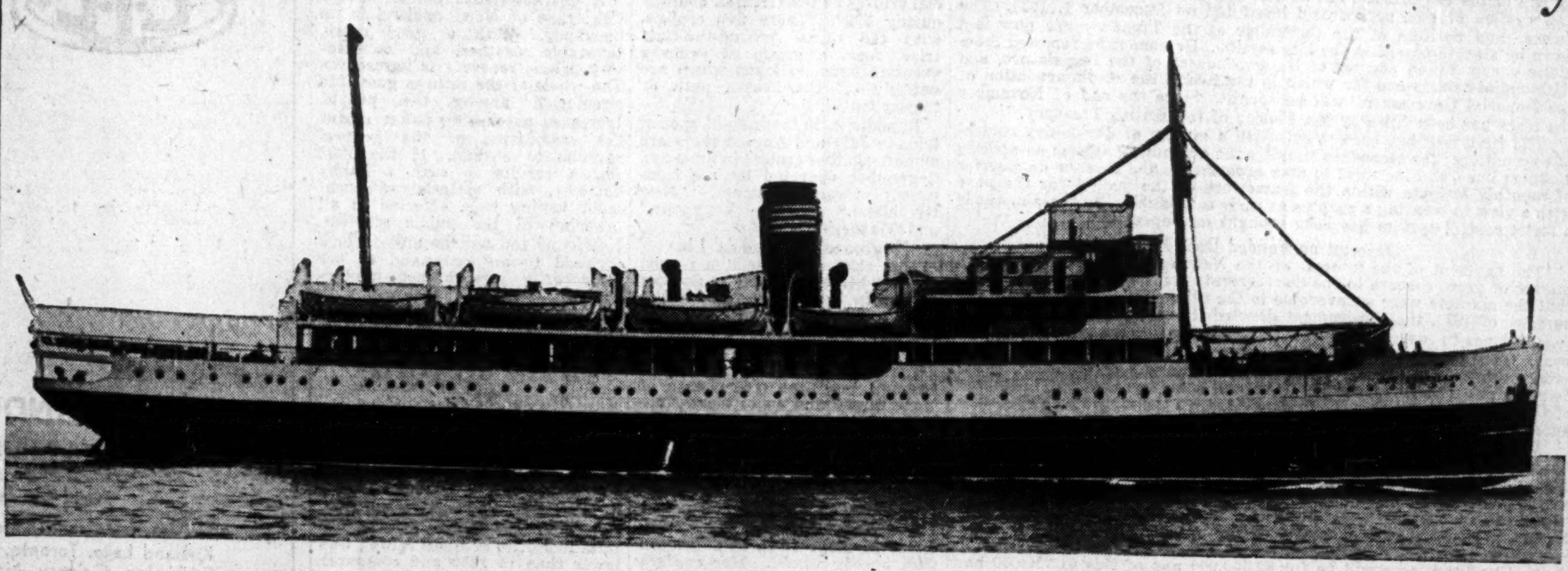
Prices Higher

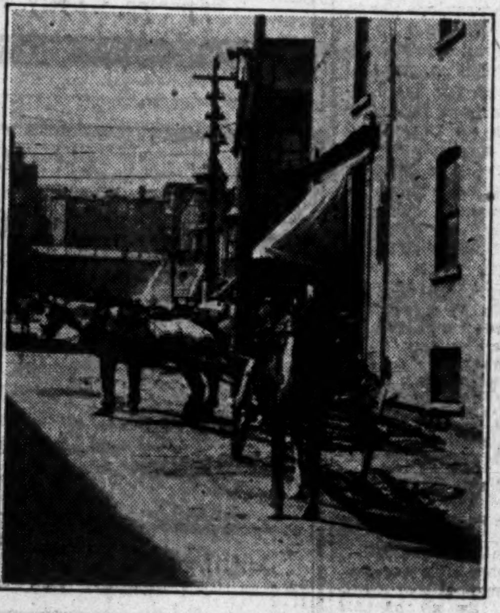
A further hopeful sign is the upward tendency of prices in some of Newfoundland's fish markets, and although it is scarcely to be expected that the rise will be material, since most of these countries are still seriously feeling the effects of the general economic depression and the bulk of the consumers are the poorer people, even a moderate increase would make all the difference between paying and disastrous results.

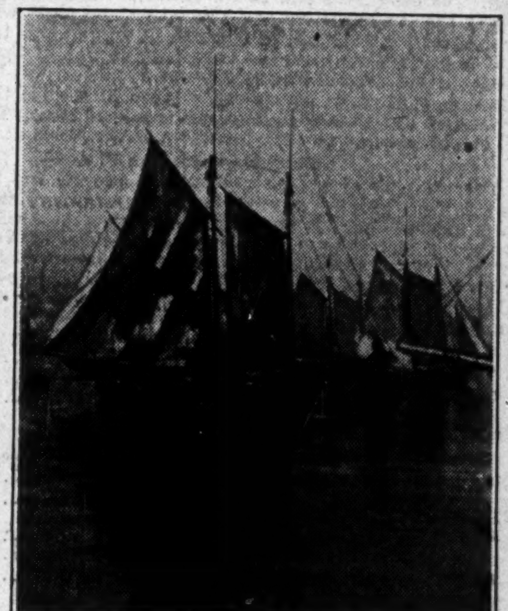
As in every industry, the determining factor regulating the value of the product is its quality. With fish, care in its preparation for market is of course essential, but as most of it is cured by sun drying process, no matter what care may be taken, weather conditions may defeat the fishermen's best efforts. This occurred last year and added materially to the

(Continued on page 14)

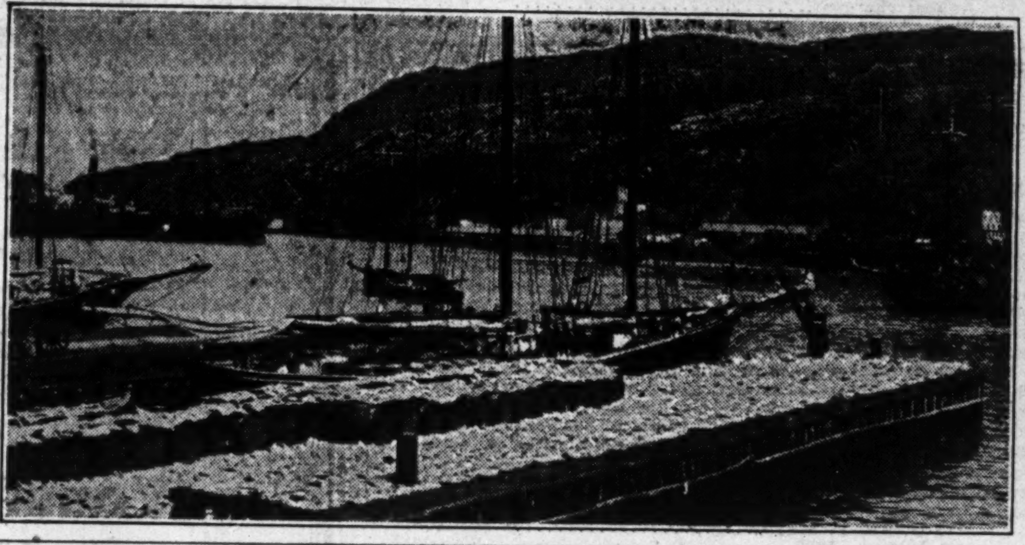
Modern Steamers Lure Tourist to Britain's Oldest Colony







Above is the Clarke Steamship Company's steamer New Northland, one of many fine vessels which are an important link in Newfoundland's land dog chosen as the subject of one of the new 1932 Newfoundland tourist appeal. In the centre is Westerland Sieger, famous Newfoundpostage stamps. On either side are typical views from this picturesque country, while below is a typical scene at St. John's harbor, where half the world's codfishery is carried on.



Fine Steamships Beckon Tourists To Rugged Land

Unspoiled Beauties of Newfoundland Easy of Access

MANY TRIPS OFFERED

Comfortable Vessels Offer Wide Attractions to Holiday Makers in 1932

One of the most recent doors to be opened to the ever questful tourist is Newfoundland and Labrador. Steamship companies operating from Canada to ports along those shores have had to widely extend their former services; new ships have been placed on the run and the old routes have been broadened to include the varied and interesting ports of call which can be touched between Montreal and Newfoundland.

Tourists are ever in search of something new. And in Newfoundland and Labrador they have found that thing which gives them a new thrill, something which is different. Though Newfoundland is England's oldest colony, in the past relatively few visitors have made themselves acquainted with its rugged shores. Now, through the medium of first class ships, comfortable quarters and good cuisine, tourists are seeking out the spots which have been known to the old world for so many years.

Travel Trend Changes

A decade ago the public flocked to Europe in numbers unknown up to that time. Boom conditions and a growing travel consciousness packed the transatlantic steamers to capacity and England, France, Germany and the rest of Europe became the Mecca of holidaymakers. But times have changed. Incomes have been cut, there is less time available for holidaymaking on a large scale and Canadians have been turning more and more to the excellent substitute of seeing their own and adjoining countries first.

Newfoundland has entered this category. In 1930 and 1931 steamers operating down the gulf and to Newfoundland and Labrador carried capacity passenger lists; and the resultant publicity arising from the spoken word of the traveller has helped to stimulate further business. Bookings for last year were quite satisfactory and prospects for the current season are encouraging.

Clarke Steamships Active

Three lines operating from Montreal undertake pleasure cruises of this nature; Clarke Steamship Co., Furness Red Cross Line and Newfoundland-Canada Steamships, Ltd. Take the activity of Clarke Steamship for a primary example: This company is basing its schedules for the current season on the successful year of 1931. In all, some 42 sailings will be made from Montreal and a feature will be the popular cruise, inaugurated for the first time in 1931, known as the Round-the-Gulf Cruise.

This will be taken in the "New Northland," flag-ship of the Clarke fleet. These cruises proved so popular last year that on each of

(Continued on page 14)

Population Increases In Newfoundland

The population of Newfoundland and Labrador increased by 5,661, during 1931, to 281,549 at Dec. 31, according to vital statistics issued by the Newfoundland Government. This is the largest population recorded in the history of the colony. The population of Labrador alone was 4,264.

Compared with 1930, the birth rate per 1,000 of population declined from 24.28 to 23.82 and the death rate fell from 13.91 to 13.89. Tuberculosis death rate declined from 2.0 to 1.9 per 1,000 population, being the lowest rate recorded in the last ten years.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S MINERAL WEALTH ONLY SCRATCHED

Old Workings on Coast Gave Evidence of Vast Potentialities

Although Newfoundland is Great Britain's oldest colony and was discovered over 400 years ago, it has been chiefly exploited for its fisheries and prior to 1839 little, if any, attention was paid to its mineral resources.

Following a reconnaissance survey of the island for its mineral possibilities between 1839 and 1843 by J. B. Jukes, an eminent English geologist, the mineral deposits adjacent to Tidewater received attention. In fact, to date aside from the development at the Buchans mine, in the central mineral belt, no serious attempt has been made to develop mineral deposits.

It was not until about 1863 that the Newfoundland Government first established a geological survey and laid the foundation for the exploitation of its mineral resources. In 1864 the importance of copper was recognized and in that year the deposits at Tilt Cove and Green Bay commanded attention and were worked more or less continuously until about 1818.

In the early eighties the colony reached its greatest importance as a copper producer and ranked at that time sixth among the copper-producing nations of the world. Mining, however, was principally confined to the high grade deposits which were shipped for direct smelting, as it was not thought possible in those days to profitably treat ore containing less than 10 per cent copper.

Some Large Deposits

Some massive deposits of copper ore were worked in the early days, but owing to the method of mining—gutting the high grade sections—operations were finally forced to suspend when these high grade sections were exhausted. One famous producer at Betts Cove in Green Bay was opened in 1874 and worked until 1918 when the honeycombed working resulted in caving that stopped further mining operations and capped the mine.

In these early efforts numerous mines were opened up—principally copper mines—but deposits of other minerals are known to occur. Manganese occurs in Conception Bay region and chromium has been encountered at Bluff Head on the west coast between Bay of Islands and Port au Port, which between 1883 and 1907 produced 600 tons of ore containing 50 per cent chromium oxide.

Deposits of molybdenite and pyrite have also been worked. The pyrite for its sulphur content which once formed an important source of supply.

Lead was mined from the early fifties to 1873 from the La Manche mine in Placentia Bay. Silver has also been found in Placentia Bay.

Although there has been a great manifestation of many important minerals, interest in their development waned as the earlier properties ceased to be profitable. It was not until a revival of more prosperous times for the base metal mining industry in 1927, 1928 and 1929, that Newfoundland again attracted big mining interests. In these years numerous prospecting parties were at work throughout the island. One company, the Norseman Corp., went so far as to obtain exclusive smelter rights from the Government and had an extensive mining programme in hand which included the rehabilitation of several of the old copper deposits, pyrite deposits, the development of hydro-electric power and the establishment of deep water ports. With the advent of the economic depression in 1929 all exploration activity was stopped and among the metallic minerals only the iron ore deposit at Wabana and the copper-lead-zinc ore at Buchans continue in production.

Coal Attracts Attention

Newfoundland's coal resources have been slow in development and until recent years little or nothing has been done. In the St. George's River area on the west coast an important deposit has been found and partially developed and indications point to a huge tonnage being available.

Oil showings have been noted at Port au Port on the west coast. There has been no well directed exploration. The ore resources of the island now form a concession granted to the Imperial Oil Ltd., which assures thorough and intelligent exploitation in years to come.

Experts Achieving Financial Reform Of Ancient Colony

Newfoundland Proud That Balanced Budget Has Been Achieved in Spite of Many Difficulties

SPECIAL FINANCIAL SURVEY

Detailed Picture of Financial Reorganization and Reforms Shows Country's Present Position and Future Prospects

By J. H. PENSON, Controller of Treasury, Newfoundland.
Under Authority of Newfoundland Government.

The past twelve months in Newfoundland have been devoted to the single object of financial reorganization and reform.

Few countries have suffered more severely from the world depression than the oldest British colony and smallest of the Dominions of the Empire. The catastrophic fall in the price of fish last year and the upset of the exchanges reduced the yield of the codfish industry to the lowest point for many years. The depression in the heavy industries of Europe has led to a great reduction in the consumption of Newfoundland iron ore, whilst the restriction of markets elsewhere has had an adverse effect on the marketing of its concentrates. Turning to the purely financial side of the picture, the collapse of the bond markets in America dried up the sources from which capital needed to develop the country, was being drawn. To a lesser degree, the decline in the volume of remittances from the United States has been an adverse factor.

Setting Financial House in Order

In such conditions Newfoundland has been setting her financial house in order. The first steps were taken in the early summer of 1931. A drastic programme of economy was put into force by the government. Grants for roads, bridges and ferries were cut down and in many cases eliminated altogether. An act was passed reducing all salaries of public servants by ten per cent, the salaries of ministers being subject to a special cut by 25 per cent. The vote for education which was the largest single vote in the budget was reduced by $250,000 or nearly 25 per cent. A special commission of ministers was formed to examine and reduce expenditure in other directions.

It was at once found that apart from actual reductions in expenditure it was necessary to go deeper into the financial system of the country and to achieve reform by a radical change of method and organization as well as by effecting economies. The Newfoundland Government after consulting with the Imperial Government invited two experts from London, Sir Percy Thompson, the deputy chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue in London, and Mr. Penson, of the British Treasury, to come to Newfoundland and overhaul the financial system. With them was associated Robert J. Magor, well-known Canadian industrialist and adviser on industrial problems, who undertook to make his special case the Newfoundland railway administration, the government steamships and dry dock, and all other government services of a commercial nature, including the postal telegraph system. They were asked to advise as to the restoration of the finances of the Government so as to enable the country to balance its budget and meet its foreign debt obligations in the future.

Budget Now Balanced

It is with these objects that a series of measures were passed through the legislature in the session which ended on the 30th April this year. The budget for the financial year commencing the 1st July, 1932, is now balanced. It was introduced and passed through the legislature under the personal guidance of the Prime Minister himself.

The following are the estimates of revenue and expenditure:—

Revenue	$10,180,000
Expenditure	10,150,107
Surplus	$29,893

In computing the estimates of revenue a conservative basis has been taken, the customs receipts and other principal sources of revenue have been calculated on the results of the current financial year when owing to restricted trade conditions imports are on an unusually low basis. On the other hand, the expenditure side takes account of all classes of outlay. Previously it has been the practice to carry certain expenditures on loan account. This year, however, there is no separate loan account; the principle is now definitely adopted of a single exchequer account, all the transactions on which are fully shown in the budget of Newfoundland. This gives reality and reliability to the financial picture which the budget presents.

Comparative Figures Shown

This change of practice involving the budgeting for every item of government expenditure has to be borne in mind in comparing the estimates for 1932-33 with those of 1931-32 passed just over a year ago. It must also be remembered that for the forthcoming year the interest charge will be higher. The following table gives a comparison of the estimated expenditure for 1932-33 with that of 1931-32:—

	Estimates 1932-33	Estimates 1931-32
Interest and other debt charges	$ 4,895,000	$ 4,674,222
Other expenditure	5,255,107	6,792,924
Total	$10,150,107	$11,467,146

The debt expenditure is a fixed charge and economies have had to fall on the remainder of the budget. These economies on the above figures amount to 23 per cent, and for the reason given above are, in fact, considerably more.

Education expenditure already drastically reduced has been further cut from $763,000 to $700,000 in 1932-33, a total reduction as compared with 1931-32 estimates of 31 per cent. Public health expenditure has also been very carefully reviewed. It has been possible to increase substantially the hospital accommodation at the Government hospitals without adding more than a small amount to total expenditure, and at the same time to effect economies in other directions so that the total estimated outlay under the Public Health Department has been reduced by nearly one-fifth.

The Departments of Marine and Fisheries and Agriculture and Mines have been united under one minister and a number of administrative savings effected. There has been a notable reduction of expenditure with increased efficiency in the case of the lighthouse service owing to the introduction of automatic lights at many points. The total saving in the case of the new combined department, now to be known as Lands and Fisheries, is 38 per cent. No less important have been the economies in public works expenditure, where the reduction is 36 per cent.

It is a basic principle of the financial reform that Government services of a commercial nature must be made to balance. This, so far

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POST OFFICE AND RAILWAY WILL PAY WAY

Wide Cuts Made in Expenses — Revenue Increased

MAGOR'S REPORT

Industrial Expert's Plans Given Ready Co-operation by Newfoundland Government

A balanced budget for Newfoundland railways and post office is anticipated at the end of the Government's fiscal year, June 30, 1932. Wide reductions have been made in expenses in both divisions, and through increased efficiency and other changes, increased revenue is looked for in addition to these economies effected.

The drastic reorganization of both divisions has followed recommendations laid down by Robert J. Magor, president of National Steel Car Corp., who with Sir Percy Thompson, British treasury expert, was called in to overhaul and straighten out the tangled affairs of the island Dominion. Sir Percy was primarily engaged in dealing with the fiscal angle of the problem, while Mr. Magor largely confined his work to a survey of the operating end of the railways, post offices and other phases of Government work.

Cover Wide Range

Some of the reductions made to date by Mr. Magor include the lopping off of a large sum in railway expenses; savings effected in closing some 314 post office branches; reduction in Government steamship subsidies of $176,000 and various other cuts in working expenses.

The agenda of Mr. Magor's investigation actually included railways, steamships, dry docks, machine shops, post offices, telegraphs, telephone, letter and parcel post, hotels, Government purchasing, etc., as well as miscellaneous co-related activities between such departments as public works and marine and fisheries in their new construction and maintenance work.

Early Report Made

By November, 1931, a preliminary survey had been completed. In manufacturing, consideration was given to production, on a commercial basis, in the new railroad shops of fabricated structural steel, which would mean that they would be in a position to bid on any structural steel requirements for buildings, bridges, etc., and as far as the latter is concerned, they could also produce structural steel for railroad bridges. In this way all steel imports, except that in its original rolled form would be eliminated.

In his preliminary report to Sir John Middleton, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., made in November, 1931, Mr. Magor said, in part:

Railroad: This activity is at present perhaps closer to making ends meet than for many years past; I find its physical condition much improved over several years ago. Also, I find that the efficiency and morale of its staff have been, and are being, materially improved. In addition to what can still be attained along these lines, it is of the utmost importance that the territory it runs through should be built up as much as possible with additional industries, farms, etc. The resulting increase of population would ensure the railroad's being operated on a paying basis. In order to accomplish this there must be a concentrated effort put forth to establish a type of education and Governmental leadership that will influence Newfoundlanders to settle on the land. I realize that certain work is being done with this in view, and as far as my own activities are concerned I am associating myself with the efforts that are being put forth by such institutions as the Board of Trade, etc. Although such work takes time to show results, I hope that, due to the comparatively limited requirements in this direction, substantial progress will be quickly made.

Steamship Outlook Reviewed

Steamships: The efficiency and economical handling of railway operated shipping (which consists of 13 ships serving thousands of miles of sparsely populated coastline) is proving a very unprofitable operation.

The total subsidies that were paid to these 13 steamers last year amounted to $383,250, and even with this added to their operating income it did not quite total the actual out-of-pocket operating and maintenance expenses.

Recently three of the above steamers were taken off their runs which automatically reduced the subsidy by the amount of $86,250 per annum. I am now giving consideration, with the management, to a still further reduction, the general effects of which will not, however, be felt until next spring.

It will be seen by reference to railroad and steamship operation that the former is on a more satisfactory basis than the latter. This situation was reversed some years ago when most of the deficit was on the railroad; the only way I can account for this is that there has been a complete reversal in conditions in Newfoundland.

The coming generation does not appear desirous of facing the difficulties and hardships of a fisherman's life. The extensive use of motor boats, as reflected in their initial and maintenance cost, has no doubt materially increased operating costs and eaten into the narrow margin on which they have to live. On the other hand, the railroad main line has materially developed due particularly to the activities of the three following companies: The International Power & Paper Co. at Corner Brook, the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. at Grand Falls and the Buchans Mining Co. at Buchans. Whether the adverse conditions which exist in the outports are of a permanent nature only time, and a more careful survey than has yet been possible, can tell.

Stimulate Private Effort

I am reviewing the possibility of stimulating the effort of owners of small coastwise boats to a point where perhaps they might relieve the railroad from carrying on this unprofitable service. I feel that it would be highly beneficial if the Newfoundland government through the railway, could discontinue at least as much as possible of its coastwise shipping, as private effort in this direction would appear to be more desirable.

At present the government ships are subject to severe privately owned motor boat competition and also competition from ships owned in other countries that appear to have the privilege of operating a Newfoundland coastwise trade which would seem to be inequitable if the information which I have is correct, and the necessary regulations should be enacted that would put a stop to this practice.

Save Substantial Sums

As regards progress in reorganizing; increased revenue, together with economies effected, have amounted already to substantial sums. This has been effected in a number of ways, as follows: The estimated increase in revenue per annum on an increase in mail rates on letters, postcards, newspapers, etc., totals $90,000; increase in post office rates covering parcel post charge scale, money orders, local insurance, etc., totals $83,500; elimination of the 5-cent per pound express tariff, $25,000, and other changes which brought the total increase in estimated revenue up to $236,500.

In economies, a saving of $34,000 a year is estimated from the operation of postal telegraphs by railway where lines parallel and a reduction in the personnel in the shops of the St. John's terminals, including the pensioning of workers over the age of 65, will result in an estimated saving of $123,500 or a total saving of $157,600.

Thus, the total of increased revenue and economies as indicated amounted to $394,000 a year. In his report, Mr. Magor admitted that most of this came from increased revenue, but it was his feeling that in the end the economies would substantially exceed the increased revenue.

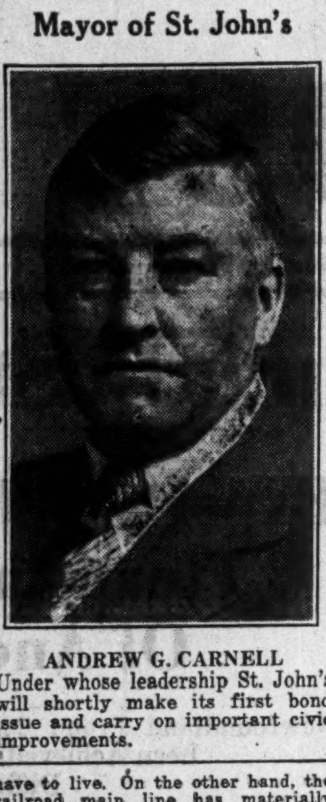
Further Savings Made

More recent economies were effected in May, 1932. Through further reductions in salaries and wages of railroad officials and workers, additional savings of $180,000 have been effected and it is Mr. Magor's opinion that when this has been done all economies possible will be in effect. The cuts affect salaried officials and stock-yard, locomotive and car shop workers.

Mr. Magor recommended the closing of about 314 branch post offices. In this way total savings of $27,562 have been effected, of which salaries of around $17,604 comprise the chief item.

Again, through various changes in steamship services and reductions in annual subsidies to these vessels, total subsidies have been cut to $207,000, a reduction of $176,000 from last year.

Mayor of St. John's



ANDREW G. CARNELL
Under whose leadership St. John's will shortly make its first bond issue and carry on important civic improvements.

King George's Poultryman Pays Tribute to Cod Oil

Tribute to the value of Newfoundland cod liver oil as a poultry oil was paid recently by J. H. Gilbert, King's Poultryman.

Writing to W. A. Munn, at St. John's from the Royal Aviary, Windsor Castle, England, he says: "I was delighted with your Newfoundland cod liver oil.

"It is nothing new to me to use cod liver oil in our aviaries, but I had the opportunity of putting your oil to a good test with some late hatched and backward chickens.

"I found your oil excellent. The results were indeed satisfactory, and it is far superior to other oils we have used."

Experts Achieving Financial Reform

(Continued from page 13)

as the budget estimates themselves are concerned, involves mainly the postal and telegraph services; but it also applies to the Newfoundland railway, which includes the coastal steamships and dry dock. In the case of the postal and telegraph services the receipts of the combined services as a whole must cover expenditure. To effect this an enormous reorganization has taken place and is still in progress involving the addition of some $200,000 to the revenue and the reduction of expenditure from $1,447,000 to $838,000, or 42 per cent.

The railway and steamships undertaking has also been reorganized under the direction of R. J. Magor, and a programme laid down whereby for the financial year 1932-33 the receipts will cover all expenditure. This again has only been possible by the most thorough-going economies in all sections of the undertaking, and the dropping of services, including a number of branch lines, which were not likely to show a profit.

New Treasury Control System

The balancing of the 1932-33 budget has already been established by Act of the Legislature, but its working out will be dependent on the new system of treasury control instituted on December 1, 1931. The powers and position of the Controller of the Treasury are now laid down by statute passed in the late session. He cannot be removed from office except by an address of the two houses of the Legislature, and the appointment is one for which in the future the recommendation of the Imperial Government will be sought. Since the end of November the place has been filled by Mr. Penson of the British Treasury.

The first task has been to establish a system of day-to-day control of expenditure; the second, to simplify the accounting system on strictly business lines, and the third to plan expenditure and revenue on a series of monthly budgets within the framework of the budget for the year with a view to securing a surplus as early as possible. By these methods a strict control system has been brought into operation.

Interest on Funded Debt Met

The payment of the interest on the Newfoundland debt has been a matter of great concern to the Government. As soon as it became clear that the markets were unfavorable to the raising of a large loan in the summer of 1931, the Government devoted its energies to securing sufficient funds to cover the interest payments due on the 1st July of that year. On both this occasion and in December, 1931, loans were raised, after negotiations in Montreal, from the syndicate of Canadian banks doing business in Newfoundland. On both occasions the Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Hon. R. B. Bennett, gave the most valuable assistance to the Newfoundland Government in the course of the negotiations.

The interest payment of July 1, 1932, has been provided for, not by bank loans, which add to the floating debt and must be funded at the first suitable opportunity, but by a bond issue running for 15 years secured on the proceeds of the petroleum products royalties. These will henceforth be paid under arrangements finally negotiated by Sir Percy Thompson in Toronto in May of this year, by Imperial Oil Limited, in connection with the petroleum products monopoly recently granted to them. The bond issue will be for $2,500,000 and of this $1,750,000 has already been underwritten, and this latter sum alone would ensure that the interest payment will be met and no default will take place.

It is proposed to raise the remaining portion of the loan mainly in Newfoundland itself. The petroleum royalties will be paid into a special account at St. John's and pledged to provide the sum required for interest and sinking fund on the new bond issue. The sinking fund will be sufficient to pay off the whole of the bonds at maturity.

Special Revenues Are Pledged

The pledging of special revenues to provide for the debt charge has also been adopted as regards all the existing Newfoundland bond issues outstanding, the security for those issues being in this way enormously strengthened. The customs revenues of Newfoundland are now paid into a special account, and from July 1, 1932, onward there will be held back in this account sufficient to provide for interest and sinking fund on the present debt. For the future the total debt of the Dominion will be as follows:—

I. Debt secured on customs revenues—	
Funded debt	$87,592,105
Floating debt	5,600,000
Imperial Government loan	1,946,667
	$95,138,772
Annual interest and sinking fund charge (1932-33)	4,645,000
Estimated customs revenue	7,000,000
II. Debt secured on petroleum royalties—	
New bond issue (1932-47)	$2,500,000
Annual interest and sinking fund charge	250,000
Petroleum royalties (not less than)	300,000
Total debt—	
Capital value	$97,638,772
Annual charges	4,895,000
Pledged revenues (estimated)	7,300,000

It will be seen that the above arrangements amply secure the public debt of the Dominion. This arrangement, as regards the existing debt charge, was embodied as one of the conditions on which the four Canadian banks made the loan of $2,200,000 to the Newfoundland Government in December last.

Already Paying Its Way

Since the commencement of 1931, the Newfoundland exchequer has, apart from the January interest payment, been more than paying its way. The loan raised to meet the debt interest in December, 1931, amounted to $2,200,000. The interest paid since the end of the year has amounted to $2,374,000 in all, the balance of $174,000 having been provided from current revenue. The result of the period from January 1 to May 23, 1932, inclusive, has been that as against current revenue receipts amounting to $3,011,000, the total of expenditure was $2,925,000 inclusive of all items current or non-recurrent and the balance of the debt interest referred to above, showing a surplus of $86,000.

It must be remembered that this period includes the winter months when revenue is always relatively low. A part of the period was, moreover, prior to the tax increase of the last budget, and the expenditure side was far from showing the full effect of the economies now being introduced. Expenditure also was very much swollen by certain non-recurrent items such as able-bodied relief and the repayment of railway capital expenditure. The exchequer balance has varied as follows from month to month since the end of last year:—

31st December, 1931	$246,000
31st January, 1932	207,000
29th February, 1932	249,000
31st March, 1932	263,000
30th April, 1932	175,000
23rd May, 1932	333,000

Though for the present year the figures show the results of the financial reform at an intermediate stage of its progress only, it is enough to prove that the deficit is no longer accumulating. The improvement in the month of May can already be seen; the exchequer balance of $246,000 on the 31st December last has been increased by the surplus of $86,000 and the improvement should now be progressive. There is every prospect of a further rise in the exchequer surplus by June 30, when the financial year ends.

First Stage of Reform Complete

Next financial year the pledged revenues will take care of the interest charge, and the balance of the revenue will cover the remainder of the expenditure, which will be reduced as the full force of the economies is felt after July 1, and the non-recurrent charges of the present financial year come to an end.

The reform has thus completed its first stage. There is much still to be done both in working out the programme practically, and in strengthening the financial machine. The revenue administration is being improved, and this alone will bring in a substantial increase to the exchequer.

On the other hand, there are opportunities for economy which have still to be exploited. The reorganization of the public service has to be completed, and this will bring increased efficiency and decreased cost. The aim before the financial administration will be the creation of a surplus as soon as possible which will be used to finance the redemption of debt. There is no reason why this should not be possible at a comparatively early date.

All depends on the vigorous and courageous maintenance of the principles now laid down and the enforcement of economies at all points. This is the declared policy of all parties in the country, and the events of the last twelve months have shown both the ability and the will of the people of the Dominion to put this policy into effect.

FINE STEAMSHIPS BECKON TOURISTS TO RUGGED LAND

(Continued from page 13)

them all available space was taken when the ship left port. The itinerary includes the Gaspé coast, Charlottetown, P.E.I., the Magdalen Islands, Corner Brook on the west coast of Newfoundland, returning via the rugged North Shore with stops at Havre, St. Pierre, Seven Islands, and a side trip up the Saguenay River as far as Capes Trinity and Eternity.

It was in 1930 that the company inaugurated its cruises to the Grenfell Missions of Labrador. These cruises, of twelve to fourteen days' duration, gained immediate popularity and during 1931 four such special trips were made.

So great was the demand for space that passengers were turned away and the company has laid plans to include five of these special cruises to the Grenfell country during 1932. These five cruises, with the three Around-the-Gulf trips, form a group of summer vacation tours to lands which are entirely off the beaten path of tourist travel.

In addition to these eight special trips in July and August there are numerous other cruises in June and September operated by the company's three steamers, "New Northland," "North Voyageur," and "Gaspesia."

Newfoundland-Canada Line

This relatively unbeaten tourist track is being travelled by another steamship company: Newfoundland-Canada Steamships, Ltd. Here a brand new ship, the "Belle Isle," is inaugurating a fortnightly service from Montreal down the gulf through the Bras d'Or Lakes of Nova Scotia and on to Newfoundland.

Construction and commissioning of a new 245-ft. steamer especially for this run is an indication of the development of tourist traffic on the seaway to Newfoundland. The "Belle Isle," completed in Newcastle in May, 1932, is a modern trim speedy vessel. Her engines burn oil-fuel, accommodation is provided for 65 first class and 20 second class passengers, cabins are furnished with beds instead of bunks, ship-to-shore telephone is installed and the steamer is specially equipped for navigation in ice.

Through Bras d'Or Lakes

Thirteen sailings from Montreal are scheduled. A feature of the trip to Newfoundland is a sailing through the Bras d'Or Lakes of Cape Breton. This 90 mile cruise through the beautiful Nova Scotia lakes is made by daylight. The ship then touches at Sydney and proceeds to St. Pierre and then to St. John's, Newfoundland.

In the winter the ship will carry mail, freight and passengers on a regular schedule from Halifax to St. John's and in this service the special ice fighting equipment will be of advantage.

Another steamer operating a fortnightly service out of Montreal to Newfoundland is the S. S. Silvia, of the Furness-Red Cross Line. This vessel has been on the run since 1929 and has enjoyed excellent patronage. Last year bookings were satisfactory and outlook for the current season is encouraging. The ship touches at Prince Edward Island, St. Pierre and St. John's, Newfoundland.

Here is the way to enjoy the numerous attractions of Newfoundland. Take a steamer, see all the fascinations of a trip down the Gulf, and then investigate the rugged grandeur of the Island Dominion where recreations for tourists are rapidly spreading their fame.

NEWFOUNDLAND 1932 OUTLOOK MUCH BETTER

(Continued from page 13)

losses incurred. By a Salt Codfish Act passed during the last session of the legislature, a stricter grading of fish for export will be insisted upon. This will bring about the standardization of the product, which is perhaps the most necessary innovation in the whole of the industry.

A characteristic feature of the fish trade of Newfoundland is its buoyancy. With a good catch, favorable weather, and satisfactory prices, recovery is immediate. The whole of the returns goes into circulation among the people. Increased purchasing power means the restoration of the general revenue to normal. If the 1932 season results in such a happy outcome, with material retrenchment having been effected in all branches of the public services, Newfoundland will be able to look forward to an early end to her temporarily straightened circumstances and move forward with confidence to a period of progress and prosperity.

Failure Record For Business Good in 1931

Although there was an increase in the number of commercial failures in Newfoundland in 1931 the total liabilities of those failing was lower than in 1930 and compares very favorably with previous years.

Newfoundland has long been noted for the comparatively even keel at which business moves and although low prices for its codfishery were a dominant factor in business conditions on the island during the past 12 months, the recuperative powers of this country are invariably amazingly good.

Comparative figures of business difficulties in the past 11 years are shown below. In this statement, liabilities are taken from statements filed in the court or submitted, at meetings of creditors. The assets have been reduced 50 per cent of their valuation, as it seldom happens that they realize over 50 per cent of their "on paper" valuations.

Comparative Statement Business Difficulties 1921 to 1931 Inclusive

Year	No.	Assets $	Liabilities $	Deficit $
1921	93	3,697,368	6,031,153	2,333,785
1922	79	763,933	2,106,975	1,343,042
1923	70	1,569,080	3,963,636	2,394,556
1924	48	486,299	1,886,544	1,400,245
1925	45	128,977	467,045	338,068
1926	52	175,566	679,409	503,843
1927	56	153,574	822,826	669,252
1928	31	341,060	560,155	219,095
1929	42	45,307	146,519	101,212
1930	52	633,957	1,628,315	994,358
1931	60	210,438	630,147	419,709

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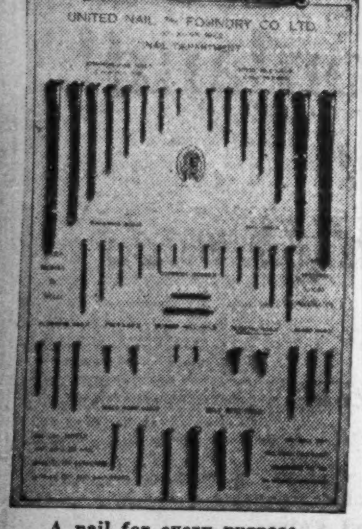
AGENTS FOR:
Royal Insurance Co., Ltd., Liverpool (Fire and Life),
National Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford,
Union Marine and General Insurance Co., Ltd., Liverpool.
MANAGERS OF:
Job's Stores, Limited—Provisions, Groceries, Naval Stores, and Fishing Supplies.
Job's Seal Fishery Company, Limited—S.S. "Ungava," S.S. "Beothic," S.S. "Neptune," S.S. "Thetis."



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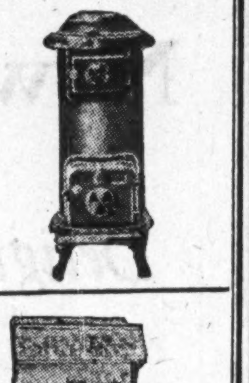

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THE WORLD'S NEW PLAYGROUND

The following Steamship Companies maintain a direct service to St. John's, Newfoundland, with first class passenger steamers:
From NEW YORK — The Furness Red Cross Line.
From BOSTON — The Furness Withy & Co. Ltd.
From HALIFAX — The Furness Red Cross Line.
The Furness Withy & Co. Ltd.
From MONTREAL — The Clarke Steamship Co., a weekly service to Corner Brook, situated on the West Coast at the mouth of the famous Humber River.
From MONTREAL — The Furness Red Cross Line, S.S. Silvia operating a 12 day schedule from Montreal to St. John's.
Newfoundland Canada Steamships Limited

For the information of those who may prefer a land journey: North Sydney, Cape Breton, is the connecting point in Canada for Newfoundland and it can be reached with ease from any part of North America. A seven hour passage across Cabot Strait on S.S. "Caribou" connects the visitor with the Newfoundland Railway Express Train at Port aux Basques.

Information cheerfully furnished by
Newfoundland Tourist and Publicity Commission
St. John's, Newfoundland
or
Newfoundland Information Bureau
Room 53, Journal Building, 262 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

NEWFOUNDLAND BABY BOND ISSUE OFFERED AT 97

Internal Issue Largely Underwritten by Imperial Oil

TOTALS $2,500,000

Newfoundlanders Expected to Subscribe Largely to New Internal Flotation

Under date of May 25, 1932, the government of Newfoundland has announced an internal bond issue of $2,500,000. Of the total issue, $1,750,000 has been underwritten by Imperial Oil Ltd., but bonds are first being offered throughout the colony and all subscriptions received will be filled whether they exceed the remaining $750,000 or not.

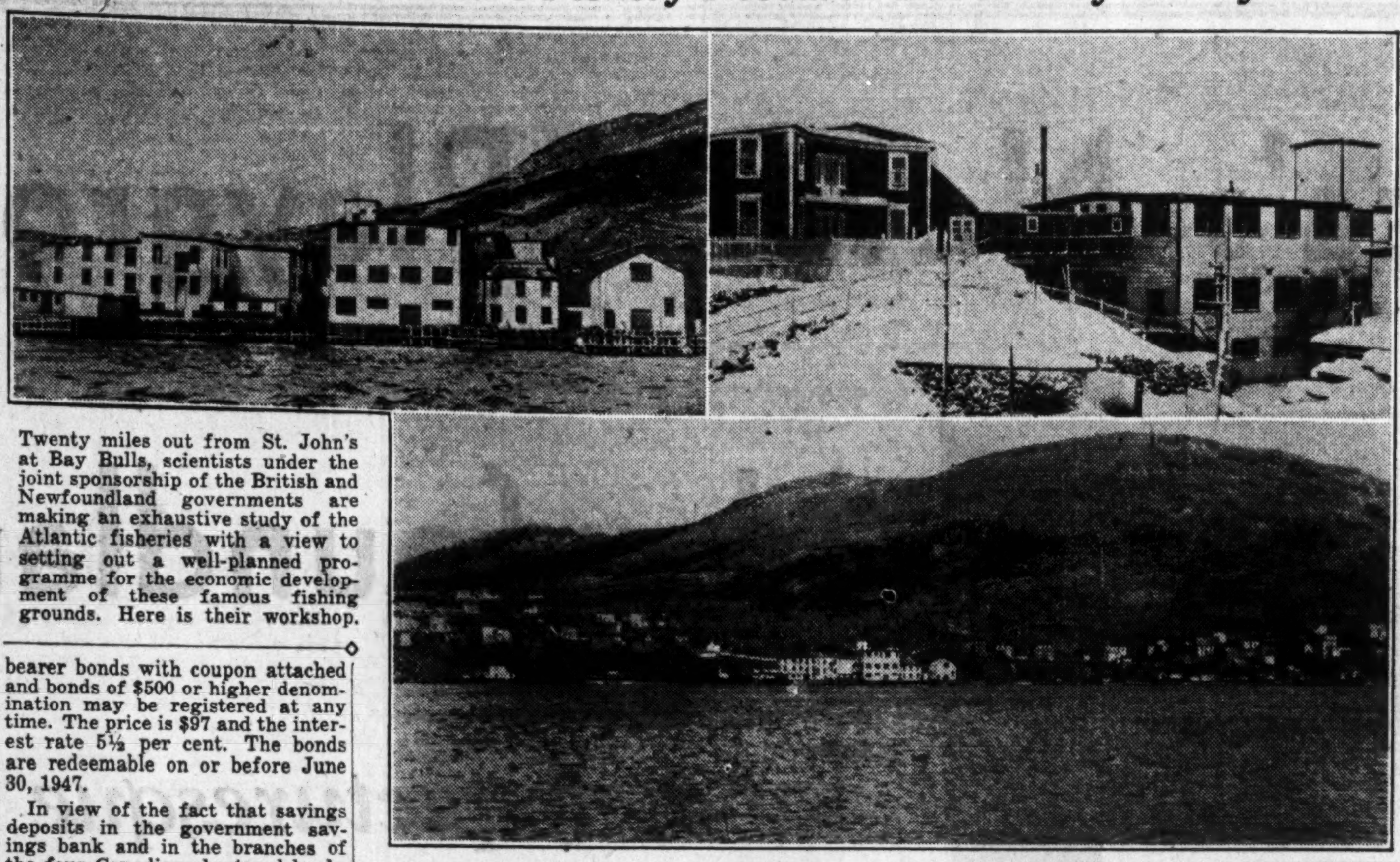
Besides being a direct obligation of the government, the bonds are also secured by the proceeds of the petroleum royalties which under date of May 25, are payable by Imperial Oil into a special fund known as the Petroleum Products Fund. Trustees of the fund are the Controller of the Treasury of the Government of Newfoundland, the registrar of the Supreme Court and the manager of the principal office of the Royal Bank at St. John's. Royalties payable by Imperial Oil amount to a minimum sum of $300,000 and under the terms of the act the government is obligated to set aside $250,000 to meet interest and sinking fund payments. The sinking fund will be sufficient to redeem the entire issue by maturity.

A Baby Bond Issue

In form, the bonds are "Baby Bonds" the denominations ranging from $100 to $1,000. They are bearer bonds with coupon attached and bonds of $500 or higher denomination may be registered at any time. The price is $97 and the interest rate 5½ per cent. The bonds are redeemable on or before June 30, 1947.

In view of the fact that savings deposits in the government savings bank and in the branches of the four Canadian chartered banks doing business in Newfoundland, totalled over $26,000,000 according to latest available information, it is expected that citizens of the colony will subscribe a substantial amount toward the issue, especially in view of the very real progress that has already been made in reorganizing the country's finances and effecting economies to bring about a balanced budget in spite of current depressed conditions.

Home of Newfoundland's Fishery Research Laboratory at Bay Bulls



Twenty miles out from St. John's at Bay Bulls, scientists under the joint sponsorship of the British and Newfoundland governments are making an exhaustive study of the Atlantic fisheries with a view to setting out a well-planned programme for the economic development of these famous fishing grounds. Here is their workshop.

UNITED TOWNS SUPPLIES POWER TO LARGE AREA

Over 80 Communities Connected to Lines of Company

Electric light and power service in the heavily populated districts of the eastern part of Newfoundland known as the Avalon and Burin Peninsular, is supplied by United Towns Electric Co. Operations do not extend to St. John's, however, this city being served by the Newfoundland Light and Power Co.

United Towns Electric has been active in expanding its service in the last two years. In April a year ago the company acquired control of the Wabana Light and Power Co., which holds the franchise for lighting of Bell Island. The deal, however, did not include the power in connection with the properties of Dominion Steel and Coal Corp., located on the island. This entailed the construction of a new transmission line to the island, since the use of the Dominion Steel's line is not now available.

Some Big Population

Total population served by United Towns Electric exceeds 100,000, electricity for both lighting and power purposes being distributed to over 80 communities. In addition, bulk power is supplied to the Newfoundland Light and Power Co. There are in operation approximately 500 miles of transmission and distribution lines, a total which is being constantly added to.

At present United Towns Electric has hydro-electric plants at Victoria and Seal Cove, having a total capacity of 6,600 h.p., while construction was recently completed on a 1,500 h.p. development at Top Sail River, to take care of the constantly increasing load.

Progress in 1931

Good progress and expansion was made during the past year and though the report for 1931 is not available, it was stated late last year that all surplus power from Victoria and Seal Cove plants was expected to be absorbed by Dominion Steel and Coal Co. through the Newfoundland Light and Power Co. by the end of 1931.

Over 6,500 customers are being serviced by the company, without taking into account those located in the Wabana area. Many of these are stockholders in the company, an offering of 7 per cent Series "B" preferred shares having been made locally about two years ago.

Absorb Another Operator

Recent developments in connection with United Towns Electric Co. include the absorption of Public Service Electric Co., of Carbonear. This company was started some 13 years ago and approximately $200,000 was spent in building a power plant and transmission lines. At that time it was hoped that two or three large industries would be promoted in Carbonear and vicinity which would absorb the greater part of the company's output of electrical power. The new industries, however, failed to materialize and the company's earning power has been small and no dividends have been paid to shareholders. Under the merger plan, shareholders of Public Service Electric Co. will receive 5 per cent bonds in exchange for their present common stock, principal and interest of which will be guaranteed by the United Towns Electric Co.

Following the request of Bell Island residents, the management of United Towns Electric put in force on May 1, 1932, a substantial reduction in rates. It is pointed out, however, that power for the island is secured by Newfoundland Light and Power Co. and that owing to the small volume of consumption, it will not be possible to place rates on the same basis as on the mainland.

Future of Fisheries Analyzed at Bay Bulls

Fishery Research Commission is Empire Marketing Board Progeny Now Doing Fine Things for Newfoundland Fisheries

By W. A. MUNN

Many like to dwell on our achievements of the past, and the romance of a seafaring life with all its pleasures and perils, but there are others, who consider that the best has yet to come and live in the future.

To a person of this temperament all they need do is to visit the Fishery Research Commission operating a most extensive plant at Bay Bulls about 20 miles from St. John's.

In Charge of Dr. Thompson

Dr. Harold Thompson, of the Scotch Fishery Board at Aberdeen, is the man in charge—he has already made a name for himself in his research work on the haddock, but is now giving his greatest attention to the codfish. He has an assistant, Dr. N. P. McPherson, another young Scotsman, who has had special training in research at Cambridge University. Working with these two men there is a staff of fine, intelligent young Newfoundlanders—practical men working hand in hand with up-to-date scientists.

One of these students is the son of one of the most enterprising merchants on the Straits of Belle Isle. He is also grandson of George Whiteley, to whom goes the credit for inventing the "Cod Trap" now in universal operation in Newfoundland and one of the greatest benefactions the country has ever had.

Financed Jointly

This fishery research is financed jointly between the British and Newfoundland governments under the auspices of the British Marketing Board and the Imperial Economic Committee. It is one of the greatest developments in trade in a practical and scientific way which has been undertaken in the Empire since the War, and Newfoundland has particular reason to be thankful in having this opportunity to prove the value and importance of her fishing grounds and the products that abound therein.

The next step will be the application of what science is teaching us, in the catching, curing and culling of these fish to suit the different markets. This technical work will include salting, pickling, freezing, smoking, canning and the preparation of fish in every conceivable way.

Assisting in this work is the steam trawler "Cape Agulhas," fitted out with all modern conveniences to catch and study the denizens of the deep. This ship cruised the Banks of Newfoundland and went as far north as Labrador. Nets of every description are used in this research work, and a record of the temperature of the water is kept. The microscope has a very important place in these investigations, and the photographic camera places this research on record for future comparisons.

This is a very bare outline of the work in hand, which includes all kinds of fish caught around our shores. There is the codfish, salmon, halibut, turbot, herring, lobsters, whales and seals as well as the bait fish caplin, squid, lance and innumerable animalculae and plankton that the fish feed upon.

The fishing grounds must be studied and mapped out. For there are pastures at the bottom of the sea, just as there are on the land. These pastures spring up when the warm bright rays of the sun penetrate in summer, and they die out in the fall, when a season of starvation sets in for the fish.

The migration of the fish is one of the most important problems. First you must find the spawning grounds of the fish, and then trace their life history. It is easier said than done.

Newfoundland extends a warm welcome to all visitors to its shores, to visit this research laboratory at Bay Bulls. You will be warmly welcomed, and will, we believe, come away convinced—as we are—that Newfoundland's fisheries are as yet in their infancy and that they are yet to be developed in a way which will bring renown to the oldest colony in the British Empire.

T. A. McNab & Co. Has Silver Anniversary This Year

T. A. MacNab & Co., manufacturers agents of St. John's, celebrated this year their twenty-fifth anniversary, the firm having commenced business in February, 1907.

T. A. MacNab began business in the Cabot building as manufacturers' agent, broker and commission merchant and in 1913 moved to his present office in the City Club building

LOWER LOSS RATIO FOR NFLD. MARINE

Additional Reserves Set Up for Market Depreciation in '31-'32

Net premiums of $28,335 as compared with $31,252 in 1930 are reported by Newfoundland Marine Insurance Co. in its annual report for the year ending December 31, 1931.

After meeting all expenses and losses and providing reserves against outstanding claims and other contingencies, a balance from underwriting for the year of $4,184 was carried down as compared with $6,700 the previous year. Losses paid were considerably lower at $10,843 as compared with $14,647 in 1930.

In the company's balance sheet total assets are shown at $169,553 of which the company's investments consisting of bonds and debenture stock totalled $140,244.

A year ago total assets were $157,805 of which investments were $129,694. All investments are carried in the balance sheet at cost, and this year in order to provide for shrinkage in market values, the company has appropriated $18,000 out of profit and loss as a reserve against investments bringing that reserve to $33,500 as compared with $15,500 the previous year. This appropriation has lowered the balance in the company's revenue of profit and loss account to $10,714 at the end of 1931, as compared with $26,098 at the end of 1930. The company paid a 10 per cent dividend on January 13, 1931.

W. S. Monroe is president of the company, Sir M. G. Winter is vice-president and W. A. Munn is managing director.

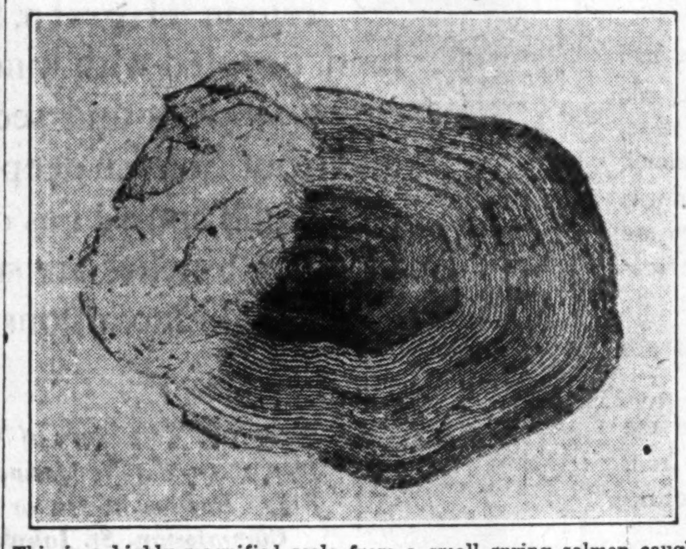
Insurance of $345,000 Carried by Terra Nova

Coverage of 191 vessels carrying a total insurance of $344,950 is reported by Terra Nova Mutual Marine Insurance Co. of St. John's, Newfoundland for the fiscal year ending March 30, 1932. This company insures hulls only on fishing vessels and freighters.

A list of vessels insured during the year shows 65 vessels of the Munroe Export Co. Ltd. insured for a total of $118,000 and 51 vessels of the A. H. Murray Company insured for $90,670. In addition to these which are the two leading insurers, 16 vessels of A. E. Hickman Company insured for $35,350; 14 vessels of Baine Johnston and Company, insured for $20,900; 8 vessels of Ayre and Sons insured for $14,300; 16 vessels of Bowring Bros. insured for $30,200; 10 vessels of Tors Cove Trading Co. for $21,000; 10 vessels of Job Brothers and Co. insured for $13,100 and one vessel of Harvey and Co. insured for $1,250.

Total losses settled during the year ran to $9,248 in addition to which the company has set up a reserve for unsettled claims amounting to $765. Three premium calls were made, one of 2.1 per cent in October another of 2.73 per cent in November and a third for 3.78 per cent in December. A balance of $318 was carried forward to the next year.

There's a Real Fish Story Here



This is a highly magnified scale from a small spring salmon caught off the sea coast at Bona Vista. A study of these scales is part of the important task of Newfoundlands Fishery Research Commission, which is now mapping out the economic future of the colony's major industry—fishing.

The dark area in the centre of the scale reveals that this fish spent two years in the river, while the outer circles tell of two additional years at sea. The scales also reveal whether the salmon has spawned or not, and, if so, how many times.

82 YEARS on the MARKET

Our Motto — MUNN'S GENUINE COD-LIVER OIL MADE IN NEWFOUNDLAND — The Best

Has been manufactured in Newfoundland since 1848

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HIGHEST GRADE MEDICINAL OIL for human consumption.

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COD LIVER MEAL CAKE A specialty made from the residue of the livers for mixing with Poultry Feed.

Every care is taken in the manufacture, and every portion of the Cod Liver is now utilized for food.

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To trust us in your business, we are ready
To use our utmost studies in your service."
—Henry VIII. iii. 1.

Newfoundland Savings Bank

Established in 1834.

Chartered by Acts of the Legislature.

This Bank is the property of the People of Newfoundland. Its profits do not go to provide dividends for shareholders but are applied to the reduction of the Public Debt. Place your Savings and Trust Funds here. All deposits are guaranteed.

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The World's New Playground

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Buyers and Exporters of Codfish, Oil, and all other Newfoundland Products of the Sea

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ST. JOHN'S — NEWFOUNDLAND

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STEAMSHIP OWNERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS

LLOYD'S AGENTS

Importers of all General Merchandise

Exporters of Sealoil, Sealskins, Codoil, Dry Salted Codfish and all other Newfoundland Products

Manufacturers of "Bowring's" tinned

CODFISH CAKES — FLAKED FRESH FISH — FISH CHOWDER

and other Canned Goods Specialties

Owners of S.S. "IMOGENE" — Specially constructed for Ice Navigation

Open for Charter

Newfoundland Railway

3 Foreign Train Connections Weekly
From points in Canada and United States to Newfoundland

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Steamer "Caribou" leaves North Sydney 8.30 p.m.

SATURDAYS-TUESDAYS-THURSDAYS

"ONLY 7 HOURS AT SEA"

and direct connection with express trains from Port Aux Basques, Nfld., 7.45 a.m.

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Dining and Sleeping Car Service Featuring Newest Refinements of Travel Comfort and Convenience

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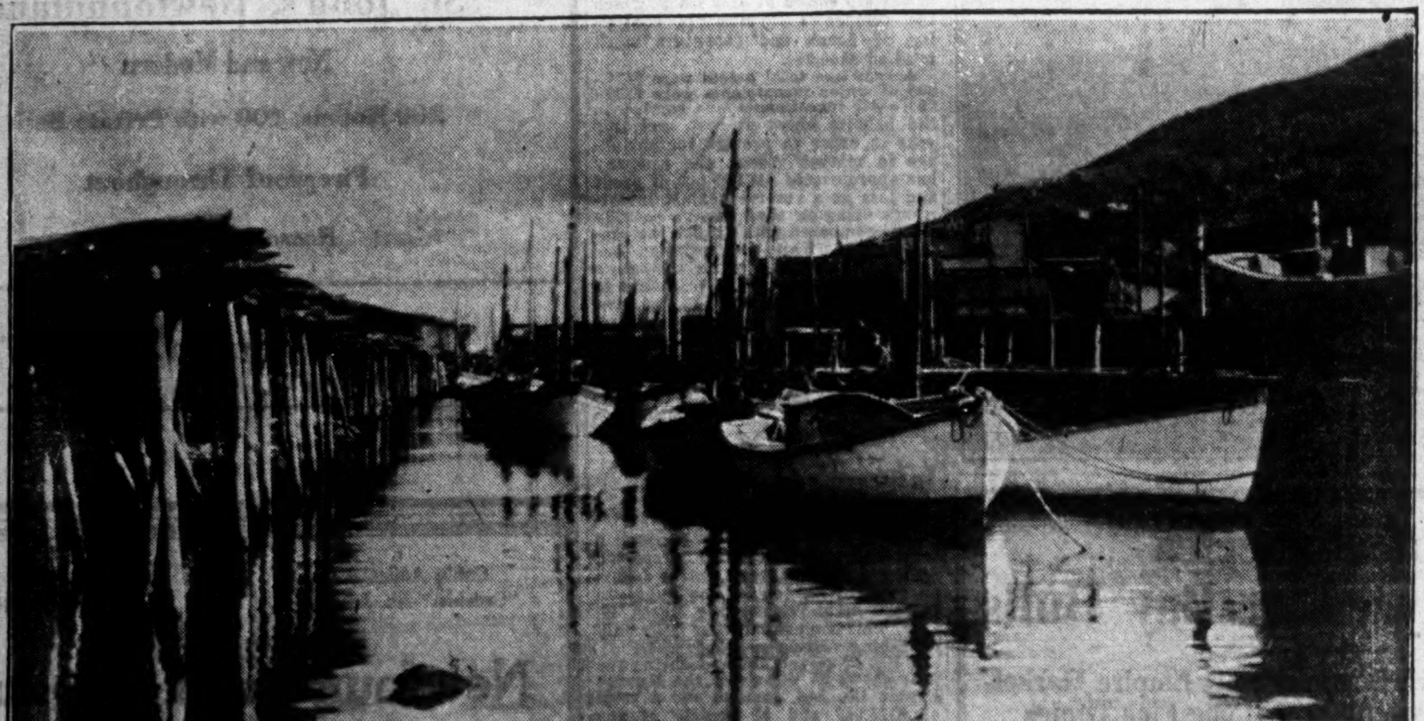
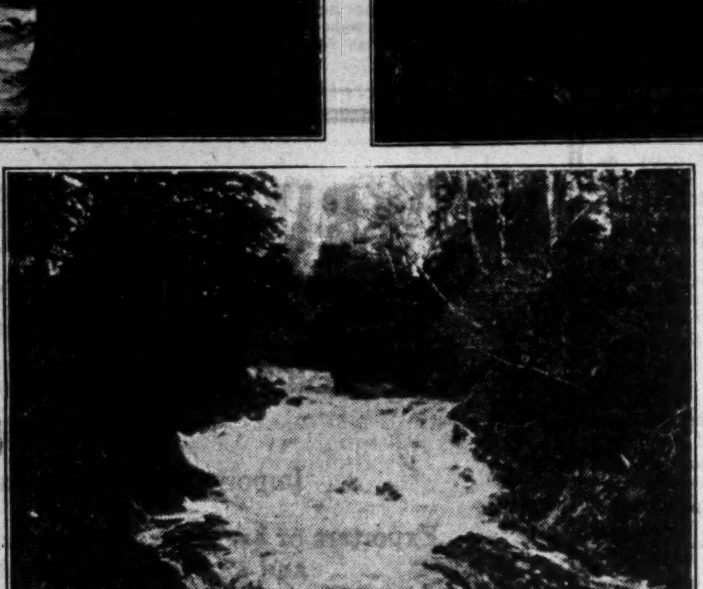




Above: Fishing boats in harbor. A different life and a breath of salt air greets you at every turn in Newfoundland, a land that has been settled by white people longer than any other on this continent. Customs are quaint and the beauty of the scenes are striking.

Left centre: The ocean surf in a Newfoundland bay. Photograph by W. R. Mc Askill, Halifax.

Right centre: The Humber, a famous salmon river that delights both the sportsman and the lover of majestic natural beauty. Photo by W. R. McAskill, Halifax.

Below: A waterfall in Bowring Park, a natural scenic playground in St. John's.

Magnificent Scenery

The appeal of Newfoundland is the appeal of Nature. Six thousand miles of rugged coastline have given the island the name of the Norway of the new world. Miles of flashing streams; stretches of silvery beaches; stands of noble conifers; interesting villages — these await the lover of beauty.

The weather is warm on summer days; the nights are cool. Sea breezes sweep the Island.

In and about the city of St. John's one finds notable contrasts between the metropolitan banking and business offices and the fine marine drive, beautiful Bowring park, quaint Quidi Vidi, rolling Bally Haly golf course and fleets of fishing vessels.

Easy to Get There

It is easy to get to Newfoundland from anywhere in Canada, the United States or Great Britain. There are steamship services direct from New York, Boston, Halifax, Montreal, Quebec, Liverpool, Charlottetown and North Sydney.

Those who wish to take the overland route through the heart of this new land of scenic appeal will find the railway spanning the island, modern and efficient. It makes connections at Port aux Basques with its own steamers linking with the Canadian mainland at North Sydney.

One may choose a sea voyage or a combination of sea voyage and land route and find access to Newfoundland's vacationland as simple as it is interesting.

Excellent Motoring

Newfoundland is engaged in a program of highway improvement that has proceeded so far that excellent motoring is insured to those who bring their own cars or rent cars for their stay. Over 800 miles of improved highway exist, reaching out into all points in the beautiful Avalon and Burin peninsulas and elsewhere in the island. High gulches are spanned by modern concrete bridges. The highways skirt, in many cases, the coastline, unreeling in turn scores of the most amazing views of high cliffs and low, far flung beaches. Motoring makes Newfoundland a vacationland for the whole family.

Notable Fishing

From coast to coaast in Newfoundland the fisherman and the hunter find their paradise. One-third of the surface of the island is fresh water. In these lakes, rivers and ponds, salmon and trout abound; salmon that reach up to forty pounds, and trout of half a dozen varieties. Regulations for non-resident fishermen are simple and are designed to encourage visits from anglers from outside the country.

Fishermen's lodges and excellent inland hotels are scattered widely.

The best fishing locations are well charted and the sportsman can obtain all necessary information from the Tourist Bureau, the hotels, the steamship companies, the Newfoundland Railway, etc.

Newfoundland . .

land of picturesque beauty and romantic charm

YEAR by year the trek of sportsmen and lovers of natural beauty to Newfoundland is gaining in numbers. The oldest of Britain's colonies has become the newest playground of North America. In this unspoiled vacation-land, the summer visitor finds his dreams fulfilled. There are the finest of fishing, especially for that king of the rivers, the salmon; rugged, natural beauty; a stimulating climate; a bracing ocean voyage each way; comfortable and modern accommodation; interesting people to meet; improved roads to motor on; and freedom from irksome passport or customs regulations. If you have not seen Newfoundland, treat yourself this year to the finest vacation you have ever had. Come to the Ancient Colony and fill your storehouse of memories and your kitbag of health.

Sporting Paradise

WHEN it is realized that almost one-third of the surface area of the island domain is fresh water — lakes, rivers, ponds and streams — and that in most of these bodies of water salmon or trout abound, it can well be understood what a golden opportunity beckons the sportsman. There are no restrictions and the season extends from January 15th to September 15th in each year.

Bird shooting also attracts many to Newfoundland. Partridge — ptarmigan or willow grouse — is the chief lure of the gun, though wild duck, wild geese, snipe, curlew and many varieties of sea birds are found in abundance. This season runs from September 20th to January 1st. There is no limit as to the bag.

Unspoiled Vacation Land

UNCROWDED . . . little traveled . . . Newfoundland is a region of green, untrammeled beauty — a rugged land, peopled with kindly deep-sea folk, and rich in wild canoe-streams and secret lakes . . . teeming with salmon and trout. Solemn deep forests are yours to explore — yet a prime golf course lies close at hand! . . . And the popular finishing touches are supplied by the splendid hotel and cabin accommodations at amazingly low rates.

Write for "The Story of Newfoundland," an illustrated booklet sent free from the Newfoundland Information Bureau, 53M Journal Bldg., Boston, Mass., or the Newfoundland Tourist and Publicity Commission, St. John's, Newfoundland, or any travel agency.

PAPER TRADE GIVES LEAD TO INDUSTRY

Island Mills Set Up New Record in 1931

ACTIVE OPERATIONS

Newfoundland Advantages Draw Capital to Exploit Timber and Water Resources

Newfoundland has been the outstanding newsprint producer over the last two years — outstanding because it is the only country in the world which has been able to maintain operations at capacity rating. Though the Island has only two newsprint plants, the capacity of these units is such as to place Newfoundland among the world's leading producers of newsprint paper.

Newsprint manufacture in Newfoundland is a comparatively new industry. A decade ago the annual production amounted to less than 60,000 tons, while in 1931 it totalled nearly 300,000 tons.

Conditions Are Favorable

This remarkable growth has been due to exceptionally favorable manufacturing conditions on the island. Large and easily accessible timber reserves, low cost power, moderate labor cost and water-borne transportation to markets have enabled Newfoundland to produce newsprint on a basis probably more favorable than that of any other country. Consequently the two companies operating on the Island have been able to maintain their plant operations close to capacity for several years past.

Steady Gain in Output

The manner in which production has grown is illustrated by the following table:

Newfoundland Newsprint Output

	Tons
1923	63,906
1924	64,648
1925	96,588
1926	186,471
1927	202,852
1928	230,852
1929	255,500
1930	287,259
1931	294,983
1932*	88,343

*January to April.

Current Operations Good

Though newsprint marketing conditions have not been altogether favorable this year, the Newfoundland mills have managed to maintain operations on a very satisfactory basis; a basis considerably higher than that prevailing in Canada or the United States.

During the first four months of this year production amounted to 88,343 tons. This compares with the all-time record of 95,318 tons established in the January-April period of 1931.

Two Large Operators

Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co., operating at Grand Falls, finds its principal market in Great Britain. This company is largely controlled by English newsprint interests. The other mill at Corner Brook is owned and operated by International Power and Paper Co. of Newfoundland, control of which recently passed from International Paper and Power Co. to Canadian International Paper Co.

The latter development does not involve any change in control, except corporate ownership, but it presages a step which may lead to the absorption of Canadian International Paper Co.'s properties by the proposed giant merger of Canadian newsprint manufacturers.

May Affect Corner Brook

Conditions in the Canadian newsprint industry have been unsatisfactory for some time past. Few, if any, of the operators are making money and plant operations have been averaging less than 50 per cent of capacity for some time. A move was instituted some time ago with a view to seeing if it were not possible to merge the major producers, which would permit of possible economies in administration and operation, as well as providing the industry with leadership and a unified policy. If this plan eventuates, it might mean the absorption of the Corner Brook mill.

Such a move is not likely to meet with the approval of Newfoundland interests. The opinion has already been expressed that acquisition of the Corner Brook mill might work to the disadvantage of the island, in that Corner Brook operations might be curtailed to the benefit of the Canadian mills.

Gander River Project

In addition to having these two mills in operation there are possibilities that Newfoundland will have additional newsprint paper mills in days to come. Much attention has been paid during the past few years to a project originally developed by the Reid-Newfoundland Company to erect a 1,000 tons a day newsprint mill at Gander Valley. The Reid's later interested various other groups including the Hearst's, Canada Power and Paper Corp. and A. S. Butler. The latter put additional capital into the enterprise. This project would have involved the expenditure of about $65,000,000. The company endeavored to get from the Government of Newfoundland authority to divert water from Gander Lake and to erect a large hydro-electric plant. The Newfoundland Railway Co. was asked to build a spur line. The Government was asked to guarantee a certain amount of the debentures, and in addition to give the company very large concessions, not only for wood on the Island of Newfoundland, concessions that would have utilized probably two-thirds of the balance of the available wood on the island, but concessions for future wood cutting in Labrador. The Newfoundland Government was not satisfied with the terms upon which the enterprise was to be built, and beyond entering into negotiations with the promoters, it refused to carry the project further.

At the moment the possibilities of the enterprise going ahead are very slight.

Would be Big Help

There is no doubt that another newsprint enterprise to Newfoundland would help to bring enormous prosperity to the island. At the same time it would have the effect of further disrupting the newsprint market, and it would not be a favorable thing for newsprint producers as a whole. The enterprise is likely to come to life at some later time, but whether it will do so under the aegis of the present promoters, is a matter that is to be determined in the future.

In any event Newfoundland looks forward to playing an increasing part in the production of newsprint paper, not only for American newspaper publishers, but for British publishers. While the amount of pulpwood still available on the island of Newfoundland is not large enough to do much more than double the present capacity of the mills, there is every likelihood that additional newsprint mills will be built in the future to utilize pulpwood from Labrador. There is an enormous and as yet not accurately estimated amount of pulpwood timber in Labrador. This could be brought to Newfoundland at low cost by steamships converted into newsprint paper at Tidewater Point, and shipped inexpensively across the ocean or sold to the United States. It is likely that the first development of Labrador pulpwood will be in connection with the development of new newsprint mills in Newfoundland or the enlargement of some of the existing ones. The fact that a considerable quantity of water power is still available in Newfoundland and has not yet been harnessed is a factor that makes this practically certain.

Far-Reaching Influence

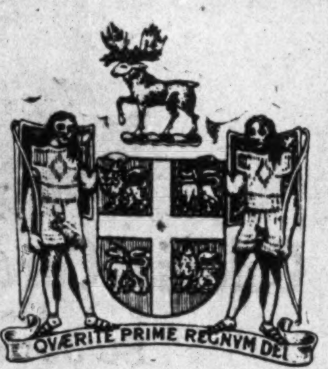
The influence of the newsprint industry upon the economic life of the island is far-reaching. Millions of new capital have been brought into the country. The exploitation of the country's timberlands and water power has been carried out on a scale comparable to that found anywhere else in the world. Employment has been provided for thousands of workers in the bush and mills, while the amount of money distributed in salaries and wages and on supplies has been of the utmost importance to the country.

Today the newsprint industry is Newfoundland's greatest producer of wealth. For over 300 years the population of the island depended almost solely upon the fisheries. Agriculture has never developed to any extent and the livelihood of the majority of the people has depended upon the harvest of the sea. While such a condition still prevails, it is worth while noting that the annual value of newsprint production exceeds that of the fisheries. Furthermore, and what is of more importance to Newfoundland these days, the value of newsprint exports exceeds that of any other commodity shipped out of Newfoundland.

First Major Step

It may be said further that creation of the newsprint industry was the first major step toward the industrialization of the island. For many years the timber and water power resources of the island were of minor importance in that their revenue-producing qualities were insignificant. The newsprint manufacturers have definitely shown what can be done in the way of big scale operations and providing Newfoundland with a diversity of industry.

Arms of Newfoundland



Almost three hundred years have elapsed since these arms were approved for Newfoundland, the order being issued during the reign of Charles 1.

The translation of the Latin motto reads: "Seek Ye First the Kingdom of God," a rather unusual motto for a nation and thought to have been inspired by the grossly exaggerated accounts of the wealth of these new lands, which aroused widespread interest in the Old Land and caused many to venture out with visions of easily-obtained wealth.

AVALON 'PHONE WIDENS ACTIVITY, STATIONS GAIN

Equipment is Improved as Subscribers Show Increase

In spite of the general trade depression and the estimated saturation point being nearly reached in local telephone service, Avalon Telephone Co. was able to show a gain in subscriber stations in 1931. The company has reported progressive service ever since its inception in 1919 and continued during the past year, extensions and adaptations with a view to broadening its scope of activity.

Avalon Telephone Co operates the telephone system in St. John's and vicinity, which is known as the Avalon peninsula. The population served totals about 100 towns and has a capacity of some 10,000 telephones.

Additional P. B. X. Used

Expansion carried out last year included installation of additional private branch exchanges which are finding an increased sale in the territories served. A new 700-line switchboard, which had just been put in place the end of 1930, has now been completely installed and brought into full service.

Long distance, a vital factor in telephone activity today, has been extended and improved by the installation of new copper circuits, connecting outport exchanges and several rural and suburban lines have been similarly equipped in the Kenmount, Mount Scio and Thorburn roads and Nagles Hill district.

Laying More Conduits

In improvements of conduits, considerable development has been undertaken. Lead covered cables, making underground installation possible, have already been in existence in St. John's for some time, but others have been added during the year with similar installations at Topsail, Manuels, Bell Island and other districts. In fact, wherever the group of subscribers is sufficient, the company aims to develop the use of these more satisfactory lead covered cables.

The growth of local broadcasting stations has put an additional responsibility upon the Avalon Telephone Co. While the actual stations, of which there are now several in existence, are fixed points, the location of microphones vary according to demand. Between microphone and station, the telephone company stands as the central link. The hooking up of several temporary and permanent networks of radio broadcasting lines for private enterprises was effectively carried out during the year.

Confer With T. T. & T.

Negotiations have been carried on between Avalon Telephone Co. and the American Telephone and Telepgraph Co. to establish a service between Newfoundland and the United States. It is also likely that the company's system will be linked in with a new telephonic submarine cable between North America and Europe which the American company is planning to lay, landing at Trinity Bay.

Avalon Telephone Co.'s part in such a scheme would be to build a trunk line from St. John's to Trinity Bay, at the same time installing a local telephone service on the Burin Peninsula. Completion of plans, however, are likely to be delayed until business conditions improve.

Steady Progress Made

The growth of the company's operations is indicated by the fact that in 1921 there were but 900 telephones installed while today's total approximates 8,000. The number of telephones per capita is still below the average for similar districts in Canada and it is anticipated that there will be a continued increase in the future.

Public investment interest in the company is largely confined to the first mortgage bonds of which there are $750,000 outstanding. These were issued in 1930 and though no financial statement has been made public it is understood that interest charges were fully covered by earnings last year. In addition to payment of bond interest dividends were paid on the preferred and common shares in 1931.

BUCHANS MINING INCREASES OUTPUT TO REDUCE COSTS

Only Base Metal Producer in British North America to Expand in 1931

Newfoundland's big base metal enterprise, the Buchans Mining Co., manifested its faith in the future by completing an expansion programme early in 1931, that reduces costs to the point where operations may be profitably carried on giving employment to several hundred workers. When most base metal mines are curtailing their production, owing to the lowest prices in history, it is significant that Buchans, pioneering the development of the central mineral belt of Newfoundland, has been able to continue its programme.

Early in 1931 the expansion was started and late in that year it was placed into service being the only base metal enterprise in British North America to increase its production. Initial operations were started in October, 1928, with a 500-ton mill and have now been stepped up to approximately 1,200 tons daily capacity producing lead concentrates and zinc concentrates containing gold and silver which is exported for smelting.

Although Newfoundland at one time was an important base metal producer, principally copper, the Buchans operations today are the only non-ferric mining operations conducted. The history of the development of this enterprise dates back to 1905 when a prospector employed by the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. discovered a great mineralized zone in the central interior section of Newfoundland that previously had seen practically no prospecting. Nothing was done with the find, however, owing to the complex nature of the ore and the metallurgical difficulties encountered in its treatment. About 1920 the American Smelting and Refining Co. of New York, a large well known United States enterprise, undertook to finance, explore and develop the property for its potentialities. After conducting extensive experiments for the treatment of the ore it was found to be amendable to the flotation process. Following these experiments plans were laid in 1926 and 1927 for putting the property on an initial production basis.

An Agreement Made

As the Anglo-Newfoundland Co. were owners of the property an agreement was made whereby the American Smelting & Refining would provide the necessary funds to equip the property in consideration of which it was to receive 50 per cent of the net profits after funds advanced had been repaid.

The property consists of approximately 1,400 sq. miles in the Red Indian Lake and Noel Paul's mining area in Central Newfoundland, reached by the Newfoundland Government Railway from Millertown Junction, thence by a branch line extending southwest from Millertown to the site of operations at Buchans on Red Indian Lake.

Here at least five distinct ore bodies have been proven up approximately 8,000 ft. along a mineralized zone. The largest of these lenses, the Lucky Strike, is estimated to contain 4,775,000 tons of ore averaging 17.85 per cent lead, 7.65 per cent zinc, 1.4 per cent copper, 3.25 oz. silver and .033 oz. gold per ton. This ore body is the only one of the lenses that has been developed and it is interesting to note in this connection that geophysical surveying played an important part in their discovery and is one of the few places in North America where this system of delimiting ore showed conclusive evidence.

Buchans operations being in the nature of a private enterprise gives out but little information as to details of production, but the fact that it is giving increased employment and pioneering a new district as well as providing a profitable freight for the Newfoundland Railway is of paramount importance during a period of economic disturbance.

ST. JOHN'S GAS LAYS NEW MAINS TO FILL DEMAND

Aggressive Steps Taken to Further Sales of Appliances

St. John's Gas Light Co. has carried out considerable expansion in the past year. In addition to extending its mains, the company has also opened an up-to-date showroom and is pushing the sale of modern gas appliances of all kinds.

New outlets for industrial sales have been found in the recently constructed Government railway shops. These shops use gas extensively for core baking and the melting of base and soft metals. Further, a new trunk line has been extended from the gas plant to the Browning Harvey Bakery, the products of which are baked entirely by gas. In 1930 a similar extension was made to supply the needs of another bakery.

Storage Facilities Bettered

In order that an even supply of gas may be available at any hour of the day, it was necessary to make some plant improvements. Increased facilities for storage of gas enable the company to take care of its peak load in an efficient manner and the recent demand for domestic consumption has necessitated the laying of 7,500 ft. of additional gas mains. Further extensions will be made this year.

Coke, the chief by-product of the company, has been improved in quality by new methods of production. A new market has been found for genuine gas coke by a modern system of grading.

CLOTHING FACTORY

Newfoundland's Premier Departmental Store

WE WELCOME AMERICAN VISITORS

You are permitted by Customs authorities to take home $100.00 (one hundred dollars) worth of celebrated Riverside All Wool Blankets, Travelling Rugs, Camp Blankets. Such souvenirs make delightful gifts and give great satisfaction in after years as reminders of your holiday.

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Dry Goods, Millinery, Mantles, Footwear, Men's and Boys' Furnishings, Smallwares, Stationery, Toilet Goods, Furniture, Wallpaper, Crockeryware, Groceries, etc.

AGENTS FOR

Philco Balanced Unit Radio and Tubes, Orthophonic Victrolas and Records, Cleveland, Royal and Buddy Rubber Boots, Butterick Patterns, Staunton Wallpapers, John Bell's Medicines, Cook's Soaps, Burpee Seeds.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Ready-to-wear Clothing for men and boys. Controllers of The Riverside Woollen Mills, Limited, Newfoundland, who manufacture Pure Wool Blankets, Union Blankets, Camp Blankets, Travelling Rugs, Fingering Wools, Yarns, Tweeds, Homespuns, Mackinaw Cloths, etc.

YOUR SPORTING NEEDS

Can be taken care of by our associate Company, The Martin Royal Stores Hardware Co., Limited—Guns, Ammunition, Game Bags, Trout and Salmon Rods, Landing Nets, Trout and Salmon Flies, Lines, Reels, Casts, Baskets, Fly Books, etc., etc.

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THE HOUSE FOR VALUE
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St. John's - - Newfoundland

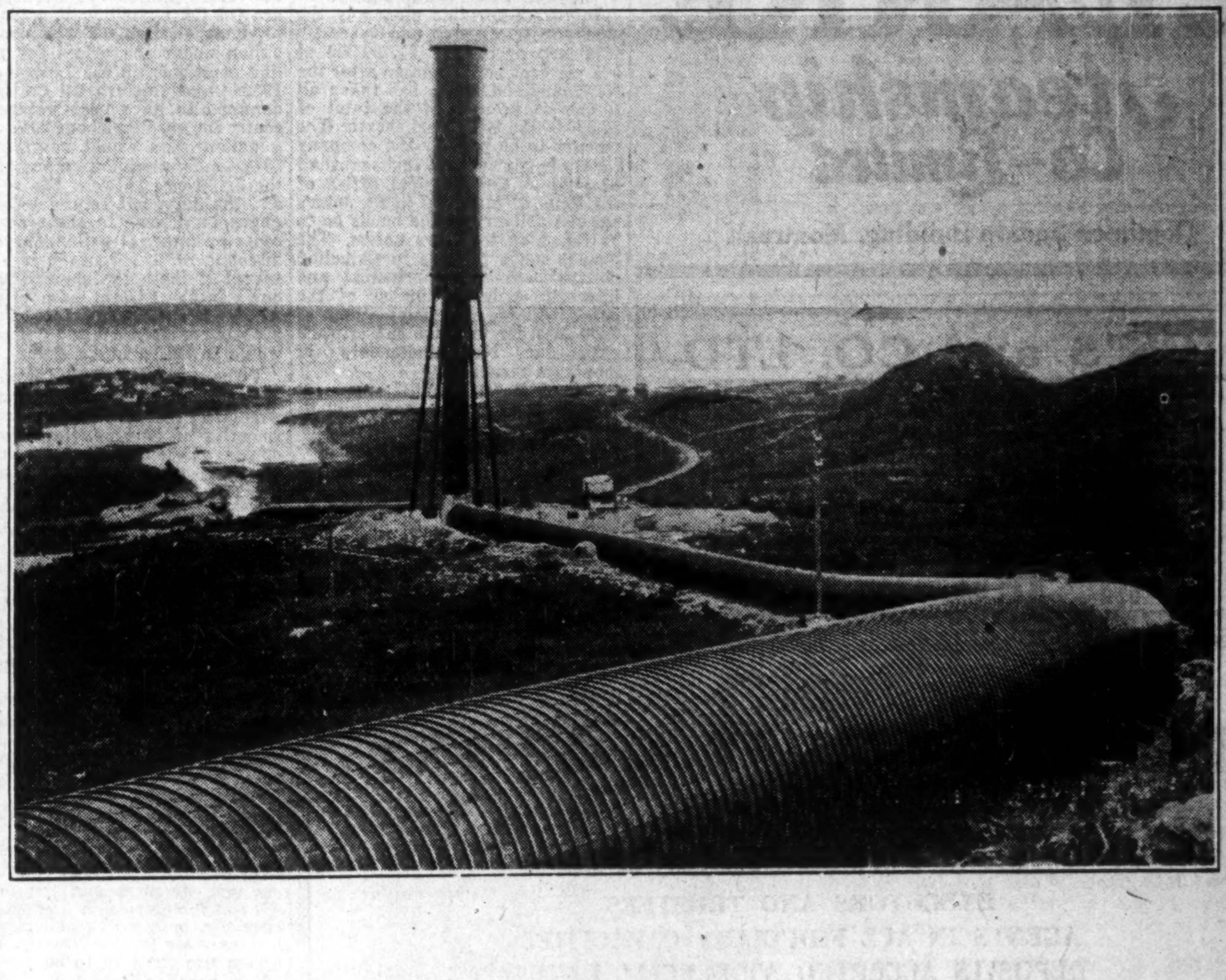
Completed Developments Match Progressive Growth of Newfoundland's Public Utility

THE NEWFOUNDLAND LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY; LIMITED serves the needs of St. John's with electric lighting and heating, power to drive industries, and provides as well the street car service of the city. Power is also supplied for the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation's activities at Bell Island.

In addition to the 7,000 h.p. development at Petty Harbor, some eight miles from St. John's, the company has recently completed a 5,500 h.p. hydro-electric development at Pierre's Brook. The installations are linked for greater efficiency, either plant automatically carrying the load, which can be switched from one to the other in a few seconds.

The present company was formed in 1924. In that year the number of light and power customers totalled 4,788. This figure has risen to over 7,000. The average growth of domestic consumers is between 300 and 400 yearly. Total installations at the end of November 1931 were classified as follows: Commercial 950; domestic 6,200; heat and power 375.

Below is shown the lower end of the wood stave pipe line and surge tank of the Gull Pond Dam development at Pierre's Brook. This pipe line is 8,000 feet long, the inside diameter being 6 feet.



NEWFOUNDLAND LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY
LIMITED
ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND

THIS SUMMER

CRUISE

NORTH by EAST TO

LABRADOR AND NEWFOUNDLAND

Strike out on a new route . . . . north by east to Labrador and the rugged coast of Newfoundland. Get away from the usual tourist trail . . . . see new people . . . . new customs . . . . visit the famous Grenfell Missions, picturesque villages and coastal settlements where motors are a novelty and visitors from "outside" an event . . . . regions where life goes on, stripped of its frills with all its natural charm.

10 to 14 DAYS
$100 & $125 up

To Labrador and Newfoundland:	
14-day cruises by North Voyageur	$100 and up
12-day cruises by New Northland	$125 and up
To Newfoundland via the North Shore:	
12-day cruises by North Voyageur	$ 85 and up
Round the Gulf Cruises including Newfoundland:	
10-day cruises by New Northland	$100 and up
To Gaspe, Anticosti and Prince Edward Island:	
12-day cruises by S.S. Gaspesia	$ 80 and up

Frequent sailings all summer beginning with the first Round the Gulf Cruise on June 28.

Salmon Fishing

Salmon fishing on the well-stocked rivers of Newfoundland is unexcelled on the continent. Reservations, guides, camps and supplies may be arranged through any office of the Clarke Steamship Company. And licenses are LOW up to 4 days $2.10 a day: two weeks $10: season $26. Literature giving full particulars of all Clarke Steamship cruises, sailing dates, accommodation, ports of call, etc., is available. Ask for it at your local travel agent or write to

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IMPERIAL OIL TAKES UP LOAN, GETS MONOPOLY

Experts Arrange Agreement With Dominant Firm in Industry

SAVES PRESTIGE

Royalties Will Service and Extinguish Loan When Monopoly Ceases—Public Subscribes Also

In this time of extreme depression when world financiers turn a deaf ear to those offering government bonds, Newfoundland is preventing default on $2,500,000 of bonds falling due on July 1, 1932, by an underwriting agreement with Imperial Oil Co., which has for many years exercised a virtual monopoly in the importation and sale of the principal petroleum products. Enabling legislation has been passed whereby Sir John Middleton, Governor — or someone acting in his absence—can sign an agreement, effected with Imperial Oil by the three experts employed by the Government to guide it through these troublous times, whereby that company underwrites at 97, $1,750,000 of a new $2,500,000 issue of 5½ per cent bonds to be offered the people of Newfoundland.

In return Imperial Oil is given a legal and actual monopoly of its business in Newfoundland in place of the virtual monopoly obtained by it under competiitve conditions during the last 15 years, Present duties and sales taxes are removed automatically with the signing of the agreement and in their place a royalty of 8 cents a gallon on gasoline, 15 cents a gallon on lubricating oils and 4 cents a gallon on all other petroleum, is collected for a special fund to look after the payment of interest and sinking fund on the new bonds. Imperial Oil collects the royalty in the price of the products and pays over to the special fund $300,000 a year and any more that is collected to the consolidated fund of the government at the end of the year.

Same as Tax Increase

In effect the royalty is just a tax but it takes the form of an agreement in order to get the principal amount at once. It is terminable at any time that Newfoundland cares to pay off the bonds and the company is prevented from taking any advantage of its monopoly because the sales price is given a definite relation to the posted price in the mid-Continent field which is the exact method used by Imperial Oil in determining its Canadian price. The company has to assure quantity and quality of grades required and government can import if there is any failure in this respect. If there is a dispute on any point the matter can be submitted to arbitration.

The agreement covers all petroleum products other than medicinal products of petroleum and therefore covers gasoline and kerosene, lubricating oils, crude oils, naphthas and distillates, illuminating, burning and transformer oils, specialty oils, cordage and textile oils, fluid, semi-fluid and solid greases, waxes and petroleums, candles other than candles for religious purposes, petroleum cake, butane, propane, gas oils and fuel oils capable of use for heating in internal combustion engines, and liquid, fluid and solid tars and asphalts so long as any of these products contain as much as 25 per cent in volume of material produced from petroleum.

Payable in Canadian Dollars

In return for this monopoly the company unrewrites and takes up whatever portion of $1,750,000 of 5½ per cent bonds remain after the Newfoundland public has taken all it can at present of the total of $2,500,000 to be offered shortly. The amount to be paid by the company for the bonds which it takes up shall be paid at the principal office of the Bank of Montreal in St. John's against delivery of the bonds so to be taken on ten days notice. The loan is made payable in Canadian dollars both as to principal and interest. A large number of the bonds will be in denominations of $200 in order to make subscription easy for Newfoundlanders of moderate means.

The $300,000 annual payment coming from the company will be made in equal monthly payments, the first to become due being payable after the appointed date of the bonds. In addition the company will pay, in each year ending June 30 that the loan is current, whatever sum over $300,000 has been collected on the royalties, this sum to be paid to the government within two months after the end of the fiscal year on June 30. The $300,000 is paid into a special fund but the additional amount would help the exchequer of the government as well as would give it an additional interest in checking any tendency toward bootlegging of petroleum products during the currency of the loan.

The following table shows the imports of petroleum products during the last two years for which statistics are available:

Imports of Petroleum Products
(Years ending June 30)

	1930 gallons	1931 gallons
Kerosene oils	1,602,508	1,112,047
Gasoline oils	2,647,872	2,744,417
Lubricating oils	302,451	252,246

Applying the royalty collections to the imports of those years would show an amount of $389,398 collectible whenever imports reach the total shown in 1929-1930 and $346,345 when imports are equal to those of 1930-1931. If a similar drop were made in 1931-1932 as that in 1930-1931 there would on that basis be just enough for the special fund. Of that $300,100 an amount of $137,500 would be needed for interest and $162,500 would be available for sinking fund and other purposes.

Lubricating Oils Gain Seen

Customs returns showed Canada in those two years the predominant exporter to Newfoundland of gasoline, kerosene and crude petroleum while United States was somewhat in the lead with lubricating oils. It appears to be in the lubricating field therefore that Imperial Oil may get the principal percentage increase in business as a result of this agreement. The amount which might be displaced from United States sources was 130,934 gallons in 1931 and 7,876 gallons from the United Kingdom. Imperial Oil supplied in that year a total of 113,431 gallons of lubricating oils.

The company agrees to import and sell in Newfoundalnd all the products sold in Canada—the same grades and qualities—in sufficient quantities to meet continuously the whole demand from the public. The Government reserves the right to import if there is any falling down in this respect but it would sell on the same terms as the company so far as royalties and selling price are concerned.

Based on Posted Prices

The company agrees to sell white motor butane 65 Octane No. gasoline and water white 150 test kerosene at prices based on a cost of 8 cents per gallon of gasoline and kerosene c.i.f. St. John's. This would work out at a price of 24 cents a gallon to wholesalers for gasoline in St. John's, containers extra.

Boiled down, the quid pro quo is that the Government gets a royalty tantamount to an increase in tax to take care of the whole debt of $1,750,000 and the company is supposed to charge prices which will give it a fair margin of profit, taking one year with another, so far as can be judged by estimates of present and prospective demand.

Takes Care of Competitor

The company agrees to look after the vested interests of Great Eastern Oil Co. by selling it petroleum products desired at 1½ cents a gallon under the prices for gasoline mentioned in the Loan Act of 1932. Great Eastern Oil Co. is understood to have been paying recently for gasoline about 20½ cents a gallon; this would now become 23½ cents a gallon, representing the difference between the royalty and the duty, but Imperial Oil engages to deliver to them at 22½ cents an imperial gallon, the same discount of 1½ cents being preserved if there are changes up or down in the 24-cent base price to wholesale dealers in St. John's. In the case of kerosene the difference would be half a cent a gallon.

Fishermen Use Most Gasoline

About 108,000 people out of the population of 272,000 depend on the fisheries of Newfoundland for all or part of their living. No adequate statistics exist as to number of boats engaged respectively in the "shore," "bank" and "Labrador" fisheries. Gasoline has become very important for the shore fisheries carried on by fishermen around the coast in small boats, mostly within sight of the fishermen's homes. Within 15 years the use of the motor engine in boats of this character has become almost universal. The internal combustion engine and gasoline save them much of the arduous labor of the old days and enable them to work more effectively and to cover greater distances. The "bank" fishermen use schooners with crews of about 20 men but the Labrador fishermen have both shore and sea fishing. The sealing fleet has consisted both of schooners and steamers and the principal call for petroleum products has been for the scout aeroplane which locates seals for the vessels. Fishermen use from 70 to 80 per cent of all gasoline imported.

Merchants Mutual Marine Carried $300,000 in 1931

Insurance of $300,450 on 154 vessels is reported by the Merchants' Mutual Marine Insurance Co., of St. John's, Newfoundland, for the year ending March 31, 1932, according to the company's annual report. This company insures only Labrador "floaters" and the list of vessels insured during the year includes 35 vessels of A. H. Murray & Co., carrying total coverage of $70,600; 48 vessels of Monroe Export Co., at $101,600; 35 vessels of Job Bros., at $60,400; 34 vessels of Bowring Bros., at $65,650, and 2 vessels of Tors Cove Trading Co., insured for $2,200.

Losses during the year totalled only $747.50 in addition to which one unsettled claim for which a reserve of $200 has been set up, is reported.

Five-Year Comparison Shows Trend of Sealing

The substantial decline in the 1932 seal fishery as compared with the peak of 1930 is seen by the following five-year comparison from the report of the sealing fleets as compiled each year by L. G. Chafe.

These figures cover only the returns to seal fishers direct and do not include the moneys received for the sale of seal skins and oil which has netted Newfoundland between $500,000 and $1,000,000 annually for many years.

Comparative Statement of Seal Fisheries

	Unit	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
Vessels engaged	No.	4	10	18	12	11
Net tonnage	tons	2,651	......	7,047	7,152	8,637
Crews	No.	731	......	2,320	2,328	2,110
Seals taken	No.	48,613	87,866	241,286	201,856	227,022
Weight of seals (gross)	tons	1,145	2,080	4,813	3,710	4,629
Net value of catch	$	58,367	121,115	405,809	364,360	394,164

SEAL HUNT DISAPPOINTS DURING 1932

Few Vessels Take Part and Catch Very Poor

PRICES LOWER

Doubts Again Feared for Future of Ancient and Romantic Industry of Colony

Newfoundland lost an important source of revenue for 1932 as a result of the disappointing returns of the sealing fleet which sailed March 6, 1932, and brought back the smallest catch in the past 50 years with the exception of 1915 and 1920.

Two years ago the record catch of recent years brought a total net value to seal fishermen of over $400,000 when 241,200 seals were taken with a gross weight of 4,800 tons. In that year 18 boats constituted the seal fishery. In 1931 another slump occurred and returns from the seal fishery were cut by one-third to $121,000 but the 1932 report reveals that only four steamers prosecuted the seal hunt, bringing in only 48,600 seals with a gross weight of 1,145 tons and a net value of only $58,367, or only about one-seventh of the value of this important industry two years ago.

Six Vessels Started

The official report of the voyage, compiled by L. G. Chafe, who has kept tab on this industry for the past 50 years, says that only six steamers sailed for the seal fishery this spring, all of which prosecuted the voyage "on the front." No steamers did any sealing in the Gulf. Two of these steamers, however, were disabled and were forced to return to port, leaving only four steamers as against eight steamers and two schooners a year ago.

Seals, says Mr. Chafe, were very much scattered this spring, anywhere from the Flemish Cap to the Round Island on the Labrador. Captain Blackwood, of the S.S. Imogene, steamed through 40 miles of ice on which the seals were so scattered that he did not think it advisable to put his men on the ice. Quite a number of seals were hauled on shore by the residents of White and Green Bays and the shore catch was estimated at about 5,000.

Imogene Gets Best Catch

Of the total catch of 48,600 seals practically all were brought in by Captain Blackwood's "Imogene" which reported a total haul of 31,355 seals, having a net value of $37,661. The men's share on this boat amounted to $59.49 each, while of the other three boats one crew netted $26.13 per man and the others less than $8 each.

Two years ago the record went to an auxiliary called Young Harps which netted the men approximately $106 each as their share of the value of the catch. The smallest share of any of the boats engaged in 1931 was $13.27, and the average amount received per man was between $20 and $30. The Harps payment per man in 1931 was $65.

Prices 50 Cents Lower

As to prices, a further decline was noted from last year. Young Harps and Young Hoods brought $3 per hundredweight as against $3.50 a year ago and $5 in 1930. Bedlamers brought only $2.50 as against $3 in 1931 and $4 the year before that, while Old Harps and Hoods brought only $2 per hundredweight as against $2.50 in 1931 and $3.50 in 1930.

The poor catch of 1932 raises again an important question which Newfoundland has feared for many years, namely the extinction of the seal. The history of this famous industry is full of color and romance, and goes back something over 200 years. It is said that 50 years ago seals were much more plentiful than they were today and that the annual slaughter reached over 400,000 with a total value of between $1,000,000 and $1,250,000 per annum. These animals, however, are capable of producing only one offspring per year, and much doubt is expressed whether they will continue to flourish against the modern inventions which have been used to destroy them, particularly as seal fishing is only conducted at the time when the mother seals are helpless after the birth of the young.

The seals taken are the hair seals species and differ from the fur seal of the North Pacific. Their value lies chiefly in their hides which make a very fine grade of leather and in their oil which is used medicinally as a substitute for cod liver oil, for food and for soap.

Although seal fishers received only $58,367 as the net value of their catch in 1931 as compared with $121,000 the previous year, this is by no means the whole story of the economic benefits derived by Newfoundland from its sealing operations.

As may be seen by the following comparative table between $500,000 and $1,000,000 of revenue is received annually through the production of seal oil and preparation of seal skins. These are the latest figures available and give a bird's-eye view of the value of this industry to the Dominion:

Production of Seal Fishery
Seal Oil

Season	Tons	Value
1919-20	1,003	$262,352
1920-21	1,487	248,422
1921-22	1,730	176,008
1922-23	1,501	170,997
1923-24	1,993	275,278
1924-25	3,208	396,611
1925-26	1,860	235,769
1926-27	2,940	360,704
1927-28	2,791	331,697

Skins

Season	No.	Value
1919-20	62,174	$170,331
1920-21	100,118	147,935
1921-22	130,241	205,652
1922-23	100,575	163,116
1923-24	142,310	212,450
1924-25	149,222	273,198
1925-26	132,509	183,271
1926-27	211,531	395,510
1927-28	336,269	606,517

DOMINION ATLANTIC HAS PROFIT FOR '31

Newfoundland Insurance Company Issues 13th Annual Report

In spite of a considerable reduction in premium income, an underwriting profit in all three departments, namely marine, fire and automobile, was shown by Dominion Atlantic Insurance Co. of St. John's, Newfoundland, in its 13th annual report for the year ended March 31, 1932. Gross premiums amounted to $22,537 as compared with $38,639 the previous year, while claims paid and pending were only slightly lower at $12,266 as compared with $12,975 in 1931. Net profit during the past year after writing off $5,500 to general reserve amounted to $6,211 as compared with the corresponding item a year ago of $11,642.

The company reports it has added to its investment holdings, the book value of which now amounts to $214,172 as against $211,468 the previous year. In the auditor's report it is stated that current market trading values as at March 31, 1932, of the company's investments was $155,700. Total assets amounted to $238,997 as against $236,428 the previous year.

In addition to the $5,500 taken from profit and loss account, the company has also transferred to general reserves an additional $7,000 bringing the total of this item up to $30,000 as compared with $17,500 a year ago. The company declared a 5 per cent dividend on account of capital stock as against 10 per cent a year ago.

A. E. Hickman is president of the company and C. C. Pratt, secretary. The company is managed by A. E. Hickman Company of St. John's.

GOOD FACILITIES FOR TRAVELLERS

Newfoundland Hotel is Leading Hostelry on Island

There is fine hotel accommodation for the visitor to Newfoundland.

The leading hostelry on the island is the Newfoundland Hotel built in 1926 and the property of the Newfoundland Government. It has 200 rooms and is thoroughly modern in every respect.

Erected at cost of $1,000,000 it encountered financial difficulties early in its career and found it necessary to fall back on government guarantees when bond interest was defaulted a year or so ago. The hotel is now the property of the government and under the management of B. B. Stafford, it is reported to have ceased to be a financial drain and is no longer running at a loss. The hotel is a distinct asset to the city.

Many Other Hostelries

The Crosbie Hotel is well-located in the heart of the city and is operated on the American plan.

Another excellent hostel is the Cochrane Hotel, which boasts of its homelike atmosphere.

At Corner Brook the International Power & Paper Co. operates the Glyn Mill Inn, while at Harbour Grace there is the Cochrane Hotel, The Empire House and the Gracian Hotel. Sportsmen's hotels are operated at various parts of the island during the fishing and tourist season.

Colonial Cordage Company
Limited
St. John's, Nfld.
ESTABLISHED 1883

Manufacturers of:
Cordage, all sizes and descriptions. Cotton Fishing Lines and Twines. Italian Hemp Fishing Lines and Twines. Herring Nets and Netting. Wrapping Twines.

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

"Victory Brand" Clothing

is to be found in every part of the Island of Newfoundland. Its makers are specialists in meeting the needs for men's and boys' clothing.

The White Clothing Company
Limited
Factory and Office: 321-323 Duckworth Street
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

NEWFOUNDLAND
COD LIVER OIL

THE Government of Newfoundland have now raised the quality of their "COD LIVER OIL" to such a standard, that it has been recognized by the leading Scientists in both the British Isles and America as the purest of Cod Liver Oil on the market to-day.

Every reasonable person knows of the value of Cod Liver Oil as a means of prevention and cure of prevalent diseases throughout the world, viz., Tuberculosis, Rickets, etc., and the wonderful benefit it is to the health of children.

It would be advisable to either visit Newfoundland or accept the dictum of such Scientists as Professors J. C. Drummond, D.Sc., University College, London, and T. P. Hilditch, D.Sc., University of Liverpool, which was published in December, 1930, and may be obtained at His Majesty's Stationery Office, London.

Many other Doctors may be added, also D. J. Davies, Esq., Trade Commissioner of Newfoundland at London, and Dr. Harold Thompson, M.A., in charge of Fishery Research, Newfoundland.

H. B. C. LAKE
Minister of Lands and Fisheries
Department of Lands and Fisheries
St. John's - Newfoundland

FARM BOOM MAY DEVELOP NEW POLICY

Back-to-Land Movement Meets With Fine Success

MANY ALLOTMENTS

Plan Started as Distress Move May Cause Permanent Saving to Agriculture

From Our Own Correspondent

The distress prevalent in Newfoundland during the past winter and the necessity forced upon many of the population to rely upon the dole for their existence, in one respect at least, have had a salutary effect. The people have turned to the land as one way out of their difficulties.

A movement known as the Land Development Association was initiated recently by a body of prominent citizens. Their work is entirely voluntary, and the funds required have been obtained by voluntary contributions. The daily newspapers have given space freely to the publicity necessary to get the movement started and to supply the workers with information on the subject of cultivation.

Citizens Give Acres

The first object has been to encourage the development of allotments. The difficulty of obtaining the necessary land was soon overcome. Citizens of St. John's generously placed their acres at the disposal of the association and within the city boundaries the work of tilling and planting is proceeding vigorously on more than 500 allotments.

Throughout the outports all over the island, the same spirit of industry and thrift is being displayed. One difficulty presented itself. Many of the people who would stand to derive the greatest benefit from the cultivation of the soil were without the necessary funds to purchase seed. Through the funds collected by the association and with a grant from the Government, supplies of seed were distributed among the needy, the stipulation being, in the case of potatoes, for example, that in return for a barrel of seed they should give a barrel of potatoes when the crops were harvested.

Would Restore Agriculture

Primarily intended to serve an immediate need, namely, to encourage the people to help themselves by turning to account the products of the soil for their use, and thereby to save the hundreds of thousands of dollars paid out from the treasury in dole, the Land Development Association has in view a far greater object, and that is to make agriculture in Newfoundland occupy the place it should in the country's economic life. The island is anything but accurately described, as it too frequently has been, as rocky, sterile, and climatically unsuitable for cultivation.

To many in the outside world, it may come as a surprise to learn that the value of the livestock in 1931 was estimated at approximately $3,000,000, and the vegetable products at $5,280,000. There are few settlements where land is not available for cultivation; in every bay, immense tracts of virgin soil still await the agrarian, while in the west of the island in particular are extensive farms, the soil of which is equal to anything to be found in the Maritime Provinces. As for the climate, it is unrivalled for the purpose of raising the finest of crops of vegetables, wheat growing has been proved successful, and fruit farming is extensively carried on. Some of the apples raised compare favorably with those from the Annapolis Valley.

Would Curb Imports

Despite these advantages, the country imports annually over $3,000,000 worth of agricultural products. The idea which the Land Development Association has in view is that Newfoundland should be self-supporting in this respect. The only explanation why it is not is that it has never adopted a progressive agricultural policy. The stimulus given to land cultivation by the association, and the incentive, born of necessity, that the people are showing gives promise of a new era of development by which agriculture may compete with the fisheries as the chief industry.

The Land Development movement has attracted attention, not only within the country, but outside as well. Newfoundlanders residing abroad, and even strangers, having read of the enterprise displayed and of the laudable spirit of the people to help themselves, and thereby, to help their country to regain its stability, have given tangible expression of their interest and appreciation by monetary contributions to the association to enable it to carry out its plans. The motto of the association is, "The Land Our Salvation," and the idea appears to have caught the imagination of the people everywhere.

Statistical Position

Latest information published by Albert J. Bayly, acting deputy minister of Agriculture, as to the estimated quantity and value of agricultural produce in 1931 (calendar year) together with the quantity and value of agricultural products imported for 1931, (fiscal year) is as follows:

ESTIMATED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF NEWFOUNDLAND, 1931

Live stock	Quantity	Price $	Value $
Cows	11,770	40.00	470,800
Calves	6,248	15.00	93,720
Other horned cattle	8,802	40.00	352,080
Horses	13,960	70.00	977,200
Stallions	408	70.00	28,560
Sheep	64,487	7.50	483,652
Swine	5,826	20.00	116,720
Goats	10,812	10.00	108,120
Poultry	234,714	1.00	234,714
Geese	1,535	3.00	4,605
Ducks	6,903	1.50	10,355
Turkeys	315,	5.00	1,575
Total			2,882,101
Other Produce			
Hay, tons	48,256	20.00	965,120
Straw, tons	1,789	15.00	26,835
Oats, bush.	1,497	1.00	1,497
Potatoes, bbls.	469,000	2.00	938,000
Turnips, bbls.	85,147	2.00	170,294
Other root crops, bbls.	11,226	3.50	39,291
Cabbage, heads	7,386,586	.05	369,329
Milk, gals.	4,206,922	.50	2,103,461
Eggs, doz.	1,280,316	.50	640,158
Wool, lbs.	191,024	.15	28,653
Total			5,282,638
Live Stock killed for food:			
Cattle	8,013	40.00	320,520
Sheep	25,590	7.50	191,925
Swine	6,285	20.00	125,700
Total			638,145
Grand Total			8,802,884

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IMPORTED IN NEWFOUNDLAND FOR (Fiscal Year 1930-31)

	Quantity $	Value $
Oats, bush.	514,507	228,558
Barley, lbs.	24,548	749
Wheat	......	114
Hay, tons	6,342	91,325
Straw, tons	86	931
Potatoes, bush.	125,375	61,380
Turnips, beets, parsnips, carrots, bush.	17,101	11,275
Cabbages, lbs.	1,127,540	37,127
Fresh meats, lbs.	2,767,237	341,125
Fresh liver and beef trimmings, lbs.	157,043	13,301
Hams, tongues and salt meat, dry, lbs.	915,629	161,965
Pork, bbls.	22,462	439,656
Bacon, hams, tongues, smoke cured, lbs.	202,775	60,090
Cattle, oxen, cows and horses, no.	2,308	134,536
Sheep, calves, lambs and pigs, no.	1,788	10,598
Poultry, dead, lbs.	204,888	56,391
Poultry, alive	......	348
Eggs, doz.	226,253	72,628
Feeds, lbs.	7,495,220	114,275
Butter, lbs.	391,468	121,763
Cheese, lbs.	552,308	90,493
Butterine, lbs.	302,963	37,166
Milk, canned, lbs.	3,164,662	263,384
Wool	......	6,116
Oatmeal, lbs.	997,786	26,219
Beef, bbls.	51,751	774,443
Onions and tomatoes, lbs.	......	52,077
Cucumbers, squash, etc., lbs.	......	8,697
		3,219,723

Recent Merger Created Large Hardware Firm

Formation of United Nail & Foundry Co., Ltd., in 1931 brought together two of the oldest industrial concerns in the Dominion and created the largest. The two companies which amalgamated to form the United Nail & Foundry Co. were the Newfoundland Consolidated Foundry Co., and the St. John's Nail Manufacturing Co., both of which were founded in 1857.

Headquarters are in St. John's where the company produces a varied line of sheet metal and foundry products as well as being engaged in nickel, silver and electroplating.

Chief products of the company are metal castings, stoves, ranges, heaters, hot water boilers, wire and cut nails, galvanized buckets and ships' gear, kitchen utensils, soil pipe, sanitary fittings, ships' windlasses, hawse pipes and forgings and fir brick and brick stove linings.

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Fire, Accident, Plate Glass and Automobile
Act as Rental Agents for renting of Newfoundland property and collection of rents
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St. John's Newfoundland

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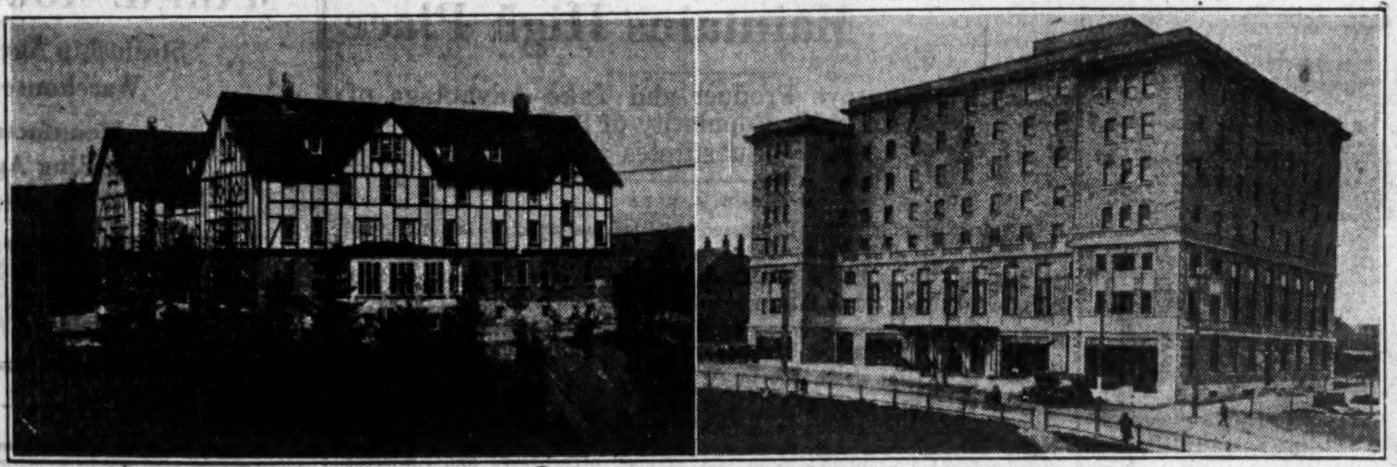
Fine Hotel Accommodation for Visitors to Newfoundland



At the right is the Newfoundland Hotel, leading hostelry of St. John's, a splendid modern building with accommodation for 200 guests. The attractive building at the left is the Glyn Mill Inn located at Corner Brook, the home of the big International Paper Co. property and the terminus of the Clarke Steamship Co. steamers.

Here's Ready-Made Trip To Delight Any Sportsman

Bonavista Bay on Northeast Coast of Newfoundland is Readily Accessible and Abounds With Fine Fish

By C. E. A. JEFFERY

Few parts of Newfoundland combine as many attractions for the sportsman as the Northeast coast of Newfoundland and its hinterland. This comprises for the most part Bonavista Bay, and it is all the more surprising that it is not more frequented, in view of the fact that it is easily accessible.

The Overland Express which runs from Port aux Basques to St. John's, on which the traveller is assured of every comfort and courtesy touches at two points in Bonavista Bay, Gambo and Alexander Bay, situated on two of the finest salmon rivers in the country, the Gambo River and the Terra Nova.

Good Transportation

Efficient guides are available at either of the settlements at Gambo or Glovertown. The latter is connected by motor road with the station at Alexander Bay, about five miles distant. One advantage of these rivers is that the sportsman and his impedimenta can be conveyed to the fishing pools in canoes or river boats.

About two and a half miles up the Gambo, the whole stretch of which can be fished when the salmon are running, Gambo Lake is reached. This beautiful sheet of water stretches for miles into the interior. Good fishing both for salmon and ouaniniche is to be had at the outlet of the lake, at Middle Brook which runs into it, and also at Triton Brook, at the upper end. The country through which Triton Brook runs is today one of the chief resorts of the caribou. They are at present being conserved by means of a close season, but here through the summer months they may be seen in large numbers.

Home of Giant Tuny

From the mouth of the Gambo, the traveller may proceed by motor boat out the Bay. Within a short distance is Travers Brook, another salmon river. and a little to the southward is Northwest River, perhaps one of the most famous trout streams in the island. For smooth water cruising, Bonavista Bay and Notre Dame Bay to the northward are ideal. They are dotted with islands between which are long and tortuous reaches, and the scenery is magnificent. In these bays the giant tuny resorts. So far, angling for these fish is almost unknown, but before long it will prove one of the greatest attractions in Newfoundland for sportsmen.

In a cruise down Bonavista Bay there is one peculiar spot at which the traveller should call. It is known as The Beach, a curved strip of sand not more than a few yards wide joining a rocky promintory that would otherwise be an island to the mainland. This, in the earlier days of Newfoundland history, was the resort of the aboriginal tribe, the Boethucs. Apparently they went there to catch fish or the bay seals that frequent the waters or are to be seen basking in the sun on the rocks. At the shore end of the strip of land may be seen the round trenches that mark the site of the Indian wigwams. The lucky searcher in the gravel may come across relics of this extinct tribe in the form of flint spear and arrow heads. The writer was fortunate enough to discover two fine specimens last summer.

Fine Salmon Pools

Turning up another arm of the bay, the traveller comes to the delightful settlement of Glovertown. This is situated at the mouth of the famous Terra Nova River. Salmon pools occur just above tidal water, but the sportsman is advised to proceed upstream for about seven miles. Much of the lower part of the river consists of miles of steady navigable water in a motor boat. Above are several excellent salmon pools, in any or all of which good sport is assured in July, varying with the height of the water, as is the case in practically all streams.

From the twin falls thundering into the upper part of the pool, there is room for a dozen or more fishermen as the salmon are lying in the numerous eddies and rapids extending for perhaps a mile. Camping grounds situated in the groves of birch with a dry soil ensure shade and comfort in surroundings that are beautiful in the extreme.

Colony's Motor Highways Extend Nearly 900 Miles

Increase in Automobile Registrations Follows Expansion Programme of Past Five Years

By U. S. Consul General E. A. DOW, St. Johns.

The Dominion of Newfoundland has more than 1,000 miles of highways, of which 880 are passable for motor cars. Most of these are directly connected with roads leading to St. John's, the capital and only large city. Nearly all of the roads are on the Avalon Peninsula, where St. John's and most of the other towns of importance are situated and where about 90 per cent of the country's motor vehicles are operated.

About 20 miles of roads near St. John's have been surfaced with oil, and 2 miles of country roads have been surfaced with "retread." In the city of St. John's about 2 miles have been surfaced with granite; one business street is now being surfaced with asphalt, and 4 miles of streets are of macadam surfaced with tar.

Motor vehicle registrations for 1931 show 2,784 passenger cars and 604 trucks (including 14 buses), or a total of 3,388 besides 91 motor cycles. These figures compare favorably with the 1,089 for 1925, which comprised 952 passenger cars, 94 trucks, and 43 other vehicles.

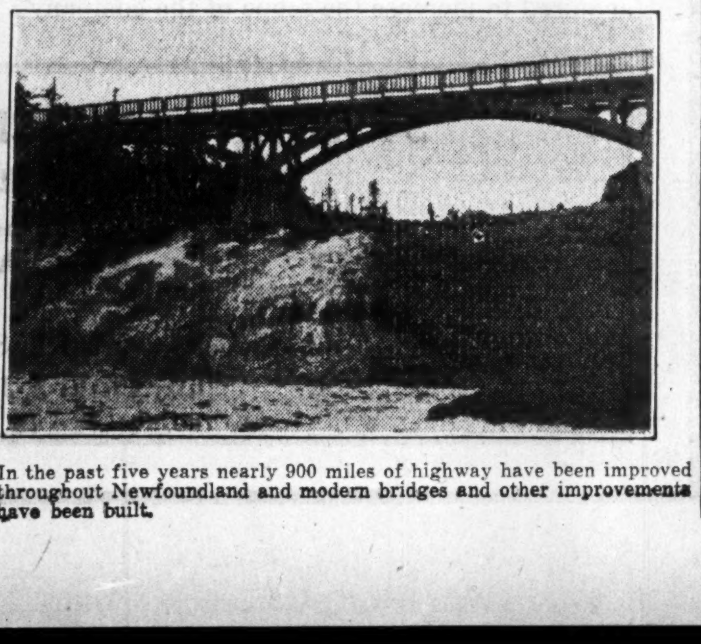
The highroads commission controls construction and maintenance of such highways as the governor in council designates as highroads. The remainder of the roads are controlled by the department of public works. The highroads commission receives funds from the Dominion's general revenues to supplement its receipts from car and driver licenses and for license plates. Most of the 40 districts received the benefit of operations for 1930, which cost in all $1,233,299 ($869,179 for 1929) for construction and $189,213 for maintenance ($109,772 for 1929). Expenditures in 1930 were as follows:

Construction	$1,233,299
Maintenance	217,833
Relief works	51,640
Plant and materials	85,464
Bridges	59,760
Other items	46,134
General expenses	61,429
Total	$1,755,559

During this time the total revenue was $1,764,595, of which $1,025,491 was from Government loans. For present requirements most of the funds for improvement and maintenance must come from the general revenues of the country.

The cost of maintenance per mile increased from $234 in 1929 to $301 in 1930. The work during 1930 covered 260 miles of road and 30 concrete bridges, as compared with 112 miles and 23 bridges in 1929; the increased expenditure was $598,560.

Modern Highways Amid Natural Surroundings



In the past five years nearly 900 miles of highway have been improved throughout Newfoundland and modern bridges and other improvements have been built.

Newfoundland Now on Air Over VONF

Newfoundland is now "on the air," over its own new station, known as VONF (Voice of Newfoundland), which has inaugurated its new broadcasting station at Mundy Pond.

The new station is operated by the Dominion Broadcasting Company, a new corporation which was registered last month and is a subsidiary of the Avalon Telephone Company and the United Towns Electric Company.

Broadcasting apparatus has been installed in the second-story of the United Towns sub-station at Mundy Pond. Two fifty-foot masts have been erected for experimental purposes when transmission is over long waves the power for experimental purposes being 100 watt.

The company's studio is located on Duckworth Street in the Avalon Building and the company's broadcasts are powerful enough to reach any part of the colony.

SHARES OFFERED IN NEW COMPANY TO DEVELOP SHELL

After five years of preliminary work, during which period blocks of common stocks were issued for services rendered and to a group of persons who provided the necessary funds, Northern Products Co. recently made its first offering to the public of its ordinary stock.

The company is ready to commence commercial operations, having equipment assembled in Labrador and a plant in St. John's. Particulars of the issue follow:

The Northern Products Company, Limited, 10,000 Ordinary Shares of Capital Stock of $10 Par Value

Capitalization: 40,000 ordinary shares of $10 par value of which 35,421 will be issued, and 10,000 shares of 8 per cent preferred stock of $10 par value of which 990 shares will be issued. No particulars are given regarding the preferred dividends or the voting power of either stock.

Company: Incorporated in June, 1926, under the laws of Newfoundland, to take over and develop deposits of marine lime shell on the coast of Labrador. Company has plant in St. John's for screening and packing and shipping facilities in Labrador. Product is marketed as poultry food and fertilizer.

Franchise: By an Act passed in April, 1931, and amended in 1932, the company was granted the exclusive right to export marine shells from Labrador for a period of five years from July 31, 1932, subject to a royalty of 20 cents per ton and provided that 25,000 tons shall be exported before the end of the 1932 shipping season.

Assets consist of a plant at St. John's and wharves, etc., in Labrador, valued at $100,000 and deposits valued at $2,000,000.

Earnings: Estimated on a basis of 50,000 tons per annum, gross revenue would be $800,000 with shell at $16 a ton. A net profit of $3 a ton is estimated.

Directors Hon. F. C. Alderdice, David Baird, Lt. Col. L. C. Outerbridge, C.B.E., D.S.O.; Eric Bowring; R. J. Murphy. L. F. Merrylees, A.M.E.I.C. is engineer.

Offered: March, 1932, at $10 per ordinary share, by the company.

Investment Service in Newfoundland
Our St. John's office makes available to Newfoundland investors the facilities of an extensive and well equipped organization, which is in a position to supply information, quotations and advice on all types of investment securities.
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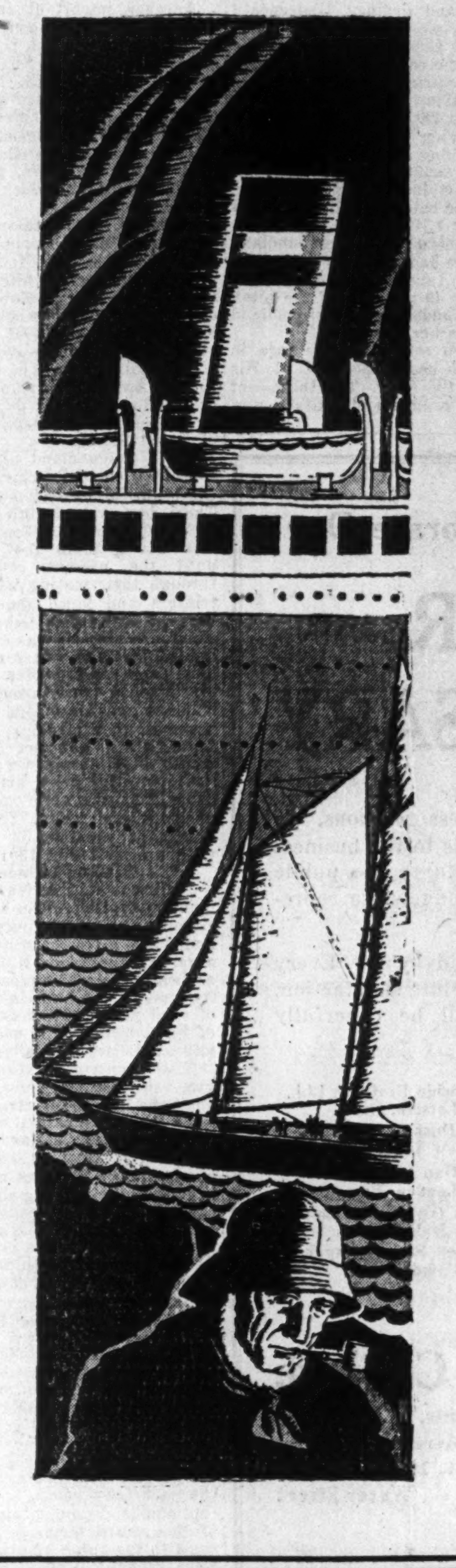

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12 Day Cruises
$100 up
Under "Furness" operation, the S. S. "SILVIA" offers a most enjoyable trip to the famous vacation lands of Newfoundland. Sailings every other Saturday from Montreal to St. John's, with stop at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, both east and westbound and a stop at St. Pierre, eastbound.

"Furness" connections at St. John's for Halifax, Boston, New York.

FURNESS
Red Cross Line
34 Whitehall St.
(Where Broadway begins)
or
565 Fifth Ave., New York
315 St. Sacrament St., Montreal

ANNUAL TRADE TOTALS $256 PER CAPITA

Newfoundland Ranks Second Among Leading World Countries

BIG EMPIRE TRADER

Sixty Per Cent of Imports Come from Within Empire —40 Per Cent of Exports in Empire

Although the aggregate foreign trade bill of between $60,000,000 and $70,000,000, which Newfoundland rolls up annually is not large in comparison with many world countries, yet on a per capita basis this country ranks among the leading trading nations of the world.

In fact, on the basis of 1930 figures, comparison with data for 20 leading trading nations of the world, shows that only one nation, namely, New Zealand, exceeded Newfoundland in aggregate per capita trade. In that year Newfoundland trade totalled $256 per capita, while New Zealand had $281 and Denmark ranked third with $240. Canada in the same year had $188 and United Kingdom, $162.

And on the basis of Empire trade, Newfoundland also ranks high among the units of the British Commonwealth. On the basis of latest available figures covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, it is found that Newfoundland bought no less than 60 per cent of her total imports within the Empire and that approximately 40 per cent of her total exports went in that period to Empire countries.

Total Trade

1922-23	$40,278,687
1923-24	48,748,753
1924-25	59,994,860
1925-26	55,115,518
1926-27	56,653,730
1927-28	61,281,812
1928-29	66,035,084
1929-30	71,923,160
1930-31	58,799,270

Due to heavy imports — chiefly flour, coal, sugar, meats and petroleum—from Canada, Newfoundland has a big balance of Empire trade to her credit. Her best individual customer for exports, however, is the United States, due to large shipments of pulp and paper from the International Paper Co.'s mill at Cornerbrook.

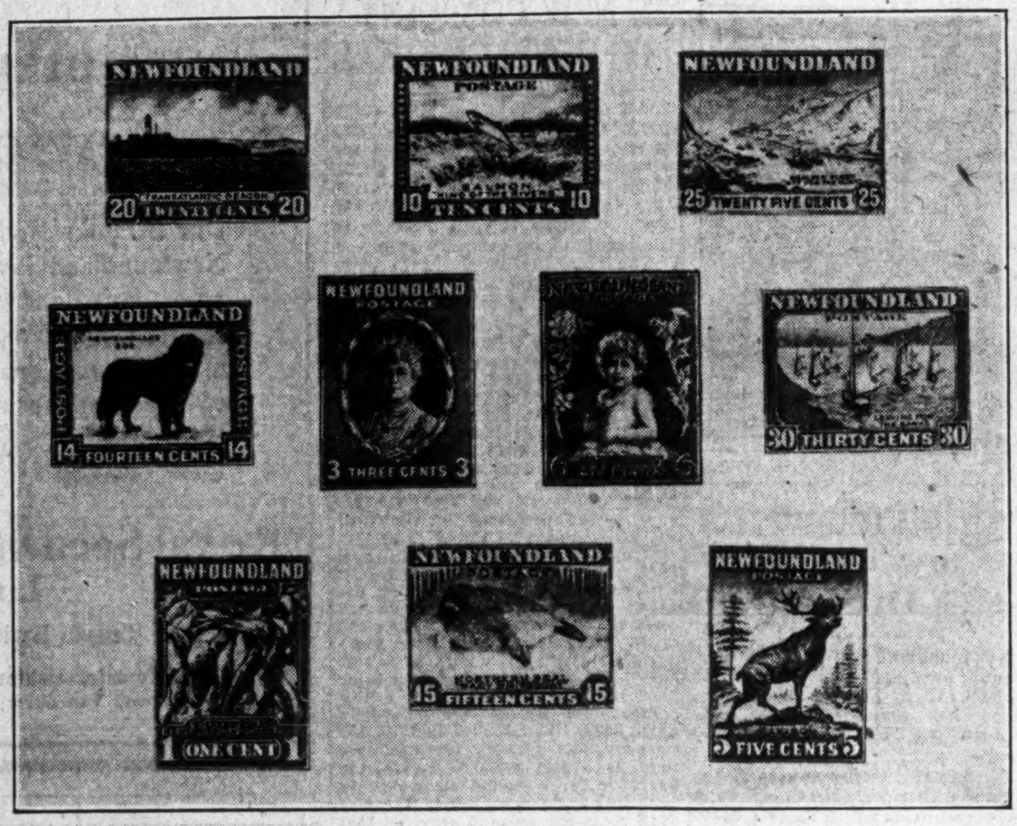
Analysis by Countries

A complete analysis of Newfoundland's foreign trade by countries grouped first by Empire and then by foreign countries, is as follows:

TRADE OF NEWFOUNDLAND
(Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1931)

	Imports	Exports
With Empire Countries:	$	$
United Kingdom	4,192,300	9,491,661
Canada	10,675,348	2,327,020
British W. Indies	178,156	1,185,699
Malta	......	23,568
Ceylon	185,575	......
Irish Free State	1,365	30
India	2,440	15
New Zealand	1,354	......
Straits Settlements	19,388	15
South Africa	297	......
Nigeria	......	620
British Malay	1,304	......
Palestine	268	......
Egypt	648	......
Total Empire trade	15,258,443	13,028,628
With Foreign Countries:		
Argentine Republic	26,530	......
Austria	1,069	......
Belgium	49,994	995,628
Brazil	......	1,849,383
China	885	84
Czechoslovakia	44,780	......
Denmark	10,720	......
Dutch E. Indies	17,681	......
Finland	1,010	......
Foreign W. Indies	16,344	660,431
France	29,168	310,875
St. Pierre	38,470	14,742
Germany	207,778	174,890
Greece	16,306	400,795
Holland	89,639	1,701,451
Hungary	127	......
Italy	10,476	845,422
Japan	26,226	......
Jugoslovakia	345	......
Norway	12,808	......
Peru	......	75
Poland	10,050	......
Portugal	6,548	991,711
Medeira	......	51,449
Roumania	3,573	......
Russia	561	......
Spain	86,859	1,506,739
Sweden	17,203	9,943
Switzerland	11,975	250
United States	9,266,133	10,986,135
Total (all countries)	25,261,701	33,537,569

New Princess Elizabeth Stamp Issue



Newfoundland's new stamp issue which appeared this year is one of the most interesting and artistic published anywhere in the world. In addition to those shown above the issue includes stamps of the Prince of Wales and King George.

New 1932 Stamp Issue Includes First Picture Of Princess Elizabeth

Newfoundland Again Leads in Artistic Postage Issue

HAS WIDE RANGE

Colony's Chief Industries Are Depicted in Interesting New Series

Always famous for its interesting and unusual stamp issues, Newfoundland has once again attracted attention by the issue this year of what is coming to be known as the Princess Elizabeth Stamp issue of 1932.

The new stamps were placed on sale in January of this year, the issue comprising in all, twelve stamps, ranging from one to thirty cents in denomination. Interest centres around the collection because of the fact that the six-cent stamp of the issue bears the first photograph on a stamp of little Princess Elizabeth, grand-daughter of His Majesty, King George V and daughter of the Duke and Duchess of York. The stamp is light blue in color and in addition to the portrait of Princess Elizabeth, there is included on one side the thistle of Scotland and on the other the Rose of Old England.

Newfoundland "Currency"

But it is not only the Princess Elizabeth stamp that is interesting. The one-cent stamp is green in color and shows a catch of cod fish fresh from the boat and awaiting cleaning and drying. Underneath are the words—"Codfish—Newfoundland Currency." It was the quest of the codfish that first took Britain's mariners from their home waters. About 50,000 of Newfoundland's 290,000 population, are engaged during the summer months in cod fishing and the export value averages about $15,000,000 a year. During the last thirty years, the total world catch of codfish is averaged over 1,100,000,000 pounds annually, and of this Newfoundland has always had the lion's share with a catch averaging 538,000,000 pounds or 49 per cent of the total. It is no wonder that Newfoundland terms this her "currency."

The two cent stamp is rose in color and has a portrait of His Majesty, the King. The three-cent stamp is orange and bears a new portrait of Queen Mary specially selected by Her Majesty. The four-cent stamp completes the Royal Family and is a new and unusual picture of His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales in his military uniform, on a purple stamp.

Caribou and Salmon

The five-cent stamp is brown lilac in shade and shows the lordly caribou standing amid fur trees upon a hill top. Herds of caribou still roam the uninhabited sections of the interior and this animal has long been prominent in the songs and stories of the colony.

Another important industry is typified in the ten-cent stamp, a dark gray issue which portrays the aristocratic salmon, "King of the Rivers" leaping a fall. Millions of pounds of brine frozen salmon are exported yearly to England and the United States and almost one-third of the surface of the island is covered by lakes, rivers, ponds and streams in most of which the lordly fish abound.

Famous Newfoundland Dog

The next stamp is equally interesting. It is the fourteen-cent stamp, a black and white reproduction of the famous Newfoundland dog. Twice a dog has been honored by being the subject of a postage stamp and both times it has been a Newfoundland dog. The one chosen for this particular stamp is "Westerland Sieger." This dog is owned by Harold MacPherson, president of Royal Stores.

The Newfoundland dog has the conformation of its chief ancestor, the beautiful Pyrenean sheep dog. These dogs were doubtless brought to Newfoundland by French fishermen dating from the year 1506 until the present century and through their mating with the retrievers and large sporting dogs brought by English fishermen, the Newfoundland dog has evolved. By nature, he is a water dog, is an ideal family pet, smiles, affectionate, loyal, a trusty companion for children and for whom he readily assumes guardianship. His main features are: compact frame, immense build, strong webbed feet with powerful pads, his coat flat, dense and waterproof, either black or black and white. The average height at shoulder is 27 inches, weight from 140 to 150 pounds.

Sealing Included

Sealing is another Newfoundland industry typified in the fifteen-cent stamp which is light purple in color and shows a Northern baby seal of a variety known inn Newfoundland as "white coats." Newfoundland has its annual seal hunt in the spring of each year and the export value of its skin and oil is nearly half a million dollars annually.

The twenty-cent stamp is pea green in color and shows the famous Cape Race transatlantic beacon. Cape Race was marked on maps by early discoverers as far back as the fifteenth century. It's flash light has been seen 76 miles away and it is equipped with a fog signal which can be heard 45 miles distant. It's radio direction finding stations is available to all ships crossing the Atlantic and from thirty to fifty signals are given out daily to passing ships.

Two Stamps for Fleet

The twenty-five-cent stamp is blue grey in color and shows a sealing fleet "Off for the Hunt" through the narrows outside St. John's. Each March this fleet goes out for its six weeks voyage, each ship being manned by about 200. Unfortunately the 1932 hunt was the poorest with two exceptions in the past fifty years, and was exceptionally disappointing in light of the record hunt of 1930 when seals to the value of over $400,000 were brought back. Nevertheless, this industry gives employment to some 2,400 men and a capital of almost $2,000,000 is invested in steamers and vessels which cost to outfit annually $350,000.

The last stamp shows a scene dear to the heart of all Newfoundlanders. It is a pale blue thirty-cent issue showing the cod fishing fleet leaving for the Grand Banks. Some two hundred miles to the east and southeast of Newfoundland lie the Grand banks, a large submarine plateau, 600 miles long and 200 miles broad with an average depth of water of 25 to 90 fathoms where cod and other species of fish abound. The fishery has been carried on on these banks for four and a half centuries and about a thousand men in fifty vessels are engaged here annually with a yearly catch of about 100,000 quintals.

Special Do-X Stamp Draws Many Buyers

Stamp selling is big business in Newfoundland.

A few weeks ago the post-office announced that a special DO-X airmail stamp would be sold for $1.50. Two hours before the sale was due to start, the crowd gathered and by noon not even three squads of police could handle the throng that swarmed round the building anxious to purchase the special stamps.

By evening the price of the coveted issue had risen to as high as $10. Sale of these stamps is an important source of revenue to the government post-office.

NEWFOUNDLAND LIGHT AND POWER EXPANDS OUTPUT

Pierre's Brook Development Adds 5,500 Horsepower to Production

Outstanding feature of Newfoundland Light and Power Co.'s operations last year was completion of a 5,500 h.p. hydro-electric development at Pierre's Brook. This unit is used as a base load plant for supplying power under contract to Dominion Steel and Coal Corp., at Bell Island. Transmission lines carry the power to the water's edge and three miles of submarine cables have been laid to link the island with Newfoundland.

In addition to this property, Newfoundland Light and Power operates a 7,000 h.p. development at Petty Harbor, about eight miles miles from St. John's. The company owns and operates the electric light, power and tramways services in the city of St. John's.

Modern Project Built

Construction of the Pierre's Brook development involved the building of a concrete storage dam situated at the outlet of Gull Pond to conserve the water of the pond and watershed. From the gatehouse section of the dam a penstock 8,000 feet long delivers water to the power house, in which is installed one vertical reaction turbine rated at 5,500 horsepower.

Has Variable Load

On account of the heavy electric hoists used by Dominion Steel and Coal Corp. in its mining operations, the load is very variable and ranges at intervals from full load to 1,500 volts.

By linking in with the Petty Harbor installation, greater efficiency is established; either plant automatically carries the load. If water runs low at Petty Harbor, the load is switched to Pierre's Brook and vice versa. The whole regulation between these two plants is automatic and the load can be switched from one to the other in a few seconds. In addition, by a contract with United Towns Electric Co., their Seal Cove plant supplies a load of 500 h.p. continuously.

Progress Record Continues

Progress growth recorded by Newfoundland Light and Power in the past continues. The average growth of domestic consumers is about 300 or 400 customers yearly. Total installations at the end of November, 1931, were classified as follows: Commercial installations, 950; domestic installations, 6,200; heat and power installations, 375.

In addition to supplying light and power to St. John's, the company also operates a street railway system. No new equipment was added last year and the management claims that comparing figures with other small installations their car run-ins—that is, cars taken off the service to the barns for repairs—was remarkably low.

Newfoundland Light is now going over its whole system, mapping, locating and registering every feeder, distributing transformer and installation. With completion of this survey, further progress in improving efficiency of the company will have been achieved.

Investment interest in Newfoundland Light and Power Co. is largely confined to its bonds. Though the company has common stock outstanding, over 95 per cent of this is owned by International Power Co., which controls various other public utility enterprises in South America, British Guiana, Porto Rico and similar locations.

With the increase in the number of customers served, gross earnings have shown a corresponding growth. In 1924 these totalled $353,329 and at the end of 1930 the yearly revenue was $503,882.

Colony's Cod Liver Oil Maintains High Place

Refiners Improve Product and Take Advantage of Decline in Popularity of Synthetic Substitutes

By W. A. MUNN

Notwithstanding the depressed state of the drug trade the slow sales, the keen competition from Norway with a cut in their wholesale prices of about 20 per cent compared with last year's figures, there is little or no change in the price of Newfoundland cod liver oil. All available stocks have gone into consumption, and there was no carryover of stocks from last season.

We are now getting ready for the summer fishery, which starts in June and July.

There will be more oil factories at work than there were last year, and should the fishery turn out to be good, which is always the hope of those prosecuting this work, a new supply will be ready for shipment by the end of July or August.

Vindicated Last Year

The British Medical Research Council through their experts, Dr. J. C. Drummond and Dr. T. P. Hilditch, proved conclusively last year that Newfoundland cod liver oil was by far the richest and best oil to be had anywhere. They gave convincing proof that the Norwegian Oil, which monopolizes the market to a great extent, was an inferior product in comparison with Newfoundland cod liver oil.

The question of price is the stumbling block with the London buyers, and although they have not given Newfoundland the support to which she believes she is entitled, several of the principal drug firms in the United States and Canada are still ready to take all that Newfoundland can make.

Synthetic Substitutes Dying

We still hear something about synthetic substitutes, but they are dying a natural death. The druggists, who were advertising the merits of ergosteral (or the mould scraped off cheese) and subjected to ultra-violet rays are now trying to find something else to take its place.

This is by no means the first time that professors, anxious to make a name for themselves, have staked their reputation also that of their Universities very often and failed lamentably in their efforts to improve on nature.

Refiners Make Improvements

The refiners in Newfoundland have made great improvements in their processes of manufacture. Every effort is made to turn out a number one article. The government inspection and the analysis proves that great strides have been made. A few years ago the Pharmaceutical Society of the United States was satisfied if "high grade" quality did not exceed 1.41 per cent free, fatty acid, but now the Newfoundland exporters are ready to guarantee "high grade" medicinal oil at 0.50 per cent free fatty acid, and oil for poultry and animal feeding under 1 per cent free fatty acid, which is just as sweet as olive oil.

MARINE AGENCIES, LIMITED
Steamship Agents and Operators
Warehouses and Wharves
Manufacturers' Agents
Forwarding Agents and General Representatives
We shall be glad to attend to any enquiries regarding Newfoundland.
Offices:—King's Beach, St. John's

Medicinal Cod Liver Oil and all grades of Cattle and Poultry Feeding Oil of standardised quality and uniformity manufactured under personal supervision at our own refineries.

Tors Cove Trading Co., Ltd.
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

This Year We Celebrate Our
1907 SILVER 1932
ANNIVERSARY

After 25 years of happy business relations, we wish to extend our sincere thanks to the business community for their support, and to the public for their appreciation of the Products we represent.

Listed are some of the lines sold by us. Every article is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction, or the full purchase price will be cheerfully refunded.

The Borden Company Limited
Toronto, Ont.
The Canadian Salt Co. Ltd.,
Windsor, Ont.
Corn Products Refining Co.,
New York, N.Y.
J. S. Fry & Sons Ltd.,
Bristol, Eng.
J. & J. Colman Ltd.,
London, Eng.
Maconochie Brothers Ltd.,
London, Eng.
Gold Dust Corporation,
New York, N.Y.
Oxo Limited,
London, Eng.
Reckitts (Oversea) Limited,
Hull, Eng.
Campbell Soup Company,
Camden, N.J.

T. A. MacNAB & Co., Ltd.
Manufacturers' Agents,
Brokers and Commission Merchants.
Established February 1st, 1907.
City Club Building - - Water Street
ST. JOHN'S

CITY OF ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

The following facts concerning the City of St. John's are of interest:

First elected council took office in 1888.

Present population of City: 42,000.

The City has a Property Valuation of $40,000,000.00.

Annual Rental Valuation: $2,192,000.00 (on which taxation is based).

Fire Insurance Premiums collected within the City amount to approximately $450,000.00 annually.

The City Debt: $2,104,000.00, incurred between the years 1888 and 1932. The major portion of the debt was used in rebuilding the City after the disastrous fire of 1892. This debt is due to the Government of Newfoundland. Note that the debt in over forty years has amounted to less than one year's rental of City property.

The City of St. John's, the Capital of Newfoundland, will offer its first Bond Issue of $500,000.00 the latter part of June, in connection with Street Paving and other Civic Improvements.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply is secured from Windsor Lake, situated five miles from the City of St. John's. The elevation of the lake is 500 feet above the City. Area of watershed: about twenty miles. A practically inexhaustible supply of first-class water is available for all requirements. Water pressures all over City are maintained at 80 to 130 lbs., which ensures ample fire protection. Although the supply is capable of giving 20,000,000 gallons per day, the average daily consumption at present is only 7,000,000 gallons.

In addition to the main water supply, an auxiliary supply is situated at George's Pond. This, however, is only used in case of emergency.

POWER AND GAS

Hydro-electric power is supplied by the Newfoundland Light & Power Company in conjunction with the United Towns Electric Company, Ltd., at a low rate. Ample power is available for future development.

St. John's Gas Company. New capital has been acquired to increase the scope of the company's activities and to supply gas to residences and for power purposes.

Streets. 50 miles of macadam roads; 2 miles paved roads; over 12 miles of concrete walks. Both concrete walks and paved roads will be increased in the very near future.

Banks. Branches of the following Canadian banks are located in St. John's:—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Bank of Montreal, Bank of Nova Scotia, Royal Bank of Canada; also Head Office of the Government of Newfoundland Savings Bank.

Educational Institutions: The following are some of the City's well-equipped educational institutions:—Memorial University College, Bishop Field College, St. Bonaventure's College, Prince of Wales (United Church) College, Bishop Spencer College, K. of C. Memorial School, Presentation Convent Schools, St. Patrick's Hall and Holy Cross Schools.

Manufacturing Plants: Some of the leading industrial firms are:—
United Nail & Foundry Company
Standard Manufacturing Company
Horwood Lumber Company, Ltd.
Wm. Dawe & Sons, Ltd.
Purity Factories, Ltd.
Browning-Harvey Factories
Colonial Cordage Company
Newfoundland Boot & Shoe Factory
Parker & Monroe's Shoe Factory
Newfoundland Clothing Company
White Clothing Company
Newfoundland Butter Company
Harvey-Brehm Butter Company
Imperial Tobacco Co.
Newfoundland Brewery
Bennett Brewing Company
Riverside Woollen Mills, Ltd.
Lawrence's Carriage Factory
Carnell's Carriage Factory
Pope's Furniture Factory.

Head offices of the United Towns Electric Company and Avalon Telephone Company, Ltd., are situated in St. John's.

Harbour: St. John's land-locked harbour is one of the best on the Atlantic sea-board.

Shipping: 896,047 tons.

All steamers must pass St. John's on the way to and from Canada, the United States and Europe.

ST. JOHN'S MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, 1932
Acting Mayor: ANDREW G. CARNELL
Councillors:
JOHN P. KELLY J. R. CHALKER JONAS C. BARTER
E. ST. C. CHURCHILL CHARLES W. RYAN
City Solicitor: CHARLES O'NEILL CONROY, K.C.
City Clerk: J. J. MAHONY, J.P.

St. John's Adopts Most Modern Method of Road Construction

"Good pavement not only indicates prosperity—it promotes it. Better and easier transportation means better business and more of it. Time saved in getting from place to place is money in the bank."

Warrenite-Bitulithic Pavement

Goes a step further than other types of pavement in civic prosperity, because it holds upkeep costs at remarkably low figures, and leaves funds available for other work. Rugged materials properly proportioned and laid under expert supervision insure better than the expected service every time.

May we tell you more about it?

Warren Bituminous Paving Company Ltd.
Executive Offices:
74 University Avenue, Toronto
Newfoundland Office:
Exchange Building, St. John's, Nfld.

Purity Factories Specialize in English Made Biscuits

Purity Factories, Ltd., of St. John's, has been steadily making progress in the local market since taking over the F. B. Wood Mfg. Co. in 1924. Modern equipment has recently been installed and the company's plant is now considered one of the finest in Newfoundland.

About 20 per cent of the company's output consists of chocolate-coated biscuits, although the range of products includes most of the well-known English biscuits and many kinds of candies.

In addition to these operations the company maintains a bottling plant and produces jams, marmalades, vinegars, lime juice, etc.

Standard Manufacturing Co. Has Modern Paint Plant

Standard Manufacturing Co. was incorporated 30 years ago and during that time has made steady progress in the manufacture of paints, enamels, etc., and waterproof clothing for fishing and other purposes, as well as covers and leggings.

Hon. Sir M. G. Winter, C.B.E., was responsible for the inception of the company and remains its president. The capital was all subscribed locally.

HORWOOD LUMBER COMPANY
LIMITED
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

Saw Mills, Planing Mills, Shop Finish, General Woodworking, Contractors and Builders

SHIPOWNERS & GENERAL MERCHANTS
Exporters of
Cod fish, Cod oil, Lobsters, Herring, Salmon, Squid, Etc.
Importers of
Dry Goods, Millinery, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, House Furnishings, Men's and Boys' Wear, Provisions and Groceries, Feeds, Etc. Miners' and Loggers' Equipment.
Operating 4 Large Stores on Water Street
Agents for "The Northern" Fire Assurance Co. of London, England
Agents for "BURBERRY" of England
Branch Stores at—Bell Island, Marystown and Greenspond
JAMES BAIRD Limited, Baird Buildings, Water St.
St. John's - Newfoundland

The Largest and Best equipped Confectionery and Biscuit plant in Newfoundland

Pioneers of English made Biscuits in Newfoundland

The Purity Factories
Limited
ST. JOHN'S

WABANA IRON IS BIG ASSET TO COUNTRY

Rated Among the Highest Grade Big Deposits Known in World

Newfoundland's deposit of iron ore at Wabana, on Bell Island in Conception Bay on the east coast, ranks among the most important iron ore mining operations on the continent. It is the only iron ore mining operation in British North America. The high grade nature of the deposit together with the geographical location places it in a most fortuitous position. In size it ranks second only to the huge Lake Superior deposit, but operations have been curtailed in the past two-and-a-half years by the general economic situation that has seriously affected the steel industry.

The deposit is owned by the Dominion Steel & Coal Corp. and it is the source of ore for this company's blast furnaces at Sydney, Nova Scotia.

The Wabana ore comprises three separate and distinct interbedded deposits in a series of sandstone and sediments on Bell Island, which is approximately six miles long by 2½ miles wide. A ferry service is regularly maintained between the Island and St. John's, the capital, which occupies about 40 minutes' time. Five small towns on the Island known respectively as Lance Cove, Bell Island, Freshwater East, Freshwater West and Wabana, the latter being the mining town proper. The total population of the Island is normally around 7,000 of which about 2,300 are normally employed at the mine.

Deposit is Immense

On the island the deposits underlie about 3½ sq. miles of territory of which the submarine areas are estimated at about 85 sq. miles. The tonnage of ore is known to be immense, but no definite estimate has been made.

There are three known commercial depths known as the Upper, Scotia and Dominion, all of which have been worked and which vary in thickness from 8 to 26 ft., extending northward from the outcrop for a distance of over 2½ miles and approximately 3⅛ miles along the outcrop. The ore basin is principally under the sea, only a small portion of the south side outcrop is to be found on Bell Island. From there it dips at a low angle in a northerly direction. The upper bed has a known area of about 70 acres on the land and most of the mining on this scene to the present has been a stripping and surface operation.

Despite the fact that most of the workings are located beneath the surface of the ocean very little difficulty has been experienced in keeping the mine dry at all times.

The shipments to Great Britain in 1931 were the initial deliveries to the Ford Motor Works at Dagenham, which is under contract to take an increasing quantity of the ore. Prior to the world war a thriving business was done shipping ore to the German and Belgium steel industries. This was lost during the war but since the market has been partially regained but the ore shipped in 1931 showed a considerable decline from the previous year, owing to curtailed industrial work in Europe.

Operations at the property at the present time are curtailed to a minimum reflecting the general retrenchment in the iron and steel industry. The property has been equipped with facilities for handling an increased tonnage at lower cost and in 1931 a contract was entered into with the Newfoundland Light & Power Co. for the supply of additional power from its Pierre's Brook hydro electric plant. Submarine cables carry the current supply to Bell Island, three miles from the mainland at Broad Cove.

The following is a tabulation of production since 1921:

Iron Ore Shipments
(Long tons)

Year	Canada	United Kingdom	Germany	United States	Total	Total value
1921	152,700	.....	7,000	.....	159,700	....
1922	276,360	.....	745,420	.....	1,021,780	....
1923	418,375	65,475	185,770	49,840	719,460	....
1924	155,895	15,135	806,265	.....	977,295	....
1925	343,567	.....	788,443	.....	1,132,010	$1,924,417
1926	416,037	.....	330,135	119,544	865,716	1,471,717
1927	429,248	.....	845,151	61,030	1,335,429	2,270,229
1928	616,307	27,540	866,953	37,111	1,547,911	2,631,421
1929	681,500	5,330	753,929	76,340	1,517,099	4,186,917
1930	467,784	.....	661,406	48,771	1,177,961	3,251,172
1931	209,061	33,720	439,564	22,920	705,265	....

Grand total tons shipped since 1895—28,657,692 long tons.

Sealing is Picturesque Vocation

There is nothing more romantic—or more hazardous—than the annual seal hunt which takes place off the Newfoundland coast. This hunt has been going on annually for generations. The picture shows a crew hoisting seal pelts at the ice fields.

Easy and Inexpensive To Visit Newfoundland

It is both easy and inexpensive to visit Newfoundland.

From Canada two excellent steamship services operate from Montreal and one from Halifax while from New York the traveller has the choice of either the Furness-Withy or the Furness Red Cross lines. Rates are exceptionally reasonable.

The following is a brief summary of the available connections by water, in addition to which a traveller may if he desires, cross from Canada at North Sydney to Port aux Basques, Newfoundland thence continuing his journey overland to St. John's, passing en route first Corner Brook, the home of International Power & Paper Co. of Newfoundland and then Grand Falls where the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. paper mills are located.

From Canada

Newfoundland - Canada Steamship Lines operates a single vessel service between Montreal, North Sydney, N.S., St. Pierre and St. John's every two weeks, leaving Montreal on Thursday and arriving at St. John's the following Friday week.

Clarke Steamship Company operates a service from Montreal down the St. Lawrence River to Corner Brook, a port on the west side of Newfoundland, which is the port of call for the mills of the International Power and Paper Co. of Newfoundland, Ltd. This service is weekly during the summer months, leaving Montreal on Monday evening, calling at settlements either along the north or south shore of the St. Lawrence and arriving in Corner Brook on the following Saturday or Sunday.

Furness Red Cross Line operates a weekly service from New York and Halifax to St. John's, with a ship leaving New York every Saturday and Halifax every Tuesday at noon, arriving at St. John's on Thursday morning.

From the United States

It has been mentioned previously that ships of the Furness Withy Line operate from Boston to St. John's, as a part of their Liverpool-Boston service.

The vessels of the Furness Red Cross Line sail from New York to Halifax and to St. John's.

Fares

On the Furness Withy Company's ships between Halifax and St. John's and between Boston and Halifax, the fare is about $35.

The one-way fare from Montreal to Corner Brook on the Clarke Steamship Company's ships is $75 and the return fare is $125. This includes meals and berth in a two-berth cabin.

The fare from Halifax to St. John's by the Furness Red Cross Line is $35 one way. This includes meals and berth. There are two-, three- and four-passenger cabins.

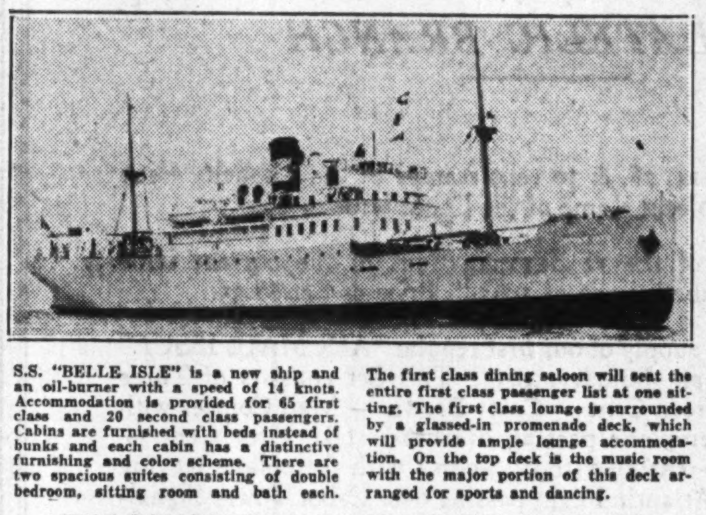
Accommodation provided for more than one passenger which it is desired to use for a single passenger, costs extra, usually, for example, double charges for a two-berth cabin for one passenger.

Here's A Unique, Delightful, Economical Holiday Cruise

A Marvelous Variety of River, Gulf, Inland Water and Ocean Travel —

MONTREAL
QUEBEC
CHARLOTTETOWN P.E.I.
NORTHUMBERLAND STRAIT
STRAIT OF CANSO
ST. PETERS
BRAS D'OR LAKES
BADDECK
WHYCOCOMAGH
NORTH SYDNEY
ST. PIERRE
ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.

Initial Voyage Starts From Montreal, June 9



S.S. "BELLE ISLE" is a new ship and an oil-burner with a speed of 14 knots. Accommodation is provided for 65 first class and 20 second class passengers. Cabins are furnished with beds instead of bunks and each cabin has a distinctive furnishing and color scheme. There are two spacious suites consisting of double bedroom, sitting room and bath each. The first class dining saloon will seat the entire first class passenger list at one sitting. The first class lounge is surrounded by a glassed-in promenade deck, which will provide ample lounge accommodation. On the top deck is the music room with the major portion of this deck arranged for sports and dancing.

FAST PASSENGER, MAIL AND FREIGHT SERVICE

S. S. "BELLE ISLE" owned and operated by Newfoundland Canada Steamships, Limited, sailing in summer months between Montreal, Prince Edward Island to St. John's, Newfoundland via Bras d'Or Lakes, North Sydney and St. Pierre. In winter months sailing from Halifax, N. S., carrying passengers, mail and freight under long term contract with the Administration of St. Pierre et Miquelon.

No summer cruise could be more delightful than the route planned.

During the voyage you are free from the blistering heat, and the noise and rush of the crowd. Here you may relax and be unconventional, for there are no social restrictions or demands such as city life imposes. Your body will be refreshed, your mind eased of its strain, your heart warmed with love for humanity, your soul bathed in the simplicity of life, and you will return to your duties "like a giant refreshed with wine."

THE COMPANY ALSO OPERATES THE FOLLOWING PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICES:—

1. Fortnightly Service from Halifax, N.S., to Trinity and Conception Bay Ports on the East Coast of Newfoundland via Charlottetown, P.E.I., North Sydney, N.S., St. Pierre, Miq. and St. John's, Nfld. The S.S. "MAGNHILD" operated on this run has accommodation for a limited number of first class passengers.
2. Fortnightly Service from Goderich, Sarnia, Windsor, Leamington, Port Colborne, Hamilton, Toronto and Kingston, Ont., Montreal, Que., to Charlottetown, P.E.I., Sydney, Halifax, N.S. and Saint John, N.B.
3. Fortnightly Service from Sarnia, Port Colborne, Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Ont., Buffalo, N.Y. via Montreal to St. Pierre, Miq. and St. John's, Nfld.
4. Fortnightly Service from Leith, Scotland; Antwerp, Belgium; Swansea, Wales; Manchester, England; Glasgow, Scotland; to Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Chicago and other Canadian and U. S. Great Lake Ports.
5. Monthly Service from Leith or Glasgow, Scotland; Antwerp, Belgium; to St. Pierre, Miq., and St. John's, Nfld.
6. Four sailings yearly from Bordeaux and St. Malo, France, via Antwerp, Belgium and Leith, Scotland; to St. John's, Nfld. and St. Pierre, Miq.

For further information as to passenger and freight rates apply to:—

NEWFOUNDLAND CANADA STEAMSHIPS LIMITED
Head Office: HALIFAX, N.S. MONTREAL, P.Q.

FIRMS CO-OPERATE FOR MARKETING FROZEN SALMON

Blue Peter Sails on First Trip in Present Season

S. S. Blue Peter—Newfoundland's colossal floating refrigerator—left port last week on its first 1932 quest for fresh caught salmon which it will freeze by the brine process and carry across to British markets.

Since the introduction of modern rapid freezing methods into the Newfoundland salmon fishery, an important industry has been developed which in 1930 resulted in the sale of approximately 4,000,000 pounds of product. Last year, however production was severely restricted due to a large carryover on the British market and also to the lowering of consumption in Great Britain due to depressed conditions there. Production was less than half of the previous year although exports reached over 3,000,000 lbs. as compared with approximately 4,000,000 lbs. in 1930.

Million Pound Objective

For 1932, according to H. R. Brookes, director of Job Bros., owners of the "Blue Peter," another small output is expected and the objective for the season is being set at only 1,000,000 lbs. with both Job Bros. and Harvey & Co. co-operating for the season. Both these firms are co-operating with British houses in order to build up a steady permanent market for this product.

According to the St. John's Daily News, the price to be paid for salmon will be four cents per pound on the east coast, that is one cent per pound less than last year. On the French shore and on the Labrador coast the price will be three cents per pound.

Schooner "Sunset Glow," belonging to Harvey & Co., and fitted with a cold storage plant, is operating in Trinity Bay, and will continue to do so. Because of the late run of salmon in Bonavista Bay and farther north, it is possible that S. S. Blue Peter may not leave port for a few days. She will first go to Plate Cove, Bonavista Bay, and when the run of salmon is finished continue to Englee. If the required quantity is not then secured she will go north to the Labrador coast.

NEW STORAGE CO. OFFERS FACILITIES FOR BAIT SUPPLY

Up-to-Date Plant at Holyrood Meets Old Need

By J. F. MEANEY

To meet the demands for a readily-available bait supply among Newfoundland fishermen a new cold storage, especially designed for bait freezing, has been established at Holyrood, Conception Bay. It is known as the Carrol Cold Storage Co. It succeeds a small bait-freezing plant in the same locality which for many years had been operated by John Carroll, and which proved of considerable value to the local and foreign "bankers" that annually resort to Holyrood for bait.

The new company's plant will be equipped with up-to-date apparatus for general cold storage business, but the purchase, with particular attention to freezing and storage of bait for banking fleets of Newfoundland, Canada and United States. It is the object of the management to have on hand all the year an ample stock of bait fishes-squid, caplin and herring. The plant has a capacity of 300,000 pounds, and when ready for operation will have cost $20,000.

Storage for Fruits

Compartments will be provided for the storage of local gathered berries and garden fruits, of which large quanities are yearly obtainable, and in the past have gone to waste because of lack of facilities.

The board of directors is as follows: Captain Olaf Olsen, St. John's; Chesley Crosbie, of Crosbie and Co., St. John's; John J. Carroll, Holyrood; Walter Clayton, St. John's; Philip J. Lewis, St. John's.

There will be two additional directors—one representing the Lunenburg fishing interests, selected by them; and the other representative of the West Coast banking fleet of Newfoundland.

Increasing Interest Shown by Tourists

In 1931 some 7,200 tourists visited Newfoundland. The previous year's total was 7,545 and in 1929 (the peak year) there were 8,347 visitors. Annual revenue from this one source ranges between $500,000 and $1,000,000 and future possibilities are very considerable as the attractions of this truly unspoiled land becomes more generally known.

As H. F. Gurney, H. M. Trade Commissioner in Newfoundland and the Maritime provinces, says in a recent survey of economic conditions in Newfoundland: "To the world at large, Newfoundland is still comparatively an unknown country. Increasing numbers of tourists and men who fish for sport alone—the former in search of rest and healthful recreation in sea-washed air, the latter for streams where there are abundance of salmon and trout—are visiting Newfoundland year after year."

Royal Stores Well Known Across Newfoundland

Known throughout the Dominion as "The House for Value," Royal Stores, Limited, is probably the best known general store on the island. The head office is in St. John's and branches are maintained at Buchans, Grand Falls and Millertown.

Founded in 1895, the company has gradually expanded, pioneering in factory clothing. In the early part of the present century the company established a clothing factory and a woollen mill and extended their operations to shoes, millinery, hardware, etc., as well as custom tailoring.

T. McMURDO & Co. LTD.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
ESTABLISHED 1823
ST JOHN'S N.F.

Tourists visiting Newfoundland will find our stocks of Drugs and Toilet Articles complete and modern.
Sanitary soda fountain and luncheonette service.

GORDON BUTLER & CO. LTD.
St. John's, Newfoundland
Wholesale Grocers and Paper Merchants
Representing:
Gunns Ltd., Toronto
Gunn Langlois Co. Ltd., Montreal
Resolute Paper Products Corporation, New York
Maypole Dairy Co. Ltd., London, England
T. V. K. Cader Meera Saibo & Co., Colombo, Ceylon

COWAN & REID LTD.
136 Water Street, ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland
STOCKS & BONDS
Orders Executed On All Exchanges

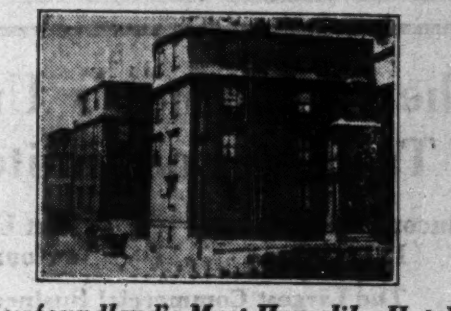
A. E. Hickman Co.
Limited
St. John's, Newfoundland
Exporters and Importers, Ship Owners, Steamship Agents, Insurance Agents, Distributors' and Manufacturers' Commission, Forwarding and General Agents, Wholesale Importers of all kinds of food stuffs, feeds, hardware, etc.
Open to represent Manufacturers
Cable Address - Hickman

LIME SHELL in Labrador

This company has been formed to market lime shell from its enormous deposits on tide-water in Labrador. Extensive examinations of the deposits have been made and a comprehensive study has been made of the market and sales methods.
You are invited to invest in this promising enterprise. Literature on request.

The Northern Products Company Limited
Smythe Bldg. - St. John's, Nfld.

The Cochrane



"Newfoundland's Most Homelike Hotel"
St. John's, Newfoundland
EXCELLENT CUISINE American Plan
BED-SITTING ROOMS WITH FIREPLACE

BEACH GROVE INN
Spaniards Bay
Newfoundland's Newest and Leading Tourist Resort
Located 50 miles from St. John's, in heart of excellent hunting and fishing district
Rates Reasonable
Direction: Mrs. K. D. Murphy
For reservations apply direct
Operated by
Newfoundland Tourists Ltd.
Sydney B. Fullerton, President
M. C. Frazee, General Manager

BOND ISSUE FOR ST. JOHN'S BY NEW LAW

One of Oldest Cities on Continent Enlarges Status

CAN NOW BORROW

Civic Charter Enlarged in Past Few Months and Fine Improvements Planned

By W. A. Doner

For the first time in its corporate history, the city of St. John's, Newfoundalnd, will shortly place its name and corporate seal on a prospectus for the first bond issue ever to be made by that municipality.

Although St. John's is literally and actually "urban" Newfoundland and is the home of one-eighth of the total population of that dominion, and although its foundation is said to date back to the year 1497 when John Cabot is supposed to have landed in the harbor, nevertheless, the city was only granted its first charter in 1921 and only received the power to issue its own bonds a month or so ago at the conclusion of the Newfoundland legislature.

Are Closely Linked

The reason for this is probably the fact that St. John's and Newfoundland have been largely synonymous as far as government finances and so forth have been concerned and with the seat of the Newfoundland government operating at St. John's a separate city government was thought unnecessary in the eyes of the country's legislators. A municipal council did exist from 1892 but it had few powers.

To Sir William Dowling, who died recently in Bermuda, goes largely the credit for establishing a regular city charter with the object of securing for St. John's full responsible civic government.

First Charter in 1921

In 1914 he became chairman of the Municipal Board of St. John's and in 1916 was chosen mayor, but it was not until 1921 that he and his associates were able to present to the legislature for sanction the St. John's Municipal Act. Although it was not perfect in many respects it would least have given the city almost full authority to control its own affairs, but it was so mutilated by the legislature that when it finally emerged, although it represented a distinct advancement over the status quo at that time, it still left the city under the dominance of the Newfoundland legislature.

Perhaps the most important weakness and the one which has now at least been remedied for failure to grant permission to the city to raise loans on its authority.

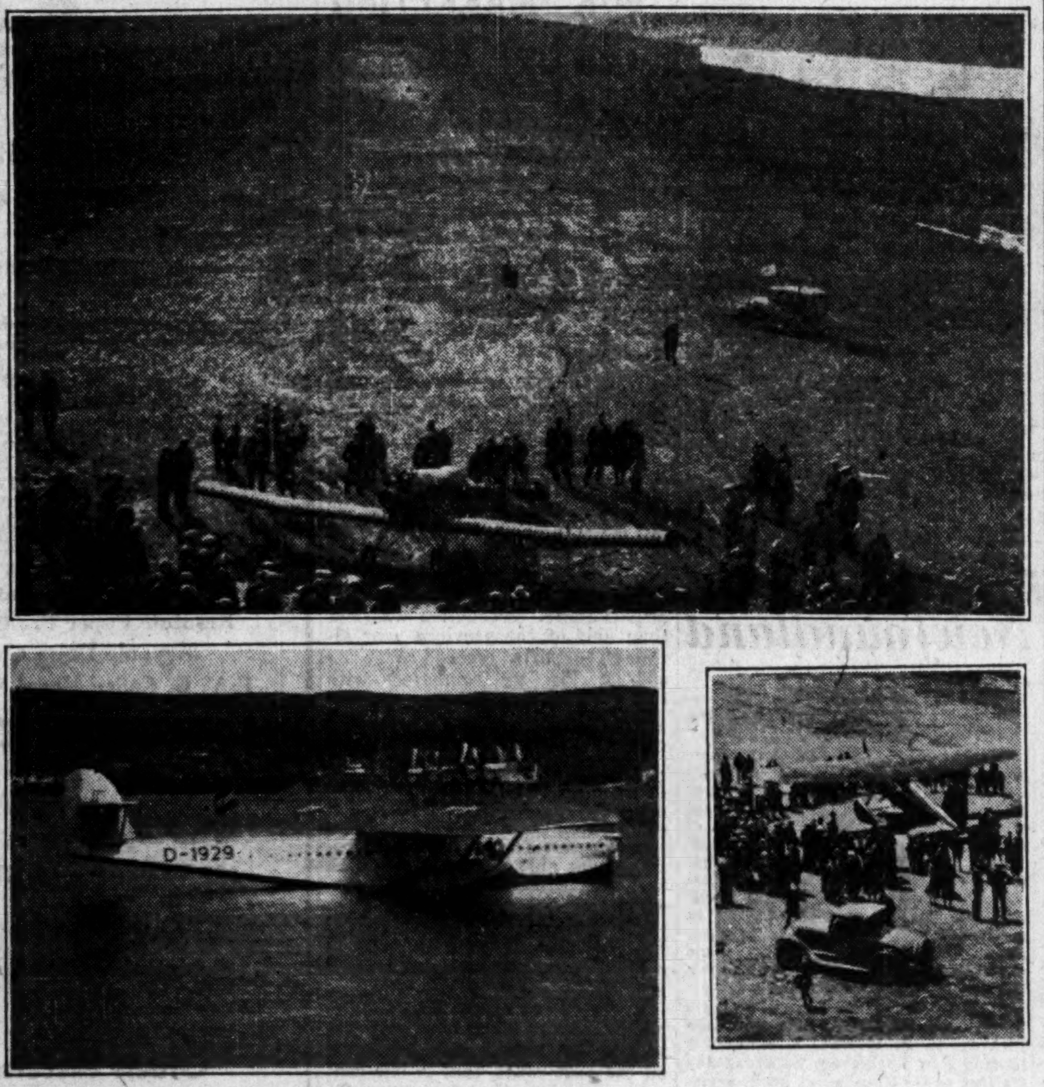
In 1930, the late Dr. Charles Howlett was elected mayor on a platform of undertaking constructive civic improvements. One of the first results was the undertaking of a small homes' sewering programme by which a thousand homes previously dependent upon the nightly round of sewage collection wagons, were equipped with sewerage facilities. He then got under way an important road paving programme on New Gower and Duckworth Streets and obtained power from the legislature to borrow half a million dollars with which to carry on this work.

Unfortunately, Dr. Howlett died a short time ago but the good work is being carried on under Andrew Carnell, who is now able to carry forward the city's plans for the first time as an independent unit, on account of the new borrowing powers, the city has now obtained for the first time in its history. No loan has as yet been placed but it is the intention of the city to issue 6 per cent 15 year sinking bonds due February 1, 1947, for a total amount of $250,000 out of an authorized amount of $500,000.

According to memoranda prepared in connection with the loan the rental value of city property for 1931 is compiled by city appraisers at $2,192,489, taxes actually collected on rental values of $280,340 with average annual receipt of the city for the ten year period ending December 31, 1930, were $438,491. Details of the memoranda are as follows:

Rental valuation of city property for 1931, as compiled by city appraisers		$2,192,488.92
Taxes actually collected on rental values in year 1931		280,340.13
Average annual receipts of city of St. John's for 10-year period ended December 31st, 1930		438,490.85
Actual receipts for year ended December 31st, 1931		500,584.44
Estimated revenue for year ending December 31st, 1932		559,123.20
Annual service charges on city debt including this bond issue:		
Annual interest and sinking fund requirements of this issue of bonds	$ 27,485.28	
Annual interest on debt owed by the city to the Government of Newfoundland and on bank loans guaranteed by the Government of Newfoundland	104,061.15	
		131,546.43
Estimated operating expenses for 1932, exclusive of service charges shown above		320,428.00
In the last two years operating expenses of the city, due principally to the installation of approximately 2,000 homes with water and sewerage and improved street services, have been reduced by approximately		108,500.00
Amount owed by city to Government of Newfoundland:		
Amount due for land Quidi Vidi Lakeside, Water Street payment. Water and sewer extension, housing, improvements main water supply, etc.	$1,059,152.32	
Consolidation under rebuilding of town account: New water and sewer; general rebuilding of streets, etc.	1,045,280.22	
		2,104,332.54

World's Most Famous Taking-off Place



A new photograph of the Harbour Grace landing field at the edge of Conception Bay on the easterly coast of Newfoundland from whence practically all the world's transatlantic flights to Britain and the continent have had their genesis.

At lower left is Amelia Earhart-Putnam's plane just before she took off last week on her solo flight across the Atlantic and at right is the famous DO-X, world's largest heavier than air flying boat, lazing at Holyrood at the top of Conception Bay prior to taking off for Italy a few days ago.

GREAT FUTURE FOR AIRPLANE IN DOMINION

Planes Can Reach Any Part of Dominion in Five Hours

Although Newfoundland is constantly on the front page of the newspapers of the world because of its splendid geographic position and facilities for trans-oceanic air flights, the airplane has only recently played an important part in the development and economic life of the island itself.

The tremendous value of the airplane in a country such as Newfoundland may be appreciated when it is realized that the fishing industry, which is the backbone of the country's economic life, is carried on by small groups of people in remote communities along the entire coastline—in many cases almost unapproachable even by steamer. The railway, of course, is not of very great use because in many cases the population is not great enough to support branch lines and accordingly, in winter particularly, many of these communities are entirely cut off as most of the coastal boats stop running on account of ice.

Here is where the airplane comes in, for in all seasons of the year every point on the island can be reached by airplane in a very short time. For instance, taking St. John's as a base, the farthest point is only 300 miles distant or the equivalent of a flight of about five hours in favorable weather. This would include one stop for gas on the way up and one on the way back so that, radiating from St. John's all parts may be reached within five hours.

In spite of many drawbacks, one company, Old Colony Airways Ltd., last year started operations on May 20 and finished December 7. No flying was done during October but in the period no less than 283 passengers were carried and 12,225 miles flown with a total number of hours in the air of 165. Comparing this with Canadian statistics, it is found that this company carried as many passengers as the average airplane in Canada in spite of all the fog and bad weather of the summer of 1931.

Two important difficulties remain, however, in connection with Newfoundland flying, according to Douglas Fraser, in charge of this company's operations, one of which is the problem of maintaining a gasoline and oil supply in all parts of the Dominion.

As is well known, an airplane requires special gas and oil which must be provided beforehand at convenient places. Until the island is covered with gasoline caches, flying progress will necessarily be difficult. At the present time airplane gasoline may be purchased in St. John's and only one other place on the island, namely Curling, where Imperial Oil stocks about seven barrels or 322 gallons. As the average airplane carries enough gas for about four hours, safe flying, it is readily appreciated that the need for a stock of gasoline at certain points is imperative, if commercial flying is to be encouraged. The location of two or more barrels at convenient places on the south, west and north coasts of the island would not add greatly to cost, according to Mr. Fraser, and would mean comfort and perhaps safety to the pilot in addition to encouraging commercial flying.

Another drawback is the need for correct maps showing lakes, rivers and the general contour of the country. It is stated that there is not an accurate map printed of the interior of Newfoundland and the only way this can be done accurately is by means of an aerial survey such as is being carried on in Canada in certain parts of the country. International Paper Co. is said to be considering having their own timber grants mapped and there is a possibility that Anglo-Newfoundland Paper Company will co-operate at the same time and have theirs surveyed.

This would show just exactly the timber resources of the country and if the government would co-operate in this work, it would be a valuable asset, not only to these firms but to the country generally.

Another valuable addition to commercial flying in Newfoundland would be a fire scout machine, suggests Mr. Fraser. He points out that since 1923 Ontario has had fire scouts watching their forests from the air with very valuable results and he believes it would be similarly valuable for Newfoundland.

Two Local Airmen Operate in Newfoundland

Newfoundland Airways, Ltd., operates one Moth plane from St. John's, convertible to skiis or floats, and undertakes all kinds of flying commissions, including passenger flights, advertising, and surveys.

A. D. Sullivan, chief pilot and owner, recently stated that it was his intention to issue stock in the company and purchase a larger machine capable of carrying three passengers.

A Fine Catch of Native Trout

Newfoundland is world-famous for its salmon and trout fishing and is a mecca for sportsmen of two continents. The above catch was made along the Placentia line of the Newfoundland Railway.

The Fishermen's Union Trading Co. Limited

Incorporated 1911
Port Union Newfoundland

The Largest Commercial Business in Newfoundland

Head Office and Distributing Depot:
PORT UNION
Cable Address: Coaker
Code: A.B.C., Fifth edition Bentley's

Exporters of Codfish, Split and Scotch Herring, Pickled Salmon, Tanked Cod Oil, Refined Seal Oil, Seal Skins.
Importers of Drygoods, Hardware, Crockeryware, Groceries, Provisions, Fishery Supplies.
Shipowners, Wooden Shipbuilders and Repairers.
Manufacturers of Doors, Sashes, Mouldings, etc.

Branch Stores:
BARR'D ISLANDS, BONAVISTA, CAPE ISLAND, CATALINA, CHAMPNEYS, DOTING COVE, ELLISTON, EXPLOITS, HERRING NECK, GREENSPOND, JOE BATT'S ARM, KEELS, LUMSDEN, LADLE COVE, LASCIE, LEADING TICKLES, MUSGRAVETOWN, NIPPER'S HARBOUR, PORT REXTON, PRINCETON, SELDOM, SPINGDALE, TILTING, VALLEYFIELD, WESLEYVILLE, WINTERTON.

President & General Manager Sir W. F. COAKER
Asst. Manager H. A. DAWE
Purchasing Agent: GEORGE RICHARDS

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS & TELEGRAPHS
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

PHILATELIC BRANCH

Collectors Note.

1. On Hand: 10, 14, 28, & 30 cent stamps of the Publicity issue 1928 and the 60 cent stamp of the Cabot issue of 1897.
2. Complete sets of the 12 denominations of the current issue "Princess Elizabeth issue of 1932." Price of Set $1.35.
3. On Hand: Full supply of our first regular "AIR MAIL ISSUE" — placed on sale January, 1931. This Set consists of Three Stamps (a) Fifteen Cent — Color Brown — Mail Courier with Dog Team, Aeroplane passing overhead; (B) Fifty Cent — Color Green — entrance to St. John's with Aeroplane leaving on first Trans-Atlantic Flight passing over Cabot Tower Signalling Station; (C) One Dollar — Color Blue — Coast Outline East and West Atlantic, with line of route of Major successful Trans-Atlantic flights to date.

Price of Set, $1.65.

Postage Extra — Ordinary, five cents; Registration fifteen cents.

Send for copy of our Stamp Requisition Form listing all Stamps procurable through Philatelic Branch.

Satisfactory service assured.

Newfoundland's Foreign Cable Connection — Commercial Cable Company and affiliations.

Cable your Stamp Order via COMMERCIAL. Foreign connection of The Newfoundland Government Postal Telegraph Service — exclusive connections. Remit by money order and address all Stamp Orders or requests in connection with Stamps to:

PHILATELIC BRANCH, GENERAL POST OFFICE,
ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.

J. G. HODDER,
Deputy Minister Posts & Telegraphs.

General Post Office,
St. John's, Nfld.
May, 1932.

Frank McNamara
Limited

Wholesale Provisions, Produce, Feeds, Fruit, Etc.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

Established 1904
Incorporated 1928

Correspondence solicited from firms seeking reliable representation in Newfoundland.

Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia,
St. John's, Newfoundland

Prospectus

Government of Newfoundland

Issue of $2,500,000 of 5½ per cent. Government Bonds Redeemable on or before 30th June, 1947 Secured on the proceeds of Petroleum Royalties Price of Issue 97 per cent.

The Government of Newfoundland offers for subscription the above Bonds.

The Bonds are a direct obligation of the Government of Newfoundland and in addition are secured by the proceeds of the Petroleum Royalties which under an Agreement dated the 25th day of May, 1932, are payable by Imperial Oil Limited into a special fund to be established at the Royal Bank of Canada and to be known as the Petroleum Products Fund. The Trustees of this fund are the Controller of the Treasury of the Government of Newfoundland, the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland and the Manager of the principal office of the Royal Bank of Canada at St. John's.

The royalties payable by Imperial Oil Limited amount to a minimum sum of $300,000 per annum and may rise substantially above this figure.

Under the terms of the Act authorizing the present Loan the Government is obligated to set aside each year a sum of $250,000, the whole amount of which is to be used firstly to meet the interest payments on the Bonds outstanding, and secondly to form a Sinking Fund for the acquisition and cancellation of Bonds of this issue. The Bonds may be acquired by purchase in the open market or by annual drawings by lot on the 30th June of each year at their par value plus accrued interest.

The interest and Sinking Fund of the Loan is by statute a first charge upon all moneys which in any fiscal year come into the hands of the Trustees of the Petroleum Products Fund and they will set aside each year a sum of not less than $250,000 for this purpose.

The Sinking Fund will be sufficient to redeem the entire issue by maturity but the Government reserves the right to redeem any or all of the Bonds of this issue on any interest date at their par value plus accrued interest on giving not less than sixty days' notice in the manner prescribed by the Order in Council passed on the 25th day of May, 1932.

The Bonds will be for amounts in dollars in lawful currency of the Dominion of Canada or its equivalent. They will be Bonds to bearer with coupons attached and will be in denominations of $100.00, $500.00 and $1,000.00. Bonds of denominations of $500.00 and upwards may be registered at any time.

Interest will be payable on the 30th June and 31st December in each year during the currency of the Bonds at the rate of $2.75 per $100.00 for each half year. The first payment of interest will be made on 31st December, 1932.

Both the principal and semi-annual interest will be payable at the principal office of the Bank of Montreal, St. John's, Newfoundland; at the head office of the Bank of Montreal, Montreal, or at the agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York.

The Bonds will be exempt both as to interest and principal from all present and future taxes imposed by the Newfoundland Legislature including Newfoundland Income Tax.

This issue of Bonds has been underwritten to the extent of $1,750,000 by Imperial Oil Limited.

Subscriptions to the Loan should be made on the accompanying form on or after the 1st June, 1932. The subscription lists will be closed as soon as the amount of the loan is fully subscribed or on the 30th June, 1932, whichever is earlier. It is not the intention to keep the subscription list open after the 30th June.

Applications must be accompanied by the full amount of the subscription, e. g., an application for $100.00 of the Loan must be accompanied by a cheque for $97.00. No application can be considered if unaccompanied by the amount of the subscription.

Applications may be made either to the Controller of the Treasury or to the Manager of the St. John's office of any one of the following Banks, viz., Bank of Montreal, Bank of Nova Scotia, Royal Bank of Canada, Canadian Bank of Commerce, who are the only persons authorized to sign receipts for subscriptions.

J. H. PENSON,
Controller of the Treasury.

25th May, 1932.

GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND LOAN

To the Controller of the Treasury,
Manager of the Bank of Montreal,
Manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia,
Manager of the Royal Bank of Canada,
Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Strike out lines not Applicable.

Upon the terms of the Prospectus dated the 25th May, 1932, and issued by the Controller of the Treasury, I hereby make application for .... Bonds of the Loan authorized by The Loan Act, 1932, each of the face value of $............ Cheque for $............ attached, being $97.00 for each $100.00 of the face value of the bonds applied for.

Name ....

Address ....

NEWFOUNDLAND
And
LABRADOR

BALANCED BUDGET

THE financial reform in Newfoundland has now completed its first stage. The budget for the financial year 1932-33 is balanced and shows a surplus. From July 1st, 1932, there will be no recourse to loans.

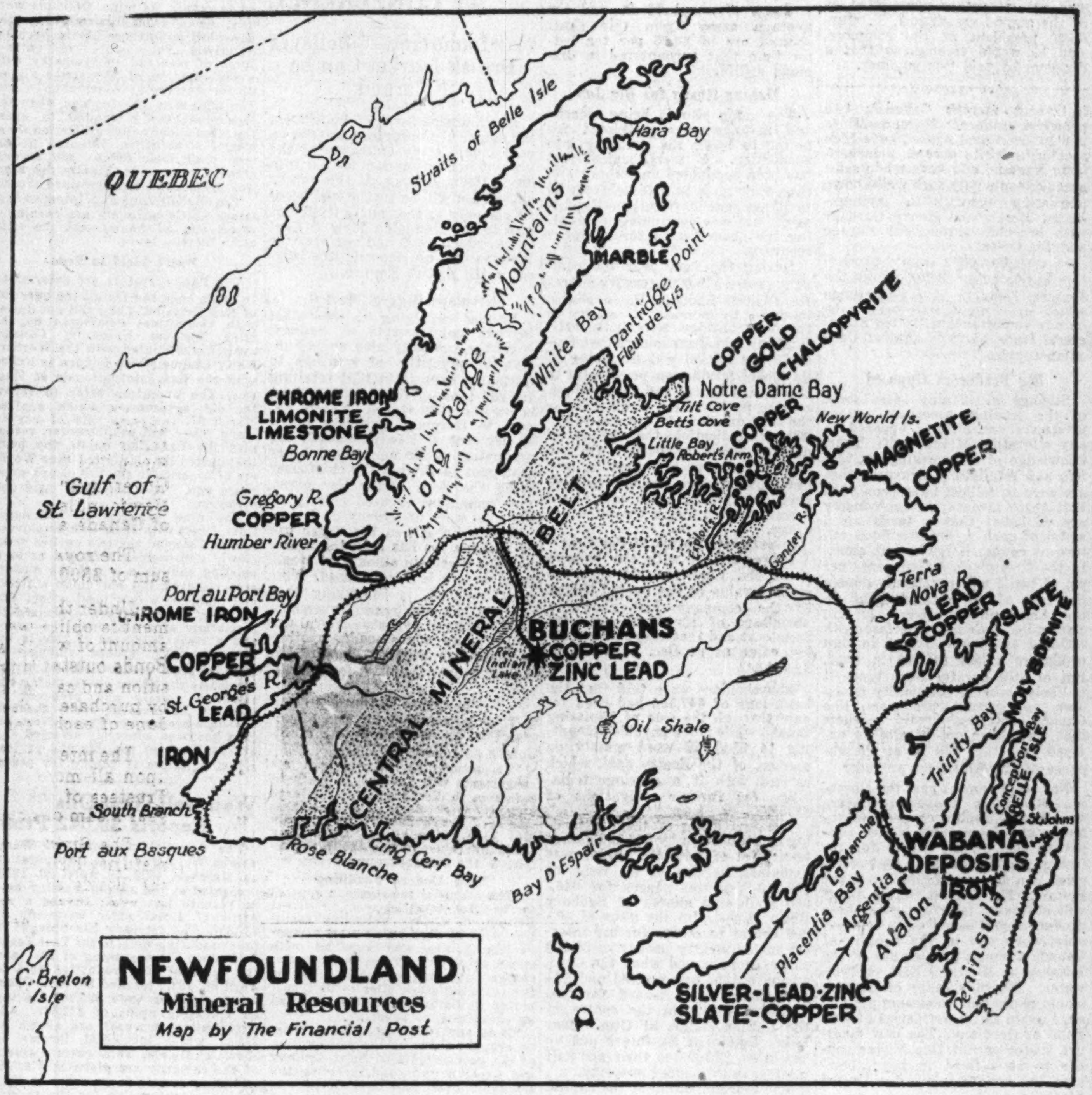
The expenditure estimates cover all governmental expenditure and the revenue estimates are on a conservative basis.

Since January 1st, 1932, the Newfoundland exchequer has covered all its expenditure out of revenue month by month.

This is the settled policy for the future.

The public debt of Newfoundland will from July 1st, 1932, be secured on specific revenues. These revenues more than cover the sums required for debt interest and sinking funds and are paid into separate accounts under independent control.

The customs revenues are fifty per cent (50%) greater than the debt charge secured upon them, thus Newfoundland bonds are now amply secured.


NEWFOUNDLAND
Mineral Resources
Map by The Financial Post

QUEBEC
Straits of Belle Isle
Hara Bay
Long Range Mountains
MARBLE Point
White Bay
Partridge Fleur de Lys
COPPER
GOLD
CHALCOPYRITE
Notre Dame Bay
Tilt Cove
Betts Cove
COPPER
New World Is.
Little Bay
Robert's Arm
MAGNETITE
COPPER
CHROME IRON
LIMONITE
LIMESTONE
Bonne Bay
Gulf of St. Lawrence
Gregory R.
COPPER
Humber River
BELT
Gander R.
Port au Port Bay
CHROME IRON
COPPER
St. George's R.
LEAD
CENTRAL MINERAL
BUCHANS
COPPER
ZINC LEAD
Red Indian Lake
Terra Nova R.
LEAD
COPPER
SLATE
MOLYBDENITE
Oil Shale
IRON
Trinity Bay
Conception Bay
BELLE ISLE
St. Johns
South Branch
Port aux Basques
Rose Blanche
Cinq Cerf Bay
Bay D'Espair
La Manche
Placentia Bay
Argentia
Avalon
WABANA DEPOSITS IRON
Peninsula
SILVER-LEAD-ZINC
SLATE-COPPER
C. Breton Isle

FINANCIAL DETAILS

Revenue Estimates (1932-33)	$10,180,000
Expenditure Estimates (1932-33)	10,150,107
Estimated Surplus (1932-33)	29,893

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS 1930-31:

Fisheries	$10,469,856
Manufactured Paper	17,462,588
Minerals	4,371,288

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

1926-27	
Imports	$25,813,871
Exports	30,839,859
1927-28	
Imports	$27,637,193
Exports	33,644,619
1928-29	
Imports	$29,237,381
Exports	36,797,703
1929-30	
Imports	$31,871,151
Exports	40,051,959
1930-31	
Imports	$25,261,701
Exports	33,537,569

SAVINGS DEPOSITS

1924	$22,135,223.21
1926	23,903,844.95
1928	26,489,565.18
1929	26,246,004.86
1930	26,233,815.00
1931	25,291,848.77

CUSTOMS REVENUE

Actual Receipts (1930-31)	$7,465,000
Debt Charge (secured on Customs Revenue)	4,645,000

PULP AND PAPER

THE evidence of the export figures of Newfoundland gives a striking picture of the progress being made in the pulp and paper industry. The figures are as follows:

	Pulp and Sulphide	Manufactured Paper
1924	$531,833	$ 5,225,170
1925	215,896	6,907,800
1926	175,325	12,347,475
1927	56,801	12,896,832
1928	....	12,707,326
1929	....	14,722,462
1930	....	16,129,736
1931	....	17,462,588

Production of news print paper during 1931 reached a record figure and was 2.7 per cent more than the tonnage produced during 1930. Newfoundland's record of news print output is as follows:

	Tons
1923	63,906
1924	64,648
1925	96,588
1926	186,471
1927	202,852
1928	230,852
1929	255,500
1930	287,259
1931	294,983

Newfoundland and Labrador comprise the most extensive pulp and paper area in the world with record production and overwhelming resources.

MINING FUTURE

NEWFOUNDLAND offers virgin territory for exploration that promises rich rewards to the prospector and capital. Its potential mineral resources cover a wide range, are accessible to transportation, and a sympathetic government is ready to foster their development.

Gratifying results have followed meagre exploration work, carried on principally near the coast line, and mining men of world renown are turning their attention to the investigation of actual and potential mineral wealth that awaits development pending the return of normal economic conditions.

Newfoundland is known as one of the world's most important sources of iron ore, and its geographical position is such that its production promises to become increasingly important in the future.

One of the factors that ensures steady development of the mineral and other resources of Newfoundland is the existence of large quantities of power capable of development on an economical basis and situated in power sites close to the explored and unexplored mineral areas. Power developments that have been undertaken in Newfoundland have been conducted very successfully and indicate the potentialities for the further supply of cheap and continuous hydro-electric energy for enterprises undertaking the mining, milling and refining of ores in Newfoundland.

For Further Information Apply Government Offices, St. John's, Newfoundland

Canadian Mining News

DOME WILL PAY HIGHEST POSSIBLE FUTURE DIVIDENDS

Shareholders Are Told That Earned Surplus is Not to be Increased

ORE RESERVES UP

May Production $380,000—Recovery Improves—East Geduld Near Dividend Stage

Before a large and appreciative gathering of Dome Mines shareholders at the annual meeting held in Toronto on May 30, J. S. Bache, president of the company, outlined the future dividend policy of the company to be the paying of as liberal a dividend as conservatism will permit. The company had accumulated sufficient quick assets, he said, and the company did not contemplate adding materially to them. As evidence of the company's future policy, he referred to the 20 cent per share bonus payable with the next regular dividend of 25 cents quarterly on July 20 next. He declined to pledge the company to a dividend policy, but will in the future disburse dividends in the best interests of the company and the shareholders.

Mr. Bache referred to the attitude of the group of shareholders who had made representation to him for higher dividends as being most amicable, but said it was not necessary for shareholders to form a committee to get justice and referred to the happy relations that existed in past years between himself, the directorate and the shareholders.

Shareholders Congratulated

There is reason, Mr. Bache observed, for congratulating shareholders. First, Dome was one of the two stocks listed in New York that is selling higher today than a year ago, and, secondly, for the fine showing made by the mine during the past year with ore reserves greater than reported in many years past, ore reserves which have been increased another 50,000 tons since the end of 1931.

It was 15 years, Mr. Bache observed, since he first became president of the company and in all that time the demise of Dome had been freely predicted. Every year he had come to bury Caesar but now expressed the belief that Dome would bury him instead of he burying Dome—such have been the developments in recent years.

With reference to the company's exploration activities other than East Geduld in South Africa, Mr. Bache said that the company had played in a great big jack pot and had lost but a white chip. Now it has withdrawn from all exploration activity in that country. In Pascalis and Quebec it is too early, he said, to pass an opinion on developments.

H. P. De Pencier, general manager of the company, has just returned from South Africa. He referred to the progress being made by the East Geduld Mines, a new producer on the Far East Rand, which started operations last July. Dome owns 90,000 shares in this company out of the 1,560,000 shares outstanding. As evidence of the progress East Geduld has made since operations started, he showed how production had increased from £17,782 last August to £75,508 in April this year, with further increases in evidence for May. The progress of this mine has been such that there are prospects of an initial dividend in July.

Extraction Increases

In referring to Dome's operations in Porcupine the admission was made that due to the pyrrhotite encountered in the greenstone which formed the major part of the ore treated, recovery had been relatively low. The installation of blanket equipment had increased the extraction to 95.7 per cent in April and to 96.6 per cent to date in May, with the tailings losses cut to 32 cents per ton or about the same as existed in the old plant. In April, 69 per cent of the production was caught on the blankets.

Gold production in May will establish a new high record with an output of close to $380,000 or an increase in the first five months of 1932 of $276,000 over the corresponding period in 1931. Of the May production approximately 50 per cent was from the greenstone area which averaged around $7.20 per ton. May production was sweetened by the encountering of a pocket, from the 1,340 drift west estimated to contain $50,000 in gold. These pockets have been characteristic of the mine through its history.

Frederick Burnette, who headed the shareholders' committee, pressing for higher dividends, moved the nomination of the old board of directors for re-election for the ensuing year.

CONSOL. SMELTERS FERTILIZER SALES MAKE BRIGHT SPOT

Pacific Markets Show Great Interest in New Product

Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co.'s chemical fertilizer industry is being developed along extensive lines and the expansion of the world market for this product is one of the bright spots in British Columbia's industrial situation. More than $250,000 worth of sulphate of ammonia has been shipped during the last few weeks. The company is shipping fertilizer to the plantations of Hawaii, the citrus orchards of California and farming regions of China and the Dutch East Indies. A cargo of 3,000 tons of fertilizer was recently sent to the Dutch East Indies. Indian agricultural interests have asked for samples and it is expected that a large quantity of fertilizer will be marketed in India later in the year.

U.S. Copper Tariff Policy Means New Foreign Markets For Canadian Producers

Canada Fortified With Refineries and Copper Rod Mills

NOW INDEPENDENT

Way Paved for New Markets for Canadian Copper as U. S. Tariff Presages Reprisals

The United States Senate has already approved a measure for a tariff of four cents a pound on copper imported into the United States. The bill now awaits ratification by the House. In the House of Commons on May 25, Premier Bennett answered an enquiry as to this tax by saying that it was "highly problematical" whether or not the measure would pass. This is interpreted by some as meaning that President Hoover may exercise his "veto" power.

If another brick is laid in the tariff wall against foreign products, the question of its importance to Canadians is raised because in past years the principal copper production of Canada has been marketed in the United States. The situation, however, is not now so serious owing to Canada's leading copper producers having provided refining facilities that make Canada no longer dependent upon United States refineries and markets.

Until about 18 months ago almost the entire output from Canada's copper properties was shipped to the refineries in the eastern United States for refining and marketing. Prior to this time, however, the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. had operated a small refinery at its plant in Trail, having an annual capacity of approximately 20,000 tons annually. This plant was built in 1916 and after being closed for a time was again started up in October, 1929, but was again closed down late in 1930, following the inauguration of operations at the new 120,000 ton annual capacity refinery of the Ontario Refinery Co., at Copper Cliff, Ont., adjacent to the International Nickel operations. This plant, in which International Nickel has a 42½ per cent interest was the outgrowth of the copper potentialities of the Frood mine, which in 1931 was the largest copper producer in Canada. Previously, the copper production from the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co. had been shipped to the Trail refinery, but this production now goes to the Copper Cliff plant.

Another Refinery Starts

Canada's refining facilities were further supplemented in the spring of 1931 with the inauguration of operations of the new 75,000 ton annual capacity plant of Canadian Copper Refiners Co., a subsidiary of Noranda Mines. With these two plants in operation facilities are now afforded for refining all of the copper from various smelting operations in the Dominion. Thus, Canada is, within its own borders, able to refine, independent of foreign plants, its entire copper output and prepare it ready for the markets of the world.

On the Pacific Coast, Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co. and Britannia Mining & Smelting Co. are the two principal copper producers, although Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. has had an important output in recent years. Starting late in 1930, the Flin Flon mine of Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co. entered the ranks of the copper producers, making blister copper, which was shipped to Canadian Copper Refiners at Montreal East, for refining. The Flin Flon smelter also smelted the copper concentrates for another new producer, Sherritt-Gordon Mines, which started operations in March, 1931, but is now suspending production owing to the low price of the metal.

Coming eastward across the Dominion no more copper producers of importance are encountered until the operations of International Nickel are reached in the Sudbury area. In 1931 the output of copper by this company was 50,701 tons. In the same area Falconbridge Nickel Mines has a small copper production aassociated with the nickel output, which is shipped as matte to Norway for refining. This production is relatively insignificant and is not a vital factor either to the company or to the production aggregate. It is refined in the company's Norwegian refinery and marketed in Europe. Farther east one comes to the operations of Noranda Mines, which is Canada's second largest copper producer and which in 1931 produced 31,430 tons of copper—all from its own ore. This is a customs smelter designed to serve other copper properties in the area, but none are in operation at the present time.

Two Companies Ship to U. S.

The only other property in operation in Quebec producing copper is the Eustis mine, which produces a copper concentrate as a by-product of its pyrite production. This copper concentrate in the past has been shipped to the United States for smelting.

It will thus be seen that from all the copper operations in Canada at the present time only Britannia Mining & Smelting operations on the Pacific Coast and the Eustis property in Quebec are contracted with United States concerns for the refining of their products.

If United States introduces a tariff policy it will either mean the closing of these two mines or, in the case of Britannia, the shipping of its blister copper to Copper Cliff or Montreal East for refining and, in the case of Eustis, of shipping its concentrates to Noranda for smelting.

It will thus be seen that in no sense will Canada be bottled up by an American tariff. The situation respecting sales is somewhat different. In the past the United States has been practically the sole consumer of Canadian copper, but in recent months Canada's two principal producers, Noranda Mines and International Nickel, have been seeking markets abroad, principally in England and have made sales arrangements with such well-known marketing agencies as Amalgamated Metals and Henry Gardner with branches throughout Europe and the Orient.

In case Canada's copper production has to be marketed within the Empire, contacts have been made which over night may well take on new importance if United States erects trade barriers against Canadian copper.

Big Producers Opposed

Strange as it may seem some of the leading American copper producers are bitterly opposed to any alteration of the tariff. Their knowledge of the workings of tariffs and retaliatory measures that are sure to follow, have been such that these leaders in the industry are of belief that a tariff on a metal of such an international nature as copper is better left alone. In the first place, a four cents per pound tariff will practically double the cost of the refined metal to the American consumer. It will also quite obviously interfere with refining business from foreign producers unless refined in bond. But of still greater importance it is likely to bring retaliatory measures and permit producers like Canada entering export markets that they have not heretofore enjoyed. All this will be at the expense of the American producer.

For some months past the Northern Rhodesian copper producers have been shipping copper concentrates and later their blister copper to the United States for refining, pending the time that refineries can be established in Great Britain. The United States tariff will obviously interfere with these producers and might quite conceivably work out to the benefit of Canada through greater use of the refinery at Montreal East on tidewater. The only other alternative would be for the Rhodesian producers to ship to the refineries of Belgium or Germany. The new measure might permit this blister copper to be refined in bond. however, but not for sale in the United States.

One of the worst blows to American producers will be the termination of the present world-wide agreement of the leading producers to curtail production to 20 per cent of the normal capacity. With United States producers out of the picture other world producers will be free to make a new agreement or to tune their production to such markets as they can win.

The South American producers, which are largely controlled in the United States. will be hardest hit and because they are controlled in the United States this faction is opposing any interference with tariffs.

Politics a Factor

One of the United States leading authorities on copper and the world copper situation, speaking on the international position of copper and its marketing before the Canadian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy, said that artificial restraint on economic forces created such racial antagonism and pressure that, unless wisely planned and soundly built, it would sooner or later fail and devastate the world with a flood of uncontrolled power.

It is this fear that animates some of the leading copper producers in the United States. It was only in January of this year, after several conferences of world manufacturers, that the world producers were whipped into line to curtail production to 20 per cent of potential output. This was done in order that the existing copper stocks could be liquidated. With the huge existing copper stocks liquidated the way is paved for more profitable prices for the metal. This policy of voluntary curtailment was manifesting itself and even though demands for copper continue to show a degree of apathy, the huge stocks of refined metal are slowly being reduced.

Canada Need Not Worry

It will thus be seen that in so far as Canada is concerned it is in a happier position than most of the copper-producing countries of the world, if any position can be called "happy" in these days of near-five-cent-copper, the lowest in history. It will be free to go after European and Oriental markets and Canadian copper is likely to be received in a sympathetic manner within the British Empire. Canada will be free to increase its production, should it so desire, as it will no longer be a party to the 20 per cent curtailment agreement. Canada also stands to gain in some measure through its refining facilities in refining foreign copper. Thus, if United States puts a tariff on copper, Canada has still an outlet for its surplus

Noranda To Pay 50 Cent Dividend on June 30, 1932

Noranda Mines has declared its sixth dividend amounting to 50 cents per share or a total of $1,119,886, payable on June 30 to shareholders of record June 15, 1932.2

The disbursement will be in United States funds and will bring the total disbursements of the company, since dividends were inaugurated in January, 1930, to $7,839,202.

The company has no established dividend policy but makes disbursements as earnings permit. The last distribution was made on December 29, 1931.

The declaration just announced was not altogether unexpected as at the annual meeting, J. Y. Murdoch, president of the company, said he would recommend that a dividend be paid this summer.

VENTURES PLANS PLACING MILLS ON SMALL MINES

Shareholders at Annual Meeting Hear of Gold Prospects

At the annual meeting of Ventures Ltd., held in Toronto on May 30, special emphasis was put on the company's gold properties and plans were announced to bring these into production on a 60-70 ton basis as fast as possible.

At the Island Lake, Manitoba gold prospect, in which the company has a 50 per cent interest the company has obtained what is regarded as a remarkable series of diamond drill results, said Thayer Lindsley, president of the company. While it is hard to estimate the tonnage owing to the irregularity of the ore body it is estimated that a $20 grade of gold ore for a small mill is available. Owing to the seasonal break-up no report has come from the Island recently, but it is anticipated that additional information will be available shortly.

At the Beatty Gold Mines in Duparquet Gold Mines, Quebec, diamond drilling has been completed and a prospecting shaft is being sunk. This shaft is currently at a depth of about 75 ft. and the average assay from this shaft showed ore of $4.65 per ton better than that encountered in diamond drilling.

Making Ready for Big Job

The camp site is being cleared and arrangements completed for power to bring the property into production. A metallurgical test has been conducted on the ore and the recovery is said to be from 90 to 92 per cent by flotation. Experiments are now continuing on treating the concentrates for a higher recovery.

During the past year the company issued 810,000 treasury shares for 644,000 Sudbury Basin shares in order to increase its equity in the Falconbridge Nickel Co. Mr. Lindsley told shareholders that Falconbridge Nickel was disposing of its nickel production principally in the United States and that the operating profit before write-offs for the first quarter of 1932 was $113,000 with indications that the second quarter would be better. On the 300 ft. level to the west, a new development had encountered ore averaging 3½ to 4 per cent, nickel—considerably above the mine average.

Investments Shrink 28 Per Cent

In connection with the balance sheet Mr. Lindsley said that the market value of the quoted shares of the company had shown a shrinkage of about 28 per cent from cost and that they had a market value as at Dec. 31, 1931, of $2,564,344.

Shareholders were told that the bank loan of $47,554 had been repaid through the sale of Nipissing shares, while notes payable amounting to $145,059 were mainly on account of the Beatty deal, which carried with it a contingent liability for further obligations of $135,000.

The increasing of the outstanding capitalization by 946,192 shares to a total of 7,468,483 shares was explained as due to an issue of 810,000 Ventures shares for 644,000 additional shares of Sudbury Basin Mines, also the issue of 50,000 shares to secure further interest in the Beatty property; 30,000 shares were issued when the Coniaurum option was revived and 22,500 shares were issued for the Uranium group in the centre of the LaBine claims at Great Bear Lake. Dominion Explorers put up the other 22,500 for their one-half interest in this latter property.

The reorganization of the capital structure planned a year ago, was not carried through, owing to the time being considered inopportune.

The existing board of directors was re-elected without change for the ensuing year, headed by Thayer Lindsley as president.

Trail Smelter Receipts

In the following statement, giving the ore receipts at the Trail smelter for the week of May 15 to May 21, 1932, and also for the year to date, as compared with 1931 to the same date, there is a noticeable increase in the number of shippers owing to a number of new mining properties having started up in British Columbia:

	May 15 to 21 1932	Year to May 14, '32	Year to May 21, '31
Bell, Beaverdell	57	736	717
Boulder City Group, Boulder Spur	..	85	..
J. A. Carter, Zwicky	..	..	9
Catherine Nelson	..	..	13
Clubine, Comstock, Boulder Spur	..	24	..
Gold Drop, Gr'nwood	..	35	..
Highland Lass, Beaverdell	..	249	48
Knobhill, Republic	44	428	549
Little Daisy, Silverton	..	..	2
Lone Pine Republic	..	31	..
Midnight, Rossland	..	85	..
Minehaha, Danville	..	25	..
Nevada, Nelson	..	8	..
North Star, Gr'nwood	..	35	..
O'Brien, Cobalt	..	40	42
Perrier, Nelson	..	799	..
Planet, Nicola	..	..	105
Reno, Salmo	..	30	..
Republic, Republic	34	80	..
Royal Can., Nelson	..	2	..
Ruth, Sandon	..	..	44
Sally, Beaverdell	..	..	37
San Poil, Republic	..	154	..
Silversmith, Sandon	34	34	83
Sunset, Cascade	..	48	..
Union, Lynch Creek	..	620	575
Vancouver, Salmo	..	52	..
Wellington, Beaverdell	46	447	254
Wilcox, Ymir	..	..	19
Yankee Girl, Ymir	112	1,873	..
Total Custom Ore	259	6,170	2,643
Total Co'y Ore	2,466	169,508	177,715
Grand Total	2,725	175,678	180,358

Ontario Mines Branch Issues Bulletin Index

The Ontario Department of Mines has issued the third edition of its list of publications by the department since its inception in 1891. The bulletin includes lists of all the reports and maps together with a short list of other publications relating to kindred subjects. The list is cross-indexed. One section lists in chronological order the principal reports on metals, making a valuable addition to the library of the Government mining publications.

B. C. Mines Branch Bulletin

The British Columbia Department of Mines has issued its second report on the non-metallic mineral investigations in the province. The latest bulletin deals with asbestos and its economic importance. The bulletin is free by applying to John D. Galloway, Provincial Mineralogist at Victoria.

Crown Reserve Files Petition in Bankruptcy

Crown Reserve Consolidated Mines has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with R. R. Grant, of Toronto, as official receiver. The liabilities of the company are stated to be approximately $26,000, including claims of Ziba Gallagher amounting to about $8,900; W. B. McPherson about $3,500; estate of Leo Erenhous about $2,000 and Workmen's Compensation Board about $7,000. Mr. Erenhous was formerly president of the company and Mr. McPherson secretary.

The assets of the company consist of part of a mining plant at the company's property in the Larder Lake area, east of Kirkland Lake, Ontario. Development work at the company's property has been carried to a depth of 1,250 ft. and approximately 1,000,000 tons of low grade ore are said to have been indicated. Proposals have been made to consolidate this property with that of the former Associated Goldfields property, which is equipped with a mill.

HOPES TO EXTEND IRON ORE MARTS AT CONFERENCE

Newfoundland Believes British Market Can be Enlarged

Newfoundland's chief hope from the Imperial Conference at Ottawa next month is an extension of the present limited market for her iron ore in Great Britain. If this can be achieved it will be a very real benefit not only to the colony itself but also to the Dominion Steel & Coal Corp., which owns and operates the Wabana iron ore deposits, the largest in the British Empire.

Germany Biggest Market

Besides supplying its own blast furnace requirements at Sydney, N.S., the company also ships substantial quantities of iron ore to Germany, exports in 1931 totalling 705,265 tons—a figure 40 per cent below the 1930 record. Yearly export to Germany averages about 60 per cent of Newfoundland's ore production, while only about 5 per cent goes to Britain the chief user being the Ford Motor Car plant. The remainder is used chiefly at the steel work at Sydney, N.S.

One drawback to the wider use of Wabana ore has been the necessity for a certain amount of treatment before it can be used. This it is believed, is something that can and has been readily overcome as is evidenced by its successful use in Germany and Canada, another problem has apparently been the lack of proper facilities for unloading.

Situation Outlined

This is explained for The Financial Post by William White of St. John's as follows:

"To accomplish this, special arrangements will have to be made in reference to discharge piers for large cargoes, as at Rotterdam. Specification for blast furnace mixtures would also have to be altered from those commonly in use in England to accommodate the different quality ore.

Need Modern Facilities

"The essential requirement appears to be the establishment in Great Britain of modern unloading facilities, such as deep water piers at convenient points, and supplied with steam or electric grabs, so as to discharge large cargoes within a day or two, forming stock piles to be transported by barge to foundries located up the rivers or canals.

"It is apparent that this can only be brought about by the co-operation of the governments of Newfoundland and Great Britain, and including the Dominion Steel and Coal Corp.

"In my opinion, it would pay the Government of Newfoundland to consider the question of contributing to a fund to be spent in Great Britain for the construction of modern unloading facilities, and making other necessary changes."

Ontario Mines Output Off in First Quarter 1932

The quarterly report of the Ontario Department of Mines for the three months ended March 31, shows a curtailment in metals produced over the same period in 1931 with the exception of gold. Production of nickel and copper from the Sudbury area shows the most drastic decline. The following is a comparison for the first quarter of 1931 and 1932 respectively.

Production—First Quarter 1931 and 1932

Product:	Quantity 1931	Quantity 1932
Gold, fine oz.	483,677	543,188
Silver, fine oz.	2,103,608	1,818,244
Copper, converter & in ores, lb.	29,520,487	16,637,886
*Copper in matte exp., tons	890	3,465
*Nickel in matte exp., tons	6,273	2,764
**Cobalt, lb.	134,387	120,002
Nickel oxide, lb.	960,390	430,141
Nickel, metallic, lb.	8,284,527	5,270,865
Lead, pig & in con., lb.	547,417	7,062
Selenium, lb.	1,082	....
Total	....	....

* Copper and nickel content of matte valued at 8 and 18 cents respectively, in 1931, and 4 and 18 cents in 1932.

**Cobalt (metal and metal content of oxides, salts, ores and residues marketed).

The total tonnage of ore treated from the Sudbury mines was 316,253 tons in the first quarter of 1932, as compared with 535,861 tons in the period of 1931. Of this production all but 31,205 tons can be credited to the International Nickel Co. The nickel content of the matte produced amounted to 11,470,854 pounds as compared with 23,594,279 pounds in 1931. The copper content of the matte produced in the first quarter of 1932 amounted to 10,167,536 pounds as compared with 27,129,739 pounds in 1931. Of the first quarter 1932 production, Falconbridge Nickel accounted for 1,480,562 pounds of nickel in matte and 619,857 pounds of copper in matte.

Pend Oreille Mines Operates at Capacity

Pend d'Oreille Mines & Metal Co. shipped 1,484 tons of lead and zinc concentrates in April, according to a Metaline Falls report. This compares with 1,500 tons in March. Of the April shipments 33 carloads were lead and eight were zinc concentrates.

The company's Josephine property on the Pend d'Oreille River in Washington is operated by two shifts daily, production coming from the 500 ft. level, which is treated in the company's own 250 ton daily capacity mill.

Plans are under way to install an aerial tramway from the Josephine mine to the recently acquired Grandview mill, now being rehabilitated and increased to 750 tons daily.

FUTURE CLOUDY FOR REOPENING OF ALBERTA MINES

Hillcrest Collieries Alone Operate in Usually Busy Season

From Our Own Correspondent

LETHBRIDGE.—At a time when Southern Alberta steam coal mines are usually preparing to fill the coal bunks of the C.P.R. and other large buyers of fuel, the mines are shut down tight by reason of the strike that has been in progress now for more than two months. The only mine in the Crow's Nest Pass bituminous coal field working is Hillcrest Collieries. Hillcrest has never tolerated Red agitators, the mine employees having their own independent union. The Canadian Mine Workers Union has never been able to obtain a foothold at Hillcrest and with other camps paralyzed by labor dissention this camp is doing business as usual.

The situation is exceedingly unsettled. Coleman, Blairmore and Bellevue are tied up by the strike which has thrown two thousand or more men out of employment and brought serious clashes between the strikers and the police sent into the region to maintain order. At Bellevue the West Canadian Collieries attempted to reopen its mine. Officials were sent down from Blairmore — the Greenhill mine there having been indefinitely shut down — and quite a force of men not in sympathy with a prolongation of the strike signed up for work on an "open shop" basis. The mine was picketed and when the strike-breakers attempted to enter the mine under police protection there was a disturbance. Mounted policemen used their batons and several arrests were made. Finally the mine was closed and has remained closed.

The McGillivray and International mines at Coleman are not turning a wheel and at the moment the situation there is tense.

Won't Yield to Reds

The Pass operators are determined to settle once and for all the question of Red dictation. They will not dicker with committees dominated by the Mine Workers Union of Canada, avowedly affiliated with the Workers Unity League which in turn is linked with the Red Internationale at Moscow. The operators offer to renew the old agreements which expired March 31, the same rate of pay to stand. They will not, however, recognize the Canadian union, the body that ousted the old United Mine Workers of America in the Pas camps some years ago. "It is too Red," said one operator.

The mine managements will negotiate direct with their own employees and at Coleman the two parties seem slowly approaching that end as at a meeting ending in a riot the moderates removed the old union officers and launched a new local union. The radicals, however, have organized to resist any effort to open the mines and a clash is feared if this is attempted. Both groups among the workers seem determined and in the meantime the police are watching the situation closely and prepared to meet it. Business generally through the once-prosperous Crow's Nest region has been adversely affected and everyone except possibly the professional agitators is hoping for peace.

Wainwell West Oils Reports $9,542 Profit

The financial statement of Wainwright West Oils from incorporation on March 9, 1929, to April 30, 1932, presented at the annual meeting held in Toronto last week, showed a net profit of $9,542 after write-offs of $37,237. The company has brought in four producing wells in the East Texas field since the beginning of 1931 and the value of the production sold to April 30, 1932, totalled $62,847. Operating expenses were $25,300 leaving an operating profit of $37,547. Administration expenses are shown at $5,341 while incidental income is shown at $14,573. Total current assets of the company are given at $70,795, including securities set down at $54,485, no market value for the securities being shown. The current liabilities total $16,901 leaving an apparent working capital of $53,894.

Wainwright West Oils was incorporated in 1929 by T. D. Bowlen and associates to develop Alberta oil leases. Early in 1931, however, activities were directed to the East Texas field to which the company has confined its operations.

British Dominion Oil Reports Loss of $21,000

Annual report of British Dominion Oil & Development Corp. for the year ended March 31, 1932, shows a deficit of $21,800 after depreciation of $22,717 as compared with a net profit of $31,777 in the previous year.

Oil and gas sales declined to $34,344 as compared with $94,325 the previous year. Royalties correspondingly declined, but production expenses increased to $16,543 as compared with $11,906 the previous year and separation expenses were $10,468 as compared with $9,981 the previous year. The balance sheet of the company shows liquid assets totalling $28,800, including Province of Alberta bonds valued at $19,000, as against the market price of $16,000. The total liabilities are $7,092, which—with the bonds taken at market price—give a working capital of $18,708.

The company has two producing wells in Turner Valley on its 220 acres. In addition, it has holdings in the Waite-Highwood, New Valley and Monarch fields.

Wettlaufer Lorrain Mines Will Surrender Charter

Shareholders of Wettlaufer Lorrain Silver Mines are in receipt of a dividends as a final distribution of the company's assets and application has been made for surrender of its charter.

The company was incorporated in 1908 with a capitalization of $1,500,000 in $1 par value shares and at one time was an important silver producer at South Lorrain, Ontario, disbursing dividends totalling $687,466, the last being in September, 1913.

There has been no activity on the company's property adjoining the Keeley mine, for many years.

Sudbury Basin Seeking Promising Gold Property

At the annual meeting of Sudbury Basin Mines, held in Toronto, May 28, shareholders were told by Joseph Errington, president of the company, that the company was looking for promising gold properties but that it was too early yet to draw definite conclusion on the properties acquired.

The company has a minority interest in the Sullivan Consolidated Gold Mines and Beaufort Mines in Northwestern Quebec, also holds an interest from a gold prospect at Island Lake in Manitoba.

The meeting was routine in nature and the existing board of directors was re-elected for the ensuing year.

Seven Troughs Mines Becomes Nevada State

Shareholders of Seven Troughs Gold Mines, a Nevada incorporation in which Canadians have a substantial interest, has changed its name to the Nevada State Gold Mines Co. The company was formed by J. P. Graves, its president and Sen. L. A. Friedman, to develop an old gold property in Pershing County, Nevada, 30 miles west of Lovelock. A mill was built and a $225,000 bond issue offered to finance it. After a few months' operation, the mill at the property closed down owing to lack of commercial ore and it is now proposed to refinance through another bond issue.

Canadians were drawn into the venture by Mr. Graves' association with the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co., with which he, at one time was connected. Senator L. A. Friedman is an old resident of the Lovelock, Nevada, area, was vice-president and general manager of the company and has figured prominently in the reorganizations that have taken place in the past 25 years in an effort to bring the property into profitable production.

Injunction Stays Gas Conservation

The order of the Province of Alberta Gas Commissioners to curtail the production from Turner Valley has had a temporary set-back through an injunction order.

On the appeal of Spooner Oils and Richfield Petroleums, Justice Ewing granted an injunction and the case is to be heard in the supreme court on June 6. By this ruling the commission's order becomes non-effective and has been withdrawn. The injunction is the outgrowth of the Alberta Government's appointment of a Commission which ordered the total production of gas allowable from the field to 100,000,000 cu. ft. daily. Several independent producers, including Spooner and Richfield, have been opposing the order and while most of the companies expressed a desire to abide by it, the appeal has temporarily nullified the commission's efforts. The producers in the southern section of the field, although the order has been withdrawn, are voluntarily curtailing their output under the terms of the order.

The hearing called for June 6 is of most importance to the functioning of the commission as upon the outcome will depend the whole curtailment programme.

Connell Discoveries in Quebec Interesting

Connell Mining & Exploration Co., has made several interesting discoveries on its holding in the Louvicour township, Quebec. These discoveries are now being opened up and are known to have shown encouraging values in gold. The company has 20 claims in the area immediately south of and adjoining the Treadwell Yukon property. It is the intention of the company to conduct an extensive development programme during the coming season.

Dosco Gets Rail Order from Canadian National

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Authority has been given by the Federal Government to the Canadian National Railways to place an order for 15,000 tons of steel rails with the Dominion Steel and Coal Corp. This work will mean a great deal to Sydney, where Dosco's large iron and steel plant is located. It means the re-opening of one blast furnace for the iron, four to six open hearths to turn the iron into steel, and the blooming mill and rail mills to turn out the finished product, with a number of small auxiliary services all calling for additional manual labor.

Central Trust Reports Increase in Assets

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Total assets of Central Trust Co. of Canada, Moncton, in 1931 showed an increase of $580,000 over those reported in 1930, it was revealed at the annual meeting. Net profit showed an increase of 5 per cent over the previous year and was equal to 11½ per cent on the company's paid up capital.

Seymour Placer Appoints Trustee

At a meeting of shareholders of Seymour Placer Gold Mines, held in Vancouver on May 5, a trustee was appointed for the benefit of the company's creditors and shareholders.

The company was formed in 1928, with A. D. Seymour as president, to develop a placer deposit in Trinity county, California, but the venture did not work out as anticipated.

Members for Montreal Curb

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—L. S. Colwell and Manning W. Doherty have been elected members of the Montreal Curb Market.

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